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UNIVERSAL
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OR

A DESCRIPTION

OF

ALL THE PARTS OF THE WORLD,

ON A NEW PLAN,

ACCORDING TO THE GREAT NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE GLOBE;

ACCOMPANIED WITH

ANALYTICAL, SYNOPTICAL, AND ELEMENTARY TABLES.

BY M. MALTE-BRUN.

IMPROVED BY THE ADDITION OF THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

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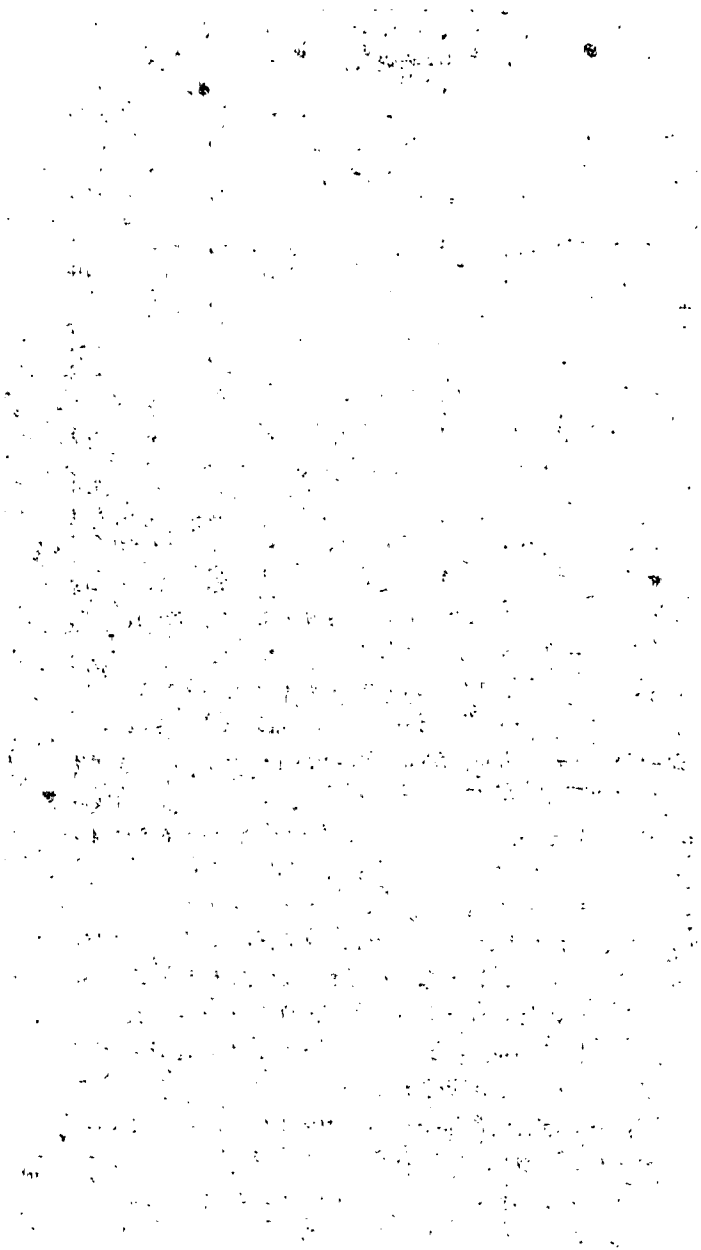

NOTICE BY THE PUBLISHERS.

WHEN the translation of Malte-Brun's Geography was commenced, five volumes had been published in the original, and the remainder was expected to follow in regular succession. An unfortunate misunderstanding between the author and his bookseller delayed the publication of the volumes which treat of Europe for several years. The original being stopt, it was, of course, impossible to proceed with the translation. This delay was a source of great regret to the publishers, not only on account of the loss which it necessarily entailed upon them, but more particularly because it occasioned much disappointment and inconvenience to the subscribers to the book. After a protracted interruption, M. Malte-Brun having made arrangements with a second bookseller to publish the remainder of the book, the English publishers were enabled to proceed with the translation, but it was again for a short time interrupted by the lamented death of the author in 1826; at length, with the assistance of some of the most distinguished geographers in Paris, the work was completed in a style worthy of the reputation of its original author.

During the progress of the English translation, one of the publishers had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with M. Malte-Brun, who gave valuable instructions as to the manner in which it ought to be conducted. Five volumes of

the original were published under that incubus on literature, the censorship of the press during the reign of Napoleon. Nothing can more strongly demonstrate the pernicious influence of such an institution, even upon works of science, than the statement of M. Malte-Brun to one of the publishers of the English translation, that he was restrained in many instances from writing so favourably of the transactions of the British, and the British government, as he intended, lest the censors should object to the publication. He particularised one passage which the censors condemned to excision, and which was only saved on the condition that M. Malte-Brun should insert in another part of the volume an eulogium on the emperor to balance the objectionable passage. He cautioned the editor to be on his guard with respect to such passages, and also pointed out what parts of the book would require to be enlarged and corrected. M. Malte-Brun expressed himself much pleased with the English translation, and said that when he published a new edition he should avail himself of the additional information collected by the editor.

Malte-Brun's Geography began to be published in 1812, at which time many documents connected with the British settlements in the East Indies and other quarters were not accessible to the author, but by means of these and valuable recent publications, the translators were enabled greatly to improve upon the description of Asia in the original work. Very considerable additions were made to the accounts of the extensive and valuable possessions of Britain in the East Indies and the other territories accessible to the enterprise of her merchants and scientific travellers. The rapid progress of the republic of the United States, and the emancipation of South America from the dominion of Old Spain, rendered large additions to the description of America essentially necessary.

The accounts of all the other countries of Europe, except

Great Britain and Ireland, were sufficiently minute in proportion to the other departments of the work, but the description of these, as given in the original, would have been considered by the English reader as exceedingly meagre; it was therefore indispensable, that that department of the work should be supplied by original and more complete articles.

At first, it was intended that the index should merely refer to the contents of the book, but it appeared to the editor, that by including in the index a short notice of all places generally included in Gazetteers, the work would combine the advantages of a Gazetteer with that of a Geography. References are made to the volume and page, where the place indicated is described in the book, but when the place is not described in the body of the book, a short notice is given without any reference.

The Index may either be bound up with the ninth volume, or by itself, which will probably be more convenient. With this view a separate title-page has been printed.

Had a system of geography so extensive as that now offered to the public been accompanied with an Atlas, corresponding with the extent and value of the book, it would have increased the expense of the whole so much as to have greatly limited its circulation. The publishers have not, however, entirely abandoned the idea of publishing an Atlas suitable to the work, but, if they should, it will be sold separately.

It was considered advisable to commence the English translation with the volume containing the Theory of Geography; the history, though intimately connected with the theory and the description, was not considered so essential in a system of geography. And after the additions which it was necessary to make had swelled the book beyond what was at first contemplated, to have increased it still more by incorporating the History, might have been considered by many as a serious inconvenience.

The History of Geography was executed by M. Malte-Brun with the greatest ability, and when it is enriched by additional information from recent voyages and travels, it cannot fail of being peculiarly acceptable to the English reader as a separate and independent work.

Had the publishers been previously aware of the difficulties and trouble they would have to encounter in getting this work completed, they would have been deterred from the undertaking, and they cannot conclude this notice, without returning their sincere acknowledgments for the important assistance rendered by Professor THOMAS GALLOWAY, of Sandhurst; Mr. WILLIAM GALBRAITH, teacher of mathematics; SIR JOHN BYERLY; J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.; CHARLES MACLAREN, Esq.; Rev. ANDREW BULLOCK; late Dr. HENRY DEWAR; Dr. E. MILLIGAN; JOHN DEWAR, Esq.; Rev. EDWARD GROVES; and Dr. J. H. BALFOUR.

MEMOIR

ON

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF

MALTE-BRUN.

BY

M. J. J. N. HUOT.

MALTHE-CONRAD BRUUN, whose name in France has degenerated into that of Malte-Brun, was born at Thister, in the province of Jutland, in Denmark, on the 12th of August 1775. His father, formerly a captain of dragoons, was counsellor of justice, and commissioner of domains.

He watched over the education of his son with all the care of a good father, and the judgment of an enlightened man. The young Conrad, whose faculties early developed themselves, so fully answered his father's expectations, that he had scarcely attained his fifteenth year when he entered the University of Copenhagen. His first examination was so brilliant that it procured him public approbation; the same year he submitted to a second with equal success; at length his third examination in 1791, justified all the hopes excited by his previous conduct. The excellent dispositions manifested by the young Conrad in his studies, determined his father to destine him for the church. He considered this resolution the more prudent, as Conrad was the eldest of three sons and

three daughters; and he was led to hope that in adopting this profession, he would naturally prove the guardian of his young family. But endowed with a brilliant imagination, our student soon tired of the subtilties and nice distinctions of theology, though this science is less encumbered with them among protestants than among catholics.

At the university of Copenhagen, where he took his degrees, Conrad, whom we shall henceforth call Malte-Brun, only followed his theological studies in submission to his father's desire, but literature was his delight. Endowed with a great facility for learning languages, and for catching the niceties of inflexion and the shades of delicacy by which they are distinguished, he was soon enabled to write French with a facility, an elegance, and vigour, which no other foreigner ever acquired, and which placed him in the rank of our best writers. His first steps in the career of literature were marked with success. The harmony of his verse and the vigour of his thoughts gave promise to Denmark of a great poet; and his growing talents soon secured for him the general respect of the men of science and literature in the capital. At this time the influence which the French revolution exercised in Europe began to be felt in Denmark. The pretensions of the nobility and the supremacy of the clergy, after having for a long time harassed the nation, led them at length to renounce a delusive representation, and to submit to the despotic but paternal power of their kings; but now the accents of liberty began to be re-echoed, even in the bosom of this monarchy. In the societies of young literary men, where he was courted for his talents, they ceased to employ themselves exclusively with poetry, and found it necessary to mingle politics with literary subjects; the new ideas elevating the ardent mind of Malte-Brun, found in him one of their warmest supporters.

Though timid and reserved in conversation, he was bold

and passionate in his writings. He proved this in the first pamphlet which he published, under the title of Wakeren, or the Alarm Bell, the political sentiments of which drew down a legal condemnation upon the author.

The reputation which he had acquired determined him to abandon the ecclesiastical order, to which, on other accounts, he preferred that of the bar. The study of the law developed his independence of opinion and his enthusiasm for liberty. In 1795 and 1796, he edited a periodical which he entitled "The Aristocrat's Catechism," in which the public authorities found ground for commencing a process against him, which obliged him to fly to the island of Hvn, belonging to Sweden. During his retirement, this celebrated residence of Tycho-Brahé inspired his muse; he composed there two poems, one in honour of a sea-fight between the Danes, under Bille, and the Barbaresques; the other is an ode occasioned by the death of Count Bernstorff, the minister, who observing the march of intellect, directed Frederic VI. to so many judicious reforms. Thanks to the intelligence of this statesman, in less than twelve years the face of Denmark was changed; the Danish peasants, restored to the same liberty as their brethren of Norway, supported with alacrity the burden of the military conscription; and the nobles, who were opposed to this enfranchisement, were astonished to see the price and revenue of their lands doubled. "The same spirit of humanity," says Malte-Brun, "dictated the wise regulations which in the Danish colonies changed the slavery of the negroes into a gentle servitude."

It was natural, that sincerely as Malte-Brun was devoted to his country, he should feel deeply the loss which Denmark sustained in the death of the wise Bernstorff, and the ode which he composed on this subject is reckoned one of the most beautiful lyric poems with which Danish literature is enriched; it is

even said to have been crowned by the Royal Academy of Stockholm, but it is certain that it received from this society the most flattering approbation.

After a short sojourn in the land of his exile, he obtained leave to return to Copenhagen. His first care was to publish his poetical essays. This collection had all the success that he could wish, but as he never ceased to assert his country's right to that freedom which under the administration of Bernstorff she seemed on the point of obtaining, the party in power, interested in opposing reform, characterised the young poet as a discontented and revolutionary spirit. The hostility of his enemies again menaced him in 1799 on the appearance of a bitter political satire entitled *Tria juncta in uno*. Although cautioned by his friends that the ministry would now treat him with more severity than hitherto, he disregarded their warning, till the public prosecutor, taking up the affair, commenced proceedings against him. He therefore hastily sought an asylum in Sweden, where his reputation secured him protection, and his talents won him respect. The reception which he met with in this land of freedom, for a time beguiled the recollection of the wrongs he had suffered in his own country. In a short time he departed for Hamburg, where he superintended the education of the family of an opulent merchant. It was here he heard of that revolution which conferred on the French Republic a chief whose energy it was hoped would suppress faction without fettering liberty. From this period he resolved to adopt France as his country; and it is worthy of notice, that this resolution, which exerted so powerful an influence on his literary life, was not formed till the sentence of the Danish tribunals had condemned him to exile.

We saw him, says Bory St. Vincent, arrive at Paris about the period when the *coup d'etat* of the 18th Brumaire had just annihilated that which was sought for by the *patriote*

hyperboréen. Malte-Brun applied this title to himself in relating to us one day, a short time after his arrival, the political vicissitudes which had driven him to seek refuge on the borders of the Seine. He professed, at that time, a high admiration of the man who was generally regarded as the director of the revolution, destined to console Europe both for the abuse of the ancient order of things, and for the faults which had provoked an ill-advised and obstinate resistance to their reform. But the Consulship for life soon opened the eyes of Malte-Brun, who, constantly engrossed by politics, inserted hostile articles in several of the journals. These articles, as vigorous in style as in thought, attracted the attention of a suspicious and usurping power, and the author was condemned to silence. From this period may be dated the hostility of the Danish writer towards Napoleon. This hostility is sometimes directed against France herself, which however had sufficiently indemnified him, by the reception she had given him, for the oppressive acts of a government which began to be burdensome even to herself. From this period also may be dated the assiduous attention devoted by Malte-Brun to that branch of physical knowledge on which his reputation is founded, and he took a distinguished rank among geographers as soon as he was restrained from employing his talents on the discussion of those interests to which above all others he might justly be presumed to be a stranger.

He had been little more than three years in France when he commenced, along with Mentelle, a work entitled *Geographie Mathematique, Physique et Politique*, in sixteen volumes. It was the first work of its class which combined force of expression and elegance of style, with variety of description and minuteness of detail. Before its appearance, the geographical works of France were mere compilations, destitute alike of judgment and of taste, uninteresting in narrative, and repulsive in detail. The modern geography of D'Anville was nothing more than a

collection of antiquated treatises. Mentelle, notwithstanding his talent, had confined his labours to elementary works. Germany alone was possessed of several eminent geographers; she could boast of the writings of one of the originators of statistics, the learned Busching, who ended his days in Berlin; she saw many other distinguished men following in his footsteps, and perfecting the means for the advantageous application of statistics to the description of the states. But neither in France nor in Germany was there a writer who, in describing the earth in its various relations, could communicate his information in a manner at once calculated to delight and instruct; this honour was reserved for a young stranger, who was constrained to exercise his talents under the patronage of a teacher of geography.

'Mentelle, distinguished as a geographer, but unacquainted with foreign languages, had for a long time been compelled to repeat himself in his works, which were for the most part hastily compiled; and, besides this, his advanced age attached him to ancient customs, from which his new associate could scarcely divert him. M. Brun, on the other hand, drawing his materials from sources unknown in France, enlivening his descriptions with the colouring natural to a poet of twenty-eight, exhibiting in his reflections upon manners that philosophy which lends so much interest to the description of a country, soon acquired in France a reputation which rapidly spread into Germany, where he was already known to the learned by the correspondence he had maintained with several of them. The public understood, that although M. Brun contributed only a third part to the compilation of the new geography, its success was mainly to be attributed to his talent; and the proprietors of the *Journal des Debats*, from the celebrity he had acquired by this publication, earnestly solicited him to become one of their Editors.

To his intimate acquaintance with the principal languages

of Europe, to his knowledge of the individuals composing foreign cabinets, and the various interests which directed them, to the faithfulness of his memory, to the accuracy of his judgment, to the variety of his information, to the facility with which he combined the materials scattered through a mass of foreign journals, he owed that minute accuracy that distinguished his articles on foreign politics. Having become more familiar with our language, he exercised himself on every variety of subject. His contributions to the *Journal des Debats*, on voyages, geography, history, languages, antiquities, physical science, morals, and literature—articles not confined to simple analyses, but forming appropriate dissertations on the works which he reviewed, compose a miscellany at once interesting and voluminous.

At that period when France, seduced by the folly of her kings, and the intrigues of English policy, into conquests which she had no desire to achieve, was preparing to establish in Poland a barrier to secure Western Europe against the preponderating power of Russia, Malte-Brun conceived the design of bringing this country into notice, a country which had twice fallen a sacrifice to iniquitous power, and which, divided between two of its natural allies, no longer possessed a geographical existence. The interest which the Poles excited secured a favourable reception for the "Tableau de la Pologne," a work which, although it cost the learned geographer only six months' labour, contains a rapid sketch of the geography, history, manners, and resources of its ancient territory. "A description of Poland," says he, in his preface to this work, "has been till now an object of unfulfilled expectation. We have made some researches with a view to fill up this blank in geography. The interest excited by the actual circumstances has induced us to publish the result of them, though very imperfect. It is without presumption, and influenced solely by sentiments of friendship and esteem for the Polish nation, as

for a faithful ally of Denmark, that a Dane has presumed to give some little information respecting Poland. He merely presents to the learned Poles a simple sketch in order to excite them to fill up the outlines by new researches. Let our anxious desire for the welfare of Poland be our apology, if we have fallen into errors which we could not avoid."

It was in 1807, a year fruitful in glorious events, when our armies braved the rigours of winter in pursuit of the Russians, even to the marshes of Polish Prussia; when Napoleon carried his victorious arms to Eylau, and gained the memorable battle of Friedland; when Dantzick opened its gates, Koningsberg capitulated, and a long series of brilliant achievements terminated by the interview of Tilsit and the erection of central Poland into the duchy of Varsovia; when the noble devotedness of the Poles, and their attachment to France, was rewarded by the gift of a phantom of a country, and when Lithuania, and the other provinces, formerly Polish, only waited for a signal to proclaim their independence;—it was in the midst of this tumult of arms and political intrigue that the Tableau de la Pologne made its appearance. It met with the same reception in France as all the other works of the author; but in 1812, the entrance of our armies into the Russian territory again attracted attention to this book; the Poles saw themselves on the point of being reinstated among the number of free nations; it was thought that the French warriors would be desirous of reading on the spot a book which, giving an account of the ancient power of the Poles, ought to excite the interest of their deliverers; speculators thought it a favourable occasion for collecting at Wilna all the French works relative to Poland; that of Malte-Brun was among the number; but the results of a campaign in which, although the fate of arms was always in favour of the French, till the frosts of winter mowed down their ranks, were the disastrous retreat of the French and the capture of Wilna by the Russians. They

hastened to destroy those books favourable to their enemies, and the Tableau de la Pologne, being entirely destroyed in consequence of this event, made it necessary that its author should publish a new edition, [1] which he was on the point of doing when death overtook him.

Let us for a moment retrace our steps: it was in the course of the year 1808 that Malte-Brun executed the plan which he had conceived, since his entrance on the pursuit of the sciences, of contributing to diffuse the taste for geography in France, by the publication of a periodical especially devoted to this important branch of human knowledge. He, with justice, attributed the superiority of Germany over France in geographical knowledge to the number of collections in the first of these two countries, and to the total want of them in the second. He then published, in concert with M. Eyriès, the Annales des Voyages, de la Geographie, et de l'Histoire; and thanks to this successful attempt, we now possess several periodical works on geographical science.

The publication of these Annales, and his co-operation in the editorship of the Journal des Debats, did not prevent Malte-Brun from finding time to erect that monument to geography which he proposed to leave as his most durable title to scientific and literary reputation; we allude to the Précis de la Geographie Universelle. The first volume of this work ap-

[1] The Tableau de la Pologne has been recently reprinted with numerous additions and important corrections, for which we are indebted to M. Leonard Chodziko, a young Pole, who, in publishing this edition in 1830, seemed to foresee that the energetic struggles of his countrymen were about to settle the question of their liberty or slavery. The title of the new edition is: "Tableau de la Pologne, ancienne et moderne, sous les rapports geographiques, statistiques, geologiques, politiques, moraux, historiques, legislatifs, scientifiques et litteraires;" published in one volume by Malte-Brun. New edition, entirely remodelled, enlarged, and illustrated with maps; by Leonard Chodzko, formerly student of the university of Wilna, member of the royal academy of Nancy, &c. 2 vols. in 8vo, Paris, 1830.

peared in 1810. It contains the History of Geography, a history which may be considered as a separate work, forming a brilliant introduction to the history of the science. We have scrupulously respected the plan and execution of it, only introducing those corrections and additions which have become indispensable in a work published more than twenty years ago. The second volume contains the Theory of Geography in general, namely the astronomical and mathematical, the physical and political parts. He gives an exposition of the changes which have affected the surface of the earth, details of the geographical distribution of vegetables and animals, and considerations on the physical state of man. It was in 1817 that the fifth volume of the Precis appeared, and such was the success of the work, that although the impression was a large one, all the volumes required speedily to be reprinted. Persuaded in 1811, when he commenced the descriptive part, that the enormous extent to which the French empire had attained would lead sooner or later to important modifications in the limits of the different states of Europe, M. Brun had left that quarter of the world to be last treated of, taking up in succession Asia, Oceanica, Africa, and America. These expectations were realized; after the defection of her allies, in 1814, the preponderating power of France was humbled, and her territory confined within limits which Napoleon would not and could not recognise.

Malte-Brun had, like many others, been lavish of his praise on this extraordinary man, whose only reproach was, that he had attempted to forge chains for a generous people, as eager for glory as for liberty. Louis XVIII. perceived, that after an absence of twenty-five years, the princes of the ancient dynasty, unknown to the youthful portion of the nation, could derive no solid support from that numerous body of the people that demanded institutions based on the abolition of absolute power, and on a true national representation; he was there-

fore anxious, in returning to France, to proclaim a constitution, the faithful administration of which should efface the remembrance of a military despotism, and ensure the prosperity of the country. M. Brun, seeing a government about to be established in France, the advantages of which he had so long proclaimed in his own country, readily embraced the cause of the Restoration; and although the government of Louis XVIII. was guilty of errors which paved the way for the 20th March, and which were also publicly confessed by the King, the conscientious geographer, better informed than any other man on the probable course of events and the general tendency of politics, conceiving, besides, from the first acts of Napoleon, that his residence in Elba had not made him more favourable to public liberty, boldly manifested during the Hundred Days his aversion to despotism and arbitrary power, by the publication of *An Apology for Louis XVIII.* He has been blamed by some for this conduct, but we only see in it his hatred of a military government, the infallible results of which have been acknowledged; we only see the consequence of those principles which led him to embrace the party of the Restoration; we regard it as an act of courage worthy a man of independent spirit, and deserving of eulogium. He was actuated by similar motives when he published, in 1825, *A Treatise on Legitimacy.* He perceived that at the period when Louis XVIII. terminated his career, other parties would advance the same pretensions. Distrust in Charles X. had already begun to manifest itself; and his object was to prove that legitimacy was a fundamental principle, as indispensable to the liberty of the people, as the preservation of the powers constituted for the defence of society. In this his intentions were wise, and his reasoning just, but he did not see that by referring legitimacy to divine right, he placed it on a foundation of which history has too often demonstrated the weakness. If he had witnessed the revolution

of 1830, he would have perceived that true legitimacy, derived from the sovereignty of the people, and expressed by general consent, is sufficient to establish, on a permanent basis, the order of succession to the throne.

Towards the close of 1821, M. Brun acquired another title to the gratitude of the learned by lending his active co-operation to the establishment of the *Société de Géographie*. He was one of the original founders of this association, and one of the compilers of its statutes, in which are laid down the most certain methods of attaining permanent success. Recalled to that science to which he was so ardently devoted, and from which his attention had but too often been diverted, he published in 1825 the sixth volume of his System. This volume contains a general view of Europe, and a classification of its inhabitants, ancient and modern, into families and languages, the description of Turkey, Hungary, Russia, Poland and Galicia. Its appearance created a pleasing sensation in the literary world, and the termination of the book was anxiously hoped for. It had now been fifteen years in progress, and its increasing reputation among the learned of Europe has been faithfully expressed in the following extract from an eloquent address by M. Larenaudière on the labours of the Society of Geography, and for the irreparable loss which it sustained in 1826 by the death of several members, especially that of Malte-Brun.

"The description of the earth," says he, "is a vulgar work, if confined solely to a classification of observed facts. This is not geography according to the idea of Strabo, nor is it that of Malte-Brun. He felt that uninteresting detail is the result of abstract method, and he avoids it in his geography, a science from which it was considered till then as inseparable. He triumphs over the difficulties which he encounters in particular description, by sound judgment and graphic powers of delineation. Combining, with address, the natural

arrangements with the political divisions, he unites under one point of view the tribes of a common origin; and when there is no such link of connexion, he includes provinces and empires in the bounds traced out by nature. Like her, his progress is picturesque and varied, and his arrangement changes with his subject. If he advance into a country well cultivated, he gives an accurate description of its fruitful soil. Does he enter upon the desert or into mountainous regions, he confines himself to the physical aspects of the country. He has the art of giving a charm even to dry topography, by mixing with the enumeration of cities in the order of their importance, historical sketches and scenes from domestic life. At other times, he sails from shore to shore, beguiling the peaceful voyages with profound discussions on comparative geography. In passing through powerful nations, he discloses the causes of their prosperity, the phases of their greatness, their natural resources and their political interests; and when he approaches savage nations, his vivid pencil, with astonishing facility and truth, pourtrays the manners, the costume, the physiognomy and the habits of the men of nature. Above all, in addressing the intellect, and the imagination, he places on philosophical bases a science too long despoiled of its true character, and its natural charms. This is not the sketch of his geography, but of his mind, his ruling thought, the great features which distinguish him, and which explain the success of such a composition, and its influence on the manner of treating geography."

Malte-Brun was one of those men to whose existence employment is indispensable, because they wish to know every thing, and to judge of every thing for themselves; their life is a continuous study. How great must have been the erudition which enabled him to compose the first six volumes of his geography, which a distinguished writer styles a kind of Encyclopædia. The plan of this work is without doubt too

vast for one man to execute, without leaving some parts weak; still no part has been better done to this day. To raise an imperishable monument to geography, and to fix the state in which it was found at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Malte-Brun should have called to his aid coadjutors, to each of whom he should have intrusted a branch of the science, reserving to himself the description of the countries with which he was best acquainted, and the general superintendance; but he has charged himself with the weight of the universe, under which even Atlas stoopt.

In the course of the two last years of his life, Malte-Brun had prepared and arranged some materials for the publication of an abridgment of his geography. He published in the course of June 1826, under the form of a prospectus, the preface, in which he traced, in a clear and precise manner, his plan, which was entirely new.*

The constant and harassing fatigue attending his laborious employment, at length exhausted his strength; his friends saw with sorrow that his health was declining; a repose of a few weeks might have established it, but he neglected the counsels of prudence and the solicitations of friendship. His disease soon made frightful progress, and while those around him were fearful of the issue of the alarming malady, he alone was calm and ignorant of his condition. For three days he had determined on confining himself to his room, but absorbed by his passion for science and the intensity of his desire to be useful, he sketched two hours before his death, the Analysis of a scientific work for the *Journal des Debats*. It was on the 14th December 1826, that an attack of apoplexy suddenly

* Notice Annuel des Travaux de la Societé de Geographie en 1826, par M. Larenaudière, secretaire generale de la commission centrale.

An abridgment of Malte-Brun's Geography, with improvements, adapting it to the use of the English reader, to be published in one thick volume, is now nearly ready for the press.

carried off from his disconsolate family, from his numerous friends, from the young students of science and literature whom he guided by his counsels, him whom they expected to see seated by their side in the academic chair.

How great would have been his regret had he foreseen that he should be cut off before finishing the work which he regarded as his best title to renown, as that alone which should open to him the gates of the institute. He had only prepared the first five or six leaves of the seventh volume when he ceased for ever from his labours.

Called to continue the system of geography of which we have composed the two last volumes, who can appreciate better than we the facility with which Malte-Brun wrote, and the memory with which he was endowed, for, after having thought, like all his friends, that he had left abundant materials for this great work, we have ascertained the contrary. It appears that all his work was prepared beforehand in his own mind; he consulted only the statistical details in the German journals or different foreign geographies.

After having been carried to the protestant church of the confession of Augsburgh, his mortal remains, surrounded by a crowd of friends, of men of literature and science, of booksellers and journalists, were carried to the cemetery of the West; his coadjutor M. Eriès, and his old friend M. de Larenaudière, expressed their grief and deep sorrow over his tomb.

Now that the name of Malte-Brun, for ever celebrated in science, reflects a lustre on the nation that can claim him as her own, is it Denmark or France that is entitled to this honour? In vain shall we be told that he never openly renounced his Danish citizenship; we would answer, that the unjust severity with which his native country has punished by a banishment of twenty-six years the disinterestedness and spirited efforts of a young patriot has deprived Denmark of the right to reclaim him. What! is it in 1826, is it when

death was about to snatch him from the world that the country which gave him birth recalls him whom she had spurned from her bosom!

D'Alembert vouchsafed the kindly name of mother only to the poor woman who picked him up in the street, and brought him up as her own son; so has not Malte-Brun tacitly renounced the country which expelled him, and transferred to France, which adopted him, all the feelings due to his native country? Let us not hesitate then to honour him as the organ of certain political and literary opinions,—as the author of one of the most important French works, indeed, this great geography ought to rank with the works of our most distinguished authors.

SYSTEM

OF

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.

BOOK CLII.

EUROPE.

Europe Continued.—Great Britain.—First Section.—England.—Civil Geography.—Early Inhabitants.—Roman Conquests.—Saxon Invasion.—Normans.—History, progress, and settlement of the Constitution.

BOOK CLII.

Early inhabitants.

THE island of Great Britain was originally called the country of *Green Hills*, afterwards the island of *Honey*, and at a still later period *Bryt* or *Prydain*, from which the name of Britain appears to have been derived. The rivers Forth and Clyde are the natural limits of two large but unequal portions of the same country. The northern portion was called *Alben*, or the region of mountains, the name of *Kymru* was applied to the western part of the other, that of *Lægr* to the southern and eastern. The two latter names, unlike the former, were not derived from the nature of the soil or the character of the country, but from two distinct races, the Cambrians and the Lægrians, the early inhabitants of Southern Britain.

Of these two nations, the Cambrians claim the higher antiquity; according to imperfect traditions, they came from the eastern extremities of Europe, and having crossed the German ocean, many of them settled in Gaul, others landed on the opposite shores of Britain. Before this pe-

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riod, if credence can be given to the same traditions, Britain was destitute of inhabitants, bears found shelter in the forests, and wild cattle roamed in the plains. The names of many places, not derived from the Cambrian language, the monuments of an unknown age, attributed by vulgar superstition, to a race of hunters, who, instead of dogs, trained foxes and wild cats for the chase, render it probable that before the arrival of the Cambrians, Britain was inhabited by men of a different origin and a different language. The early inhabitants were gradually forced into the west and north by the successive influx of strangers from the east. Some passed the sea, and reached the large island of Erin, or settled in the western isles, which were peopled by men of the same race as the aboriginal Britons. The high mountains, which stretch from the banks of the Clyde to the extremities of the island, proved an impregnable barrier against new aggressions to as many as retreated into the north, where they assumed and have still preserved the name of Gaels. Increased at different times by their brethren from Ireland, they formed the population of Albania, or the *Highlands;* different from the inhabitants of the plains on the south, mindful of former injuries, they handed down to their descendants the memory of their conquest and their flight. It is impossible to determine the time in which these migrations took place, but according to traditional and other evidence, they were anterior to the landing of the Lægrians on the southern shores of Britain. The Lægrians inhabited the south-western parts of Gaul, they were of the same origin, and spoke the same language as the Cambrians, who, compelled to give way to these new settlers, retired to the shores of the western sea, and scattered themselves over a country, which, from that period, has retained the name of Cambria. The Lægrians took possession of the southern and eastern coasts; a third horde of the same race migrated from the country between the Seine and the Loire, and obtained a settlement, it is said, without war and without contest. The name of Britons is exclusively applied to these last settlers in the national poems and ancient annals. Their territory was probably situated on the north of Cambria and Lægria, near

the frontier of the Gælic population, between the firths of Forth and Solway. These barbarians sprung from a common origin, were sometimes exposed to the invasions of foreign tribes. One of these hordes inhabited that part of Gaul which has since been denominated Flanders, many persons amongst them were destroyed by an inundation, and as many as escaped were compelled to leave for ever their native land; they made themselves masters of the Isle of Wight, and the southern coast of England. The territory of the Lægrians was afterwards divided into two portions by the Caritanians, a Teutonic tribe that entered by the mouth of the Humber, and settled on its banks and on the neighbouring shores.[a]

Roman invasion, B. C. 55.

The memory of these remote events is partly preserved in obscure traditions, and in the less erring indications, which ancient languages afford. Little, however, was known of Britain before the arrival of the Romans. The Phenicians, Carthaginians and other nations may have repaired to the island, and carried on a trade with the inhabitants, but it was not their policy to make known their route, lest others might participate in the profits of their traffic, much less to explore the country. The pretext which Cæsar uses to justify his expedition, was to make the Romans familiar with the coasts, harbours and landing places, to which the Gauls were strangers. None but merchants resorted to the island, and if the land opposite Gaul be excepted, foreigners were ignorant of the country.[b] But Cæsar, it is well known, did not penetrate beyond the banks of the Thames, more important projects recalled him to Rome; and according to the observation of Lucan, he may be said to have fled from the enemy he sought.—*Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.* During the reign of Augustus, Britain continued a *terra incognita* to the Romans; it was first subdued in the time of Domitian by Agricola, who ascertained it to be an island.[c]

[a] See the Horæ Britannicæ, Archaeology of Wales, and the introduction to Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest.

[b] Cæsar's Commentaries, Book iv. ch. 18.

[c] Tacitus, Life of Agricola.

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A difference of complexion observed among the inhabitants, was supposed to indicate a different origin. The red hair and tall stature of the northern tribes, convinced Tacitus that they had migrated from Germany; while the swarthy complexion and curled locks of the Silures,[d] caused them to be considered of Iberian descent.

Intercourse with Gaul.

If, in the time of Cæsar, the natives of the south-eastern part of the island were more refined or less barbarous than the other inhabitants, it was owing to a more frequent intercourse with their Gallic neighbours. Their districts were better peopled; agriculture was not unknown to them; they used marle as a manure, and raised more corn than was necessary for their consumption. The people may be said to have been husbandmen, at a time when the rest of their countrymen were shepherds, consequently to have made the first step towards civilization.

Towns, houses, &c.

But at the early period of which we speak, all the Britons were little removed from the savage state. Their towns were built in thick woods, fortified with a ditch or rampart to serve as a place of retreat against their enemies, and well adapted, from their situation, to favour their escape on any emergence. Their houses were very rude, a stone foundation supported walls made of timber or reeds, the interior consisted of a small chamber with a fire in the middle; the floor was strewed with straw or rushes, on which the inmates and visitors slept.

Married state.

Ten or twelve persons resided in a single house; they had their wives in common, but the offspring was always attributed to him who married the mother.[e] The zeal of some historians in defending the morals of their ancestors may be commendable, but it cannot by any means invalidate the statement of Cæsar, which is confirmed by Dio and other ancient writers. "It is very likely," says Dr. Henry, "that the Roman general was deceived by appearances, and led to entertain this opinion of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes by observing the promiscuous manner in which they lived, particularly in which they slept."[f] It is doubtful that

[d] South Welsh.

[e] Cæsar's Commentaries, Book v. Chap. 10.

[f] Henry's History of Britain, Book i. Chap. 7.

Cæsar ever observed the manner in which the Britons slept; his information was derived from the natives themselves, who would not have avowed the practice, had it not been general, or if it had been considered disgraceful. The well known story of Cartismandua, the queen of the Brigantes, does not prove that she lost her dominions for the reason that is commonly alleged, but because she raised her standard-bearer to the throne.[g]

Appearance, method of fighting.

The southern Britons stained their bodies with an infusion of woad, which gave their skins a blue colour, and made them appear terrible in battle; they wore long hair, and shaved all the rest of the body except the head and upper lip.[h] The custom of tatooing themselves was confined to the northern tribes; the outlines of animals were punctured in the skin during infancy, and a strong dye was rubbed on the punctures; the figures expanding with the growth of the body, retained their appearance through life.[i] Strabo judged from the few he saw at Rome, who were of lofty stature, but ill made and inactive. Want of activity was no characteristic of these tribes. They delighted in war and martial occupations; nay, their chieftains thought the time lost which was spent in peace. The first food given to a male child was put into his mouth on the point of his

[g] The story is thus related by Tacitus. "In the reign of Claudius, Cartismandua had treacherously delivered up Caractacus to swell the pomp of that emperor's triumph. From that time riches flowed on her, but riches drew after them their usual appendages, luxury and dissipation. She banished from her presence Venusius her husband, and raised Vellocatus her armour-bearer to her throne and bed. By that criminal act she lost all her authority. Convulsions shook her kingdom. The discarded husband had the people on his side, while the adulterer had nothing to protect him but the libidinous passions of the queen and the cruelty of her reign. Venusius was in a short time at the head of a powerful army. The subjects of the queen flocked to his standard, and a body of auxiliaries joined him. Cartismandua was reduced to the last extremity. She implored the protection of the Romans, who sent some cohorts and squadrons of horse to her relief. Several battles ensued with various success. The queen, however, was rescued from impending danger, though she lost her kingdom. Venusius wrested the sceptre from her hands, and the Romans were involved in a war." Tacitus' History, Book III. chap. 45. The empress Julia alluded to the prevalence of this vice in Britain before a British princess, the wife of Argetocoxus; the latter did not deny the charge, but retorted it against the Romans.

[h] Cæsar's Commentaries, Book v. Chap. 11.

[i] Solinus, xxii. 13.

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father's sword, who prayed that he might prove a brave warrior and die in battle; such they deemed the most honourable death.[k] The children contended with each other in wrestling, in swimming, and in the race; to the want of restraint, almost constant exercise and simple diet, their bodily strength and daring spirit have with some justice been attributed. Arrived at manhood, the vicissitudes and toils of war were familiar to them; in bearing fatigue, hunger, thirst and cold, they surpassed their conquerors.

"They use chariots in war, they scour the field on every side, throw their darts, and create disorder among the ranks by the terror of their horses, and the noise of their chariot wheels. When they mingle with the cavalry, they leap out and fight on foot; meanwhile the charioteers retire to a short distance, and place themselves in such a manner that if the others are overpowered, they may be secure of their retreat. Thus they act with the agility of cavalry and the steadiness of infantry; expert from constant practice, they can stop their horses at full speed, check and turn them, run along the pole, stand on the harness, and dart into their chariots."[l] The different tribes never formed a lasting union with each other, they fought separately against the common enemy, they were therefore subdued.

Money, hospitality.

Their money consisted of brass or iron rings of a certain weight; they practised hospitality, but it was not considered a crime to plunder the territory or rob the inhabitants of a different tribe. Their virtues were those of barbarians; frank, generous, and free from deceit, "they are absolute strangers to the pernicious cunning and dissimulation of the men of our times."[m]

Government.

The numerous clans were under the government of chieftains, but the latter seldom possessed unlimited power. Much exactness was not observed in the order of succession, and, what is a singular custom among a barbarous nation, females were not excluded from the highest dignities; Cartismandua was queen of the Brigantians, the famous Boadicea reigned over the Icenians. "There is no

[k] Solinus Chap. 53.
[l] Caesar, Book v.
[m] Diodorus Siculus, Book v. chap. 21.

rule of distinction to exclude the female line from the throne, or the command of armies."[n] It was the right of the monarch to command the army, but he could not depend on the obedience of his troops, they compelled him to make war or peace against his inclination. It appeared a sufficient apology for the imprisonment of Comius, a deputy sent by Cæsar, that it was the act of the multitude, not of the chiefs, who remonstrated in vain. In a barbarous state, men cannot estimate the benefits of government, they are unwilling to surrender any portion of their liberty, that they may enjoy what remains in greater security; it is by acting on the imagination, by taking advantage of the passions and fears that barbarians are effectually enslaved.

Power of the priests.

Accordingly, the authority of the priests was much greater than that of the kings. The druids arrogated the right of making laws, and the power of enforcing them. They declared their decisions the decrees of God, and themselves the only persons who could make them known to the people; so gross an artifice was believed in so rude an age. Their excommunications were as terrible as any that ever emanated from Rome; their doctrines were concealed from the people; some persons lived together in the same house, that they might perform together their services in the sanctuary, others retired to caves and desert places, that they might obtain a greater reputation for piety. They abstained from certain meats, "it is unlawful to eat hares, pullets or geese, but many individuals breed them for their diversion or pleasure."[o] To enable these men to pass their time in the contemplation of divine truths, undisturbed by worldly cares, they were exempt from every contribution. No sacred rite was performed without them; the prayers, thanksgivings and sacrifices of the people could only be offered by the druids. In times of peace, when the royal authority was much abridged, the whole frame of civil society, loose and imperfect as it must have been, was held together by the same class.

Effects of the Roman conquest.

It is natural to suppose that the Roman conquest had the effect of improving the inhabitants, of creating com-

[n] Tacitus, Life of Agricola, chap. 16.

[o] Cæsar's Commentaries. Book v.

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merce, and diffusing the comforts which accompany it. Before the invasion of Cæsar, tin was the only article of trade; and it is unnecessary to add that the advantage derived from it was confined to a very small number. In the list of British exports in the time of Agricola, Tacitus specifies corn, cattle, hides, gold and silver, tin, lead and iron. The British *sagum* or plaid was substituted for the undressed skins with which the natives covered themselves, and the sagum was afterwards superseded by the Roman *toga*. The Romans styled Agricola the conqueror of the Britons, but he secured for himself a more imperishable fame, he was their benefactor. Promotion became the consequence of merit, and the affections of the people were conciliated by an impartial administration of justice. It was by no means an easy task to obtain corn and other provisions for the army, but the burden was lightened by equal contributions. In former times, the extortions of the tax-gatherer were more oppressive than the tax itself, and if the Romans were long of making themselves masters of the island, it may be imputed to the injustice and rapacity of their governors. The natives were often defeated in battle, but they were not subdued. It was the object of Agricola to reclaim them from a savage life. "He encouraged by public assistance and by his individual efforts, those who built temples, courts of justice, and commodious dwelling houses. Praises were lavished on as many as cheerfully obeyed; the slow and uncomplying were branded with reproach, and emulation was found to be a more powerful motive for exertion than a sense of duty. To establish a plan of education, and give the sons of the leading chiefs a taste for letters, was part of his policy. By way of encouragement he praised their talents, and already saw them, by the force of their natural genius, rising superior in attainments to the Gauls.[p]" Monkish historians affirm that the martial spirit of the inhabitants was destroyed by a taste for the refinements and arts of Rome, as if the undisciplined courage of barbarians were a virtue, or in any way worthy of admiration.

Government of Agricola.

[p] Tacitus, Life of Agricola, chap. 21.

BOOK III.

Northern Tribes, Caledonians.

The Romans had an imperfect knowledge of the northern tribes in Scotland. Marshes and fens, ravines and mountains vying with each other in sterility, were the only obstacles to the arms of Agricola after the battle at Mons Grampius; but it was not the policy of that celebrated general, or of the people whom he commanded, to expose themselves needlessly to danger.

It may be observed that the name of Caledonians was extended by the Greek and Roman writers of the three first centuries, to all the independent clans or tribes between the frontier wall and the northern extremity of the island. The Caledonii, however, were confined to the long and narrow belt, that stretches from the Firth of Tay on the eastern, to Loch Fine on the western coast.

Number of Tribes.

There is reason to believe that forty-five distinct tribes or clans inhabited Britain during the Roman period.[q]

Roman provinces.

Conquered Britain was divided by the Romans into six provinces of irregular boundaries. The country that extends from the western extremity of Cornwall to the south foreland of Kent, partly insulated by the Bristol Channel on the west, and the course of the Thames on the east, made up *Britannia Prima*, then the most wealthy region in Britain. Wales and the tract that is bounded by the circuitous course of the Severn obtained the name of *Britannia Secunda*. *Flavia Cæsariensis* was bounded by the two last provinces, and also by the Humber, the Don and the German Ocean. Maxima Cæsariensis comprehended all the country between the two seas, from the Humber to the Eden and the Tyne. *Valentia* extended from the northern limits of the last province to the Firths of Forth

[q] The Cantii, Regni, Bibroces, Attrebates, Segontiaci, Belgæ, Durobriges, Hoedui, Carnabii and Damnonii possessed the country from the shores of Kent to those of Cornwall. The Silures, Ordovices and Dimetæ inhabited Wales. The country between the Thames, the Severn, the Mersey, the Humber and the Ocean, was peopled by the Trinabantes, Iceni, Coritani, Cassii, Dobuni, Huicii, Ancalites and Cornabii. The Setantii, Volantii and Brigantes inhabited Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham and part of Northumberland. Valentia was peopled by the Ottadini, Gadeni Selgovæ, Novantes and Damnii. Vespasiana, by the Harestii, Vecturones, Taixali, Yacomagi, Albani and Attacotti. The tribes in independent Scotland were the Caledonii, Cautæ, Logi, Carnabii, Calini, Mertæ, Carnonancæ, Cerones, Creones and Epidii.

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and Clyde. Vespasiana was separated from independent Caledonia by the mountainous chain that stretches from Dumbarton to the Firth of Murray. But the Romans exercised a doubtful authority in the last province, and it may perhaps be more correct to consider the *pretentura* of Agricola, the northern boundary of Roman Britain.

Monuments of the Romans. Pretentura of Agricola.

To complete this part of the subject, it is necessary to take some notice of the Roman monuments of the period. Of these none were more important than their military works, their chains of forts, their ramparts and their walls. The troops under the command of Agricola were employed during part of the third, and the whole of the fourth summer, in building forts between the Firths of Forth and Clyde; in his opinion the most advantageous frontier of the Roman territory in Britain. Such a choice was not unworthy so great a general. "Men of skill and military science thought no officer more able than Agricola in choosing the most advantageous situation, and accordingly not one of the stations fortified by his direction was taken by storm. At every post to enable the garrison to stand a siege, a year's provision was laid up; although frequent sallies were made, the besiegers were always repulsed, and the Romans passed the winter without danger."[r] It was shown, however, that the possession of the province depended more on the character of the general than on the works which he had erected. The forts were no defence against the weakness of his successors; and during the period that elapsed from the departure of Agricola to the arrival of Hadrian, the tribes in the Lowlands of Scotland, and in the north of England, had thrown off the yoke.

Vallum of Hadrian.

Hadrian, like Augustus, was more desirous of securing his dominions, than enlarging their limits; for this purpose he contracted the boundaries of Roman Britain, and raised a new barrier against the incursions of the northern tribes. The vallum of Hadrian reached from the Solway Firth on the west to the north of the Tyne on the east, or more definitely, from the neighbourhood of Burgh on the sands to the present town of Newcastle. It was not carried across

[r] Tacitus, Life of Agricola.—Chapter 22.

the heights, but in an oblique direction along the vallies. The works were a rampart, a ditch and two *aggeres* or mounds. The earthen rampart or vallum was probably twelve feet in height; some parts of it rise even in the present day, six feet above the surface. The dimensions of the ditch may be more correctly ascertained; it passes through a limestone quarry near Harlow-hill; where it is eleven feet deep, and nine in width. The two mounds were parallel to the ditch, the one on the north the other on the south. The southern was a military road and the original work of Hadrian; the other, it has been conjectured, was added as a military way for the wall of Severus, when the vallum was no longer a work of defence. The fortifications were more than sixty miles in length; forts and stations at short distances from each other served as quarters for the troops.

Vallum of Antoninus.

But the peace which had been restored by Hadrian, was repeatedly broken by the different tribes of the Maætæ on the north of the vallum, and on the south by the incursions of the Brigantians into the territory of the Ordivicians. Lollius Urbicus was appointed *propretor* of Britain by Antoninus, the adopted son and immediate successor of Trajan. The different tribes were not only reduced to obedience during his government, but a new vallum was erected near the site of the pretentura, probably from Caer Ridden on the Forth to Alchuid on the Clyde. According to an inscription that is still preserved, the whole was finished in the third consulship of Antoninus, the year 140 of the vulgar era; not more than twenty years after the vallum of Hadrian had been completed. It appears from several measurements, that the length of this new fortification was not less than thirty-seven miles. The principal parts were a broad ditch, the rampart, of which the foundation was twelve feet wide, a well paved military way on the south side of the vallum, and eighteen forts or stations at convenient distances from each other. Although almost seventeen hundred years have elapsed since this work was finished, although it is at present in a very imperfect state, yet the troops by whom it was raised, and the portions allotted to the different divisions, may be determined by in-

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scriptions that are still extant. This monument of the Roman power was achieved by the soldiers of the second legion, together with the vexillations of the sixth, the twentieth legions, and one cohort of auxiliaries. If the respective divisions were complete, which was not always the case, the total number could not have been greater than seven thousand eight hundred men.

Wall of Severus.

A battle fought on the plain of Trevoux in the year 197, made Severus master of the empire, and his reign forms an era in the history of Roman Britain. To diminish the too great power of the prefect, the island was divided into two governments; by this means, it was supposed, acts of flagrant injustice were likely in future to be less frequent, and the knowledge of them more readily communicated to the emperor. The northern government was conferred on Varius Lupus, but he found himself unable to repel the Maætæ and Caledonians. The same person was the first Roman governor in Britain, who had recourse to the dangerous expedient of purchasing with money a temporary peace; the conditions, it may be readily supposed, were broken by the fierce and independent Britons, and the measure led to new and repeated aggressions. It was then that Lupus made known the disturbed state of Britain to the emperor, counselled him to appear in the province, and to bring along with him a more effective army; the advice was followed, the emperor arrived, punished the insurgents, and restored peace to the island. Having advanced to the Firth of Cromarty, he became acquainted with the habits of the northern tribes, and no earthen rampart was thought sufficient to protect the southern provinces against their incursions. A new sort of defence was chosen, and a wall of stone was erected near the vallum of Hadrian. It was not parallel to it in its whole length; it was determined not to follow the winding course of the vallies, but to carry it across the loftiest heights, the most abrupt precipices. The work was built of polished stone, the height was twelve feet, exclusively of the parapet, and the breadth, eight; such at least are the dimensions according to the venerable Bede, who lived at the east end of the wall, and in whose time it was in many places entire. The length of the fortifications

from *Segedunum*, Cousins-House on the east, to *Tunnocelum*, Boulness on the west, is more than sixty-eight English, and less than seventy-four Roman miles. The wall was defended by stations, castles, and turrets; the first amounted in number to eighteen; they were fortified with strong walls and deep ditches; the smallest station could contain a cohort or six hundred men. A town, possessed by Roman and British artisans, was built in the neighbourhood of each station, and the inhabitants were protected by the garrison. The castles situated in the intervals between the stations, were neither so large nor so strongly fortified, but they were not fewer than eighty-one. The turrets served the purposes of watch-towers, and places for centinels, who being within hearing of each other, could convey any intelligence along the line in a short time.[s]

Such was the wall of Severus, which Spartian, the historian of the emperor, calls the greatest glory of his reign; nearly two hundred years it proved an impassable barrier to the incursions of the fiercest tribes; during the greater part of a thousand years, it served as a quarry for all the towns and villages that were built near it; its ruins, imperfect as they are, cannot at present be viewed without admiration.

This stupendous work was raised by the second and sixth legions. The Roman soldiers, not less skilled in the useful arts than in the arts of war, were never degraded, in time of peace, by indolence and its consequent vices. The military ways of the Romans were afterwards the principal roads of the Anglo-Saxons, and Roman stations became the most important of the Anglo-Saxon towns.

Britons under the Romans.

It has been conjectured that the population of the island at the time of the first invasion of the Romans, was not greater than three hundred thousand individuals. The

[s] According to the Notitia Imperii, the wall was guarded by the following troops.

Twelve cohorts of infantry, consisting of six hundred men each,	7200
One cohort of mariners in the station at Boulness, . . .	600
One detachment of Moors, equal probably to	600
Four wings of horse, at the lowest computation, four hundred each,	1600
	10,000

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conquest may have been favourable to the progress of civilization, but the sway of the Romans was cruel, and their government unjust. The Britons could not rise to the dignity of *consulares* or *presides*; they were thus excluded from the highest offices, and it was unlawful for the strangers by whom these offices were held, to marry natives, or to purchase land in the island.[t]

British soldiers in the Roman armies.

But the British soldiers in the Roman armies were distinguished for their bravery. It might be shown that there were at least fifteen thousand six hundred men, or twenty-six cohorts of British infantry under the emperors. The number was, in all probability, much greater; and some of the cohorts, it is certain, received as the reward of their courage, the title of invincible;[u] it was not, however, the policy of Rome to suffer them to serve in their native land.

Corn.

Corn was not the least important of the British products, merely on account of that article the island was of value to the Romans. It is now impossible to determine the quantity it afforded, but it was perhaps more considerable than is commonly imagined. While Julian commanded in Gaul, the Franks, Saxons and Allemanni passed the Rhine, devastated the country, laid forty towns in ashes, and carried the inhabitants into captivity. Julian compelled them to restore the prisoners, but they might have perished from hunger had not the granaries of Britain furnished a plentiful supply. Their wants were thus relieved, and corn was afterwards imported from England to sow their lands.[x]

[t] Pandects, xxiii. tit. ii. N. 38, 57, 33.

[u] The British troops in the Roman armies were:—

Ala Britannica Milliaria.
Ala Quarta Britonum in Egypto.
Cohors Prima Ælia Britonum.
Cohors Vigesima Sexta Britonum in Armenia
Britanniciani sub Magistro Peditum.
Invicti Juniores Britanniciani, Exculcatores Juniores Britanniciani } Inter Auxilia Palatina.
Britones cum Magistro Equitum Galliarum.
Invicti Juniores Britones intra Hispanos.
Britones Seniores in Illyrico.

[x] Zosimus III.

Towns, &c.

The towns are enumerated, but not described, in the different itineraries. They were of different denominations; the colonial, the municipal, the Latian, the stipendiary and others to which less important privileges were attached. The number of the first sort was nine; there were only two of the second; no additions were made to them, because the inhabitants were not subject to the imperial statutes, because they had the power of appointing their own magistrates, and possessed the rights of Roman citizens. Ten cities claimed the Latian right, they might be governed by native magistrates, who claimed the freedom of Rome at the expiry of their office. The number of stipendiary towns was equal to twelve.

States.

The conquered countries were divided by the Romans into districts or *civitates*, each of which had its chief town, the seat of a senate, whose jurisdiction extended over all the inhabitants of the *civitas*. Gaul was divided into a hundred and seventeen districts, Britain probably into thirty-three. Honorius, when he gave up the island, addressed his letters to the *civitates* or states of Britain, and warned them to provide for their own safety.

Advances in civilization.

However barbarous Britain may have been when it was visited by Julius Cæsar, it could not have continued a Roman province during four hundred years without participating in Roman civilization. The beneficent influence of Christianity succeeded the debasing superstition of the Druids; the injustice of barbarians was exchanged for the laws and civil institutions of the Romans. The legislative triumphs of that celebrated people were not less wonderful than their warlike achievements; by the latter distant provinces were conquered, by the former discordant tribes were blended into one nation. The laws imposed on conquered states, the rights and privileges conferred on the inhabitants, produced an union which could not be effected by military occupation. The towns of the Britons were no longer begirt with forests, their houses consisted no longer of wood. The conquered strove to imitate the conquerors, cities were built after the model of those in Italy, and adorned with market-places, temples, mosaic pavements, porticos, and baths. The emulation of the inhabitants was

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not confined to the useful, it extended to the liberal arts. Juvenal alludes to the skill of the Britons in one department of letters, certainly not of the highest order,—"Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos." Martial bears witness that the Roman poets were read in the island,—"Dictur et nostros cantare Britannia versus." The more respectable authority of an historian indicates the similarity of institutions, customs, and manners in the two countries, "Ita ut non Britannica sed Romana insula censeretur."[y]

Scots and Picts.

The names of two people appear for the first time in history during the fourth century; it ought not, however, to be inferred that the older writers were ignorant of their existence. The Scots inhabited Ireland, which, in the Roman language, is indifferently called *Hibernia* and *Scotia*. The frequent intercourse between the British mountaineers and the Irish, the numerous emigrations from the one country to the other led in time to a community of names. The Scots possessed the north-western coasts and archipelago, the Picts dwelt in the east on the confines of the German ocean; their respective territories were divided by the chain of the Grampian hills. The Scots, living in the mountains, became hunters or wandering shepherds; the Picts, having a more fruitful soil, a more level country, cultivated the ground, and built solid habitations, of which the ruins still remain. If united together for an irruption into the south, they lived on friendly terms, and their two chiefs, one of whom resided at the mouth of the Tay, and the other between the lakes of Argyll, joined their standards; on other occasions, their friendship was interrupted by mutual depredations.

Saxons, Angles, and Jutes.

A small territory in the Cimbric Chersonesus was peopled in ancient times by the ancestors of the English. More important tribes have been exterminated or subdued, but a different fate was reserved for a horde of freebooters, too insignificant to be mentioned by Tacitus with the other inhabitants of Germany. The descendants of the same tribe are now the people of England, the citizens of the

y Gildas, chap. 5.

great republick in the new world, the settlers in the vast colonial possessions of Great Britain.[z]

Ptolemy of Alexandria is the first writer who mentions the Saxons; they inhabited, before the middle of the second century, the western side of the Cimbric Chersonesus, between the Elbe and the Eider, and three small islands at the mouth of the Elbe. The same people formed at a later period the great Saxon confederation which extended from the Elbe to the Rhine. The Angles, supposed to have been originally a tribe of the Suevi, the bravest of the German nations, settled on the Cimbric Chersonesus, and inhabited the present dutchy of Sleswick. Their name is still preserved in the district of Anglen between Flemsburgh and Sleswick. The Jutes, a tribe of the Getæ, inhabited the extremity of the Cimbric Chersonesus, which from them is still called Jutland. Of these, the Saxons were the dominant tribe, the two others were in a state of subjection.

Saxon conquest.

No conquest was more complete, none more durable in its effects than that of England by the Saxons. Disastrous at first, as the inroads of savages must ever be, destructive of Roman civilization, bringing back the country into the barbarism from which it had been saved, the advantages that followed seemed uncertain and remote.

Chorography.

The chiefs or powerful men among the Saxons erected separate sovereignties in the island; new divisions were formed, the old were abolished. This period of English history is generally styled the time of the heptarchy; the name, although incorrect, is sanctioned by usage. It is necessary, however, to allude to the error, otherwise the limits of the petty kingdoms might not be readily understood. It may perhaps be better to describe these states according to the dates of their foundation, than their vicinity to each other.

Kingdom of Kent.

Kent, the first Saxon kingdom in Britain, was not more extensive than the county of the same name. It was founded about the year 455, and the new settlers embraced Christianity while the rest of their countrymen in England adhered to their pagan superstitions.

Kingdom of Sussex.

The second state, or the kingdom of the South Saxons,

[z] Manners and Customs of the Anglo-Saxons, by Sharon Turner.

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comprehended the two counties of Sussex and Surrey. Ella and his three sons, accompanied with a band of adventurers, landed in the year 477, but he did not make himself master of his small sovereignty until the year 490, when he took the town of Anderid, in the midst of the forest Anderida. Chichester, the *Regnum* of the Romans, the *Caer Cei* of the Britons, appears to have been the capital of his kingdom. It was converted to Christianity in the year 678, and contained at that time about seven thousand families.[a]

Wessex.

Cerdic arrived in England five years after the taking of Anderid, but several years elapsed before Wessex or the kingdom of the West Saxons was founded. It consisted of the counties of Hants, Berks, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and part of Cornwall. It was not until the year 519, after a destructive battle had been fought at Charford on the Avon, that the Saxons, under Cerdic, established themselves in the country. The Isle of Wight, one of the earliest conquests of the West Saxons, was made over to the nephews of the conqueror.

Essex.

Erkenwin assumed the sovereignty of Essex or the East Saxons in the year 530; he ruled over Essex, Middlesex and part of Hertfordshire. The princes of Essex acted no distinguished part during the heptarchy, they appear to have been dependent on the kings of Kent.

East Anglia.

The Angles, allured by the success of the Saxons, left their native land. They settled in the country on the north-east of the Saxons; Uffa was chosen their leader, and from him, his successors were styled *Uffingas*. Cambridge, Suffolk, and the isle of Ely made up the kingdom of the East Angles, St. Edmund's ditch separated it from Mercia. Dunwich or the capital is the *Domnoc* of the venerable Bede; although now covered by the sea, it was a place of considerable importance during the Roman and Saxon periods.

Bernicia.

But the Angles were not confined to East Anglia; the greater number of them invaded the north of England, and Bernicia extended from the Tyne to the Forth. Ida, their leader built a castle on a lofty promontory, and called it

[a] Bede's Ecclesiastical History. Book IV. chap. xiii.

Bebbanburgh in honour of his wife Bebba; the same place is now better known by the name of Bamburgh.

Deira. Deira, the third Anglian kingdom, was bounded on the south by the Humber, and on the north by the Tyne. The Britons in that part of England were subdued in the year 560 by Sella an Anglian chief, but the country retained the name of its early inhabitants. Thus the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira stretched from the Humber to the Forth, and from the eastern to the western sea.

Mercia. Cridda passed the Humber in the year 586, defeated the Britons on the coast, and extended his conquests to the heart of England. The powerful kingdom of Mercia comprehended the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Glocester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and part of Hertford. Sometimes called the kingdom of the central Angles, it derived the more common name of Mercia from being contiguous to Wales and all the other Saxon kingdoms.

Octarchy. Thus it has been shown that eight separate states were founded in Britain by the Saxons. Bernicia and Deira were often under the same sceptre, and it has been supposed that they formed one kingdom, but some of the others were at different times united under the same monarch. An octarchy denotes the total number of Anglo-Saxon states in Britain, a triarchy the different tribes that subdued the country.[b]

Divisions of the country. The present chorography of England derives its origin from the Saxon period, or to speak more precisely, from the time of Alfred the Great. Certain districts were governed by ealdormen or aldermen, a dignity, which indicated the age of the individuals on whom it was conferred; but when England was afterwards invaded by the Northmen, these persons were styled *jarls*, and the title of an earl has been substituted for that of an ealdorman. The districts which were thus governed, corresponded in some degree with the present counties, but their limits were not the same. England in the time of Alfred contained only

[b] See Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. i.

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thirty-two counties; Durham and Lancashire formed part of Yorkshire, Cornwall was united to Devonshire, and Rutland to Northamptonshire; Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland were subject to Scotland. The districts were entrusted by the ealdormen to the care of deputies, who were called shire-reeves, shrieves or sheriffs, the Anglo-Saxon word *shire* being synonymous with the English word share, and reeve signifying to manage or govern.

Sheriffs.

Accessions made in the Roman period.

In the Norman period, England was enlarged by the accessions of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Northumberland, exposed to the incursions of the Scots, was little more than a nominal part of the kingdom. Wales was then independent, and it continued so until the time of Edward the First, who defeated the Welsh, abolished the line of their kings, and annexed the principality to the English throne. It was, however, at a much more recent period that the counties in England and Wales were divided according to their present limits. The improvement, if on the whole it can be called one, was not effected before the thirty-fourth year of Henry the Eighth. An act was passed in that year, by which the marches or intermediate lands between England and Wales, were divided anew, or annexed to old counties. The new counties are Monmouth, then declared an English county, Brecknockshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire in Wales. Additional land was annexed to Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire, to Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Merionethshire and Pembrokeshire.

Wales.

Counties.

Ridings.

The districts were divided into trethings, trithings or tridings, a division which is still preserved in the ridings of Yorkshire. They were governed by a trithing-reeve, an officer subordinate to the sheriff. Lathes and rapes cannot be correctly defined, they were probably less than trithings, it is certain they were larger than hundreds. Kent is still divided into lathes, and Sussex into rapes.

Lathes and Rapes.

Hundreds and Tithings.

The divisions into hundreds and tithings have been attributed to Alfred, it is more probable they were established by the Saxons at an earlier period, at least they corresponded with the *pagi* and *vici* into which the country

of the ancient Germans was divided. The hundreds were so called because they contained a hundred free families. It has been maintained that they depended not on the population, but on the size of the district; it is difficult, however, to reconcile this opinion with the fact that the most populous districts in the Saxon times were divided into a greater number of hundreds than more extensive but less fruitful tracts. The tithings, as their name imports, were the tenth part of a hundred.

The northern counties were not made up of hundreds, but of wards and wapentakes. They were called wards because the inhabitants, in ancient times, were obliged to watch and ward against the incursions of their enemies. Wapentake and weapon-take are evidently synonymous. Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham and Lanarkshire are divided into wards, Yorkshire into wapentakes.

Anglo-Saxon language, similitude to the English.

It has been seen that the present divisions of England may be traced to Saxon times; the names of ancient offices and titles of honour are referrible to the same period; the greater number of towns, burghs and villages retain, with little variation, the names which were given them by the Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon resembles the English in its structure, grammar, and idiomatic expressions; the genius of the two languages is the same, the one may be considered the daughter of the other. A knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon enabled an English philologist to analyze all the indeclinable parts of speech in his own language, and to trace them to their source. The studies of Johnson rendered him ill fitted for his laborious task; of the only language that could guide him in his researches, the author of the dictionary was ignorant; his etymologies are generally erroneous, his ingenuity is exhausted in fanciful and unmeaning analogies. Few men could have raised such a monument from so imperfect materials; but it may be doubted if the dictionary has tended to render Englishmen more familiar with the power and copiousness of their vernacular tongue.[c]

[c] Want of candour was no part of Johnson's character, he acknowledged his errors, and declared, if he lived to give another edition of his dictionary, he

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Anglo-Saxon and English words.

A Saxon king, it might seem, had enough to do to conquer his enemies, to give laws to his subjects, and to administer justice among them in person; but Alfred found time to cultivate letters, and some of his writings are still extant. "In three pages of Alfred's Orosius," says Sharon Turner, "I found seventy-eight words which had become obsolete in English out of five hundred and forty-eight, or about one-seventh. In three pages of his Boetius, I found a hundred and forty-three obsolete out of six hundred and sixty-six, or about one-fifth. In three pages of his Bede I found two hundred and thirty obsolete, out of nine hundred and sixty-nine, or about one-fifth. The difference in the proportion between these and the Orosius proceeds from the latter containing many historical names."[d] Not more than one-fifth part of the words in the Saxon are now wholly obsolete in English: this must not be considered a mere assertion, the truth of it has been proved, in some degree at least, by Mr. Turner. The English language is principally derived from the Saxon, and it has been remarked that the idiomatic phrases, those on which the characteristic differences of languages depend, are the same in the one and in the other. It need not, therefore, excite surprise, that the English writers, who are the most remarkable for the purity of their style, abound most in Saxon expressions.

It could not have been foreseen, at the time Britain was inhabited by the civilized Romans, that the island was to be conquered by an obscure, nay, almost an unknown tribe, much less that works comparable to those of the best periods of Greece and Rome, were to be written by Englishmen in a language handed down to them by northern barbarians.[e]

would adopt Mr. Horne's derivations. Diversions of Purley, edited by Taylor, vol. i. page 154.

[d] History of the Anglo-Saxons, Appendix, chap. iii.

[e] "Of sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's prayer, there are only five not Saxon, the best example of the natural bent of our language, and of the words apt to be chosen by those who speak and write it without design. Of eighty-one words in the soliloquy of Hamlet, thirteen only are of Latin origin. Even in a passage of ninety words in Milton, whose diction is more learned than that of any other poet, there are only sixteen Latin words. In

Population during the Saxon period.

It is of importance, in examining the historical geography of a country, to ascertain its population at any remarkable epoch, such as that of the Saxons in England; but, unfortunately, this can seldom be done with any thing like precision. It is not easy to find the truth in the conflicting statements of different writers. The low state of the arts, the wretched condition of the ancient Britons, the destructive wars with the Danes, and above all, the division of the people into two classes, the servile and the free, must have had a tendency to perpetuate barbarism, and to check the progress of population; but the total number of inhabitants is supposed to have been less than, in all probability, it really was. It has been affirmed that the population was not much greater in the time of the heptarchy than before the Roman invasion, and much less than in the flourishing times of the Roman government.[f] This opinion rests chiefly on the evidence afforded by Domesday-book, but according to that register, there is reason to believe that the population of the Anglo-Saxon counties amounted to a million and half.[g] Those, however, who have examined the work most minutely, do not think it contains the data on which such a calculation can be made. Some of the northern counties are omitted, and many of the burgesses are not mentioned. Thus, there were not more than seventy in Yarmouth, fifty-two in Buckingham, ten in Bristol, then an important town, nine in Bedford, and five in Sudbury. No notice is taken of Winches-

Domesday Book.

four verses of the authorized version of Genesis, which contain about a hundred and thirty words, there are no more than five Latin. In seventy-nine words of Addison, whose perfect taste preserved him from a pedantic or constrained preference for any portion of the language, we find only fifteen Latin. In later times the language has rebelled against the bad taste of those otherwise vigorous minds, who, instead of ennobling their style like Milton, by the position and combination of words, have tried to raise it by unusual and far-fetched expressions. Dr. Johnson himself, from whose corruptions English style is only recovering, in eighty-seven words of his fine parallel between Dryden and Pope, has found means to introduce no more than twenty-one of Latin derivation." History of England, by Sir James Mackintosh, page 82.

Robertson and Hume have been submitted to a similar analysis, and the result is equally satisfactory.

f Henry's History of Britain, vol. iii. p. 319.

g According to Sir James Mackintosh, to 1,700,000.

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ter; the monks and almost all the secular clergy are not enumerated. If allowances are made for these defects, the result can only be considered an approximation. There is besides another source of error; and one which is not always taken into account, in other words, it may easily be shown that the population was greater in the time of the Saxons than at the time the register of Domesday was taken. It is necessary to calculate the effects of the exterminating wars waged by the conqueror, of whole districts withdrawn from cultivation, of the signal punishments inflicted on the northern rebels, and the almost total depopulation of their country.

Barbarism of the Saxons.

The Saxons were a barbarous people; the superior genius of a few was obscured in the general darkness. The example of the venerable Bede was not imitated; his moral worth and intellectual attainments formed a bright contrast to the greater number of the clergy, to the greater number of his countrymen. The thanes or powerful men were more ignorant than the peasantry of the present day; none of them could read or write, and when something like a better change was effected by the authority, encouragement and remonstrances of Alfred, many regretted that they had neglected letters in their youth, believing it impossible for a man of mature age to learn to read or write. Kings put a cross to charters as a substitute for their signature, and Alfred's brothers were as ignorant as the rest of their countrymen.[h] "It is known," says Alfred, "how few of the clergy can read, still they are the only instructors of the people."

Arts, Trade, &c.

The arts during the same period indicate a rude state of society; the home trade was almost confined to the necessaries of life, foreign commerce was very insignificant; some encouragement, however, must have been given to it, for a merchant who went three times over sea in his own craft, might become a thane.[i]

It sometimes happened that abbots and influential persons requested their friends on the Continent to send artificers in different articles, that could not be made in England. Goat-skin coverlets and pillows stuffed with straw were the

[h] Asser. [i] Wilk. Leg. Sax.

luxuries of the rich, and ladies of rank bequeathed their bed-linen to their daughters. The dialogues of Elfric throw some light on the occupations and trades of the Saxons. BOOK CLII.

It is incorrect to judge of their private houses from the comparative magnificence of their churches. The former were small, ill built, and not comparable, in point of cleanliness at least, to those that are now inhabited by the lower orders in England. Alcuin, an Anglo-Saxon abbot of immense wealth, but more remarkable as being one of the few great men of his day, lived in a mean and dirty house. Some costly articles, gold cups and silver goblets adorned the rude halls in which the feasts of nobles were held. But the wealthiest amongst them never enjoyed the luxuries which are now common to every peasant. The collective happiness or misery of a people is proportionate to their knowledge or ignorance; the diffusion of wealth or luxury, if a term can be used, the meaning of which varies in different states of society, is one effect of the progress of knowledge, and not the least beneficial, as it extends to all orders and ranks of men. Houses.

The nobles passed their time on their estates; the tedium of indolence, the absence of social or intellectual enjoyment was relieved by manly exercises. They shared with their sovereign in the pleasures of the chase; to excel in this amusement was the boast of princes. The imperfect state of cultivation, the great extent of waste lands, and the number of wild animals, some of which are now extinct in England, were favourable to an occupation which accorded well with the manners and habits of the Saxons.

The people, it has been already observed, consisted of two classes, the free and the servile; among the former there were distinctions of rank, among the latter, different degrees of slavery; the cottars, bordars, and villeins were subject to a bondage more or less oppressive. Some were liberated by the benevolence or generosity of their masters, others might amass property, and purchase their freedom; still, it is certain, the servile population was much more numerous than the free. The influence of the church and the new religion might have tended to soften the rigours of Government.

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slavery; in latter times it was unlawful to alienate a christian from the land.[k] Extraordinary changes take place in the affairs of nations; if a slave now lands on the English shores, at that moment he obtains his freedom, but formerly the English themselves were sold as slaves in a barbarous and revolting manner.[l]

Government.

The authority of the Anglo-Saxon princes was limited by the nobles, and in some measure dependent on the national councils. Not arbitrary, but more of a mixed character, their government resembled that of the ancient German kings, as it is described by Tacitus. Their monarchies were elective rather than hereditary, at least the person in the regular order of succession was often omitted, and another appointed by the witena-gemot. If the power of the kings was afterwards increased, if the government tended towards a despotism, it may be attributed to the force of circumstances, to the genius of the individuals who reigned, not to any change in the character of the people.

Antiquarians have traced the commencement of parliaments to the time of the witena-gemot. Although the members of the latter may have been the most influential

[k] An Anglo-Saxon noble gave his lands to the church, and the teams of men are enumerated with the teams of oxen. Turner, vol. iii. appendix.

[l] The custom of selling their nearest relations for their own advantage, is said to be natural to the people of Northumberland. Malm. liber. i. chap. 3d. "There is a seaport town called Bristol, opposite to Ireland, into which its inhabitants make frequent voyages on account of trade. Wolfstan cured the people of this town of a most odious and inveterate custom which they derived from their ancestors, of buying men and women in all parts of England, and exporting them to Ireland for the sake of gain. The young women, they commonly got with child, and carried them to market in their pregnancy, that they might bring a better price. You might have seen with sorrow, long ranks of young persons of both sexes and of the greatest beauty, tied together with ropes, and daily exposed to sale: nor were these men ashamed. O horrid wickedness! to give up their nearest relations, nay their own children to slavery. Wolfstan knowing the obstinacy of these people, sometimes stayed two months amongst them preaching; by which in process of time, he had made so great an impression on their minds, that they abandoned their wicked trade, and set an example to all the rest in England to do the same." Henry's History of Great Britain. Gregory the Great pitied the fate of the English (Angles), who were often sold as slaves at Rome, and was thus led to think of converting the islanders.

persons in the country, it was widely different from either house of parliament; it resembled more the assemblies of the ancient Germans. The institution of juries is commonly believed to be of Saxon origin, and it is not unlikely that the germs of them existed in the time of Alfred. He is said to have put a judge to death for condemning a criminal, when the jury were in doubt about their verdict, "for when in doubt, they ought rather to save than condemn."[m] Jureis.

The virtue of chastity was common to the Anglo-Saxon women with those of ancient Germany. Bede bears his testimony to the virtue of his countrywomen, and Tacitus deplores that what could not be effected by the refinement of Greece and Rome, was accomplished almost by the natural instinct of barbarians.

The subjugation of England by William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, is the last territorial conquest that has taken place in the west of Europe; but it was by no means the most complete of its kind; it was insufficient, it has been already seen, to destroy the language, much less the memory of the Saxons. The destinies of the vanquished were changed; reduced to slavery, they could not engage in the military profession, or exercise command. Soldiers left their castles or forts, and repaired to towns, where they subsisted, not by arms, but by toil and servile employments. In these towns, it has been shown[n] the embers of Roman civilization were preserved, and it is certain the rise of the conquered class corresponded with the decline of the feudal nobility, the descendants of the conquerors. Historians narrate the victories of the Normans, and affirm that the destruction of the Saxons was the inevitable consequence of the battle of Hastings. A people are not so easily destroyed; their inveterate hatred against their oppressors is cherished by the memory of past independence; the state of England under the Normans has with more truth been compared to that of the Greeks under Norman conquest.

[m] Mirroir des Justices, p. 297. See also Turner's History, Book v. chap. 6.

[n] Savigny's History of the Roman Law, translated by E. Cathcart, Esq. See Mr. Cathcart's valuable notes at the end of the volume.

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the Turks. In both countries many lost their lives in the vain attempt to regain their freedom.

The history of England from the year 1066, the epoch of the conquest, to 1215, the date of the great charter, appears to confirm these remarks. It consists of changes in the government, insurrections among the people, domestic spoliation and foreign warfare; many, who escaped these calamities, were cut off by famine or pestilence.[o] William made over the land to seven hundred of his officers, who divided it among their followers; from this period, the vanquished classes are placed too much out of view; it has been ascertained, however, that superstition was not the sole cause of the long and violent quarrel between Henry the Second and Archbishop Becket, that Englishmen are indebted to others besides the barons for the charter of their liberties.[p]

Henry the Third.

The seeds of freedom began to spring during the long reign of Henry the Third; but, marked as it was with faction, the consequence of weakness, with civil war, the result of turbulence, the advantages were of short duration.

The Edwards.

The following reigns of the Edwards have been considered "the most glorious in the English annals." It is almost unnecessary to remark that one of these kings was inhumanly murdered by his own subjects, that during a period not less than a century, the nation enjoyed scarcely ten years of peace. The reigns of the Edwards may be admitted to have been remarkable for the splendour of victories, the pomp of triumphs, and the acquisition of distant territories, not so on account of the happiness of the people. Military renown was a poor recompense for the waste of war, a decreasing population, and a neglected husbandry. The laws indicate the wretched condition of the inhabitants. "Every able-bodied man under sixty years of age, not having sufficient to live on, being required, shall be bound to serve him that doth require him, or else shall be committed to gaol, till he finds security to serve. If a servant or workman depart from service before the time agreed on, he shall be imprisoned.

[o] Not fewer than twenty-one dearths and famines are enumerated by Howe between the years 1069 and 1325.

[p] Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest.

If any artificer take more wages than were wont to be paid, he shall be committed to gaol."[q]

Thus superior and inferior skill were equally rewarded, but the severity of these statutes was increased by the 34th Edward the Third. According to that act, if a labourer or servant flee to a town, the chief officer shall deliver him up, and if he depart to another county, the letter F shall be burnt on his forehead. Those who affect to admire the past, might do well to examine it more minutely, to convince themselves of the poverty and ignorance of the people, and the unjust oppression to which they were subject, to estimate correctly the barbarism of such enactments as have been mentioned, and the collective misery co-existent with them. The tendency of industry and civilization is to diffuse happiness among every order of the community, to increase the enjoyments which wealth commands, to diminish the evils to which poverty is exposed. The mental and moral education of the lower orders, which has lately been put into practice, is conducive to the same end, it tends, besides, to strengthen government. Knowledge does not breed discontent; ignorance, on the contrary, seems the parent of anarchy; the whispers of faction have overthrown despotisms, the loudest clamours of sedition are sounded in vain in a free country. If the perfection of government consists in giving the governed, with the least possible inconvenience, all the advantages of which it is susceptible, it is difficult to conceive how this can be effected in any other way than by successive meliorations. It is thus that something like a self-correcting principle has been introduced into the English constitution, preventing the permanence of abuses without endangering the government, leading to improvement without the bad effects of innovation, to the redress of wrongs without the calamities of revolution. These reflections arise naturally from considering what England was in the fourteenth century, and what it is at present.

Wretched condition of the people.

The subject may be more minutely examined; it is impossible to read the history of the middle ages without be-

[q] Anderson's Chronological Account of Commerce, vol. i. p. 204.

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ing convinced that famines, of which happily but an imperfect idea can be formed in modern times, were among the greatest evils to which nations were liable. The progress of commerce, agriculture and, above all, of knowledge, have enabled men to elude these wrathful dispensations. Land is much more productive than formerly, and the excess of one country is transported with ease to supply the deficiences of another. The famines, so common in past times, are now unknown; but the extent of country over which they once raged, their duration and the misery occasioned by them, are historical facts that cannot be disputed. No man recollects any calamity so great as that which befel England in the reign of Edward the Second; for three years the people groaned under the double scourge of pestilence and famine. Parliament fixed in vain the maximum price of provisions in 1315; the measure was of no avail, every article of consumption sold at a much higher rate, and it was found very difficult on some occasions to obtain bread for the king's table, a circumstance from which some notion of the scarcity may be inferred.[r] The misery, however great during 1315, was more than doubled in the following year, the early crops were spoiled by incessant rains, the late never arrived at maturity; the want of nourishment, and unwholesome food produced dysenteries and epidemic disorders among the people. The maximum prices were repealed, and wheat rose until the quarter was sold for ten times its usual value. The cravings of hunger constrained the poor to feed on roots, horses, dogs and the most loathsome animals; instances more revolting to humanity are mentioned by cotemporary writers, many expelled from their castles the crowds of domestics, with whom they usually swarmed, and these unfortunate men, without the lawful means of support, were necessitated to live by the plunder of their former patrons or their inoffensive neighbours. Every county was infested with

Famine in the time of Edward the Second.

[r] The following were the prices fixed by parliament. A fat ox fed with corn, 24s., not fed with corn, 16s.; a fat cow, 12s.; a fat hog, two years old, 3s. 4d.; a fat sheep, unshorn, 1s. 8d., shorn, 1s. 2d.; a fat goose, 2½d.; a fat capon, 2d.; a fat hen, 1d.; two chickens, 1d.; four pigeons, 1d.; twenty-four eggs, 1d.

bands of robbers, whose desperate rapacity was not to be checked by the terrors or punishments of the law. The inhabitants were forced to combine for their own protection; association was opposed to association; summary vengeance was inflicted by each party, and the whole country presented one great theatre of rapine, anarchy and bloodshed.[s] BOOK CLII.

Little more than thirty years after these distressing events, the inhabitants were exposed to other evils more destructive in their effects. The great pestilence which past from Asia to the banks and Delta of the Nile, and onwards to the Greek Islands, Italy, and other countries in Europe, was as general and fatal as any recorded in history. Pestilence in 1349.

Mr. Hume supposes it to have cut off about a third part of the people in England; Dr. Mead makes the number amount to more than a half, and adds, correctly, that the time of the pestilence was the period of the greatest mortality which has been recorded in English history. According to Stowe, those who died in the metropolis were not fewer than fifty thousand. No calamity of a similar nature has taken place in England since the year 1665; how remote then are the chances of them in modern times. The intercourse with the east, nay, with every region of the globe, has decupled, and the seeds of disease, it might be reasonably inferred, are now more easily transported. The contrary, however, is the fact, and it is mainly owing to the precautions taken by European governments, and to the diffused comforts which the people enjoy.

The proportion between the population and the surface of a country indicates, with some exactness, the intellectual advancement of the inhabitants. The population and the extent of England are now known; it is interesting to determine what the former was in past times. According to the fifty-first of Edward the Third, a poll-tax of fourpence was imposed in the year 1377, on lay persons, male and female, of fourteen years of age and upwards, mendicants only were excepted. An official return of those who paid Poll-tax.

[s] Lingard's History of England, volume iii.

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the tax in each county, city and town, is fortunately preserved.[t] The persons who paid it, appear from the subsidy roll to have been equal to 1,367,239. If the number of mendicants and those who eluded payment could be discovered, the total population might at once be known; for it may be assumed, with sufficient accuracy, that all the individuals under fourteen years of age are less numerous than a third part of the inhabitants. If the poor, the young under fourteen years of age, and the omissions in collecting the tax, be supposed equal to one half of the original number, the lay population amounted to 2,050,858. But the beneficed clergy, who contributed, were equal to 15,229, and the non-beneficed clergy to 13,932. Wales is not included in the roll, but it has been supposed to contain as many inhabitants as Yorkshire, or 196,360. Cheshire and Durham had their separate receivers, the first is ranked with Cornwall, 51,411, and the second with Northumberland, 25,213. All the inhabitants of England and Wales were thus equal to 2,353,203.[u] This approximation is more probably above than below the truth, for there is reason to believe that Wales was less populous than Yorkshire, Cheshire than Cornwall, and Durham than Northumberland. Although the data may be defective, they indicate, with sufficient accuracy, a very scanty population, the result of an imperfect state of society, foreign wars, domestic dissensions and pestilential diseases.

Parliaments.

A great council appears to have shared the legislative authority with their sovereign, after the Norman conquest. These councils were founded on feudal principles, and the royal revenue was derived from the royal demesnes, and by dues from military tenants. The king might receive extraordinary contributions from the greater vassals, but the consent of the latter was implied, and it was their duty to consult with the inferior vassals, of whose rights

[t] This record was laid before the Antiquary Society in 1784, by the late Mr. Topham of the Paper Office.

[u] Chalmers' Domestic Economy of Great Britain, page 15.

and interests, as their lords, they were the natural protectors. The changes by which these great councils merged into parliaments have been obscurely handed down to posterity.

Parliament.

The earliest records from which the existence of the house of commons can be regularly traced, date from the twenty-third year of Edward the First. It then consisted of seventy-four knights from all the counties in England, except Chester, Durham and Monmouth, and of a varying number of members from cities, towns and burghs, amounting sometimes to two hundred and sixty, at other times to not more than a hundred and seventy-four.[x] The variation may be attributed to the negligence, remissness or partiality of the sheriffs, to whom the returns were committed, and also, but in a less degree, to the little value attached to a seat in parliament in early times, for the inhabitants of different places were allowed, at their own request, to discontinue the exercise of the elective franchise. Not long afterwards, other places, either because they had risen into importance, or, in some instances, for other reasons, obtained the right of sending members to parliament. It is proved by constitutional writers, that all who possessed landed or moveable property, ought to be bound by no laws, more particularly, ought to be liable to no taxes, to which their consent had not been obtained by means of their representatives. "This is so much the case," says Mr. Hallam, "that if, in examining the map, we find any sea-port, as Sunderland or Falmouth, or any inland town, as Leeds or Birmingham, which has never enjoyed the elective franchise, it may at once be concluded that it has emerged from obscurity since the reign of Henry the Eighth."[y]

Rise of the towns.

If it were necessary to trace the parliamentary history to an earlier period, it might be shewn from the innovations attributed to Simon de Monfort, Earl of Leicester, that the towns had risen before the year 1264, from the degradation in which they were placed after the conquest. So

x Hallam's Constitutional History of England, chap. xiii.

y Hallam, chap. xiii.

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great a change was accomplished in two centuries; during that interval, the citizens and burgesses availed themselves of the poverty of their lords to purchase important privileges. The latter received a common rent, and they exacted no longer individual services; the guilds were incorporated by charters, and the towns were entitled to levy tolls, hold fairs, enact laws, and elect their own magistrates. Much about the same time, gifts were substituted for tollages, in other words, the towns obtained the right of taxing themselves.[z] It is of little consequence if, in some corporate burghs, the elective right was vested in freemen, for all those who were assessed for their landed or moveable property, were included in that class; the great distinctions between freemen and the other inhabitants of towns, are of later origin.

Elective franchise extended by Henry the Eighth.

Although the government of Henry the Eighth was practically despotic, he is entitled to the merit of having extended the elective franchise. The whole of Wales, the counties of Chester and Monmouth, and even the towns of Berwick and Calais, were for the first time represented; thirty-three new members were thus added to the commons. Edward the Sixth erected fourteen burghs, and restored ten that had discontinued their privileges. Mary added twenty-one, Elizabeth sixty, and James twenty-seven members. Five Cornish towns were represented at the accession of Edward the Sixth, and twenty-one at the death of Elizabeth. The oppressive jurisdiction of the stannary courts, and the burdens to which some of the inhabitants in Cornwall were subject, were not the real causes of such innovations. The practice of conferring the elective right on insignificant places and small burghs, commenced in the reign of Edward the Sixth, a practice occasioned by the importance of the popular part of the government, and adopted by the crown to increase its influence. It is remarkable that the inhabitants of the town and county of Durham were overlooked during this long period; the right was first conferred on them in 1673; the cause of their exclusion cannot be easily explained, it has been attributed to the prevalence of popery.[zz] Liability to local and perhaps ge-

[z] Lingard's History, chap. v.

[zz] Hallam, chap. xiii.

neral taxes, was without doubt the principle on account of which the elective franchise was first conferred, but it has been confined in later times to particular classes, to burgage tenants, the freemen of corporations, or the magistrates of towns. BOOK CLII.

The aristocratical branch of the government may be traced to the Norman conquest. This assembly was composed of the barons and prelates, who were afterwards styled the greater barons in the great charter. Baronies by tenure or in fee are of a later date, but at a still later period, the introduction of barons by writ, produced an important change in the character of the assembly. Notable persons, not possessing any previous title, were summoned by John to attend his first parliament. Similar writs of summons became more frequent in the succeeding reign, for the same policy was adopted by Henry the Third to strengthen himself against the more powerful lords. The crown might withdraw the writs of summons, so that the privileges of the titular barons depended on their subserviency to the court. If a person be now summoned to parliament, he and his heirs are ennobled; but this improvement was first introduced in the sixteenth century.[a] House of Lords.

The period, from the accession of Edward the First to to the death of Edward the Third, cannot be considered unfavourable to the development of constitutional principles. To carry on the expensive wars in which the last of these monarchs was engaged, heavy taxes were necessary, these were borne by the people, but they do not appear to have been backward in asserting their rights,—their money was not spent in vain. The utility of frequent parliaments was acknowledged as the only means of amending errors, redressing grievances, and abolishing abuses. It was ordained in the preceding reign that a parliament should be held at least once a year, but as the power of those who made the law might be called in question, the same statute was again solemnly passed and faithfully observed. Although Edward the Third may have wished, he had not the power to break it, his wants rendered him dependent

[a] History of England, by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. i.

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on the aids of his people, and more than seventy writs were issued for assembling parliament in his fifty years' reign.

Abuses abolished.

Purveyance had become an intolerable hardship, the right of exacting it extended to the royal suite, which amounted often to more than a thousand persons, it was much curtailed by parliament. The sources of justice were corrupt, and judges were accessible to bribery; to lessen the temptation, the salaries were increased, but their integrity continued doubtful. The French language was the language of the tribunals, but as it was unknown to the greater number of Englishmen, the proceedings of the different courts may be said to have been secret. It was enacted that all informations should be laid, and all pleadings delivered in English; a great improvement was thus accomplished.

Statute of treasons.

The celebrated statute of treasons was the greatest benefit that was conferred on Englishmen in this reign. An able writer has shown that the effect of this law was to weaken the power of oppression in England more than in other countries.[b] The light of knowledge began to dawn in the same period. Wycliffe has been styled the "Morning Star of the reformation," but he lived in too early an age, the spirit of his innovations was not communicated to the people, still the zeal of his followers, and the boldness of the lower orders broke out in rebellions during the succeeding reign.

Architecture, churches.

Religious edifices are the noblest monuments of the architecture of the period. If it be denied that this art was then carried to a degree of perfection in England, which it has not since attained, it may be admitted that some of the finest structures in the same country were raised in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As a proof of this remark, it is only necessary to mention the cathedrals of York, Winchester, Salisbury, Litchfield, and many others. It is said that not fewer than a hundred and fifty-seven abbeys and other religious houses were founded in the reign of Henry the Third.[c] Rome encouraged those

[b] Idem. ibid.

[c] Grose's Antiquities, Vol. i. Preface, p. 32

who engaged in such works; and for its vain promises, men consented to spend their time, their labour and their wealth. The associations which the sanctuary recalled, accorded with the feelings of the age, and these it was the policy of Rome to cherish,—the hopes giving rise to enthusiasm, the fears terminating in superstition, both alike fatal to truth, but well adapted to strengthen the power of the church.[d]

Clocks.

These buildings indicate the progress of an important art, and improvement cannot be made in any art or science without communicating something of it to others. Thus, to have clocks for the cathedrals, Edward the Third invited John Uniman, William Uniman and John Lutuyt of Delft to come into England, and granted them the royal protection to exercise their trade in any part of the kingdom.[e] Englishmen learnt the art from these foreigners, and a clock made by Richard de Wallingford, abbot of St. Albans in the succeeding reign, is described by a writer who appears to have examined it.[f]

Woollen manufactures.

The inhabitants of Flanders and the Netherlands had

[d] "Italians, some Greek refugees, Frenchmen, Germans and Flemings formed a fraternity of architects, possessing particular privileges, and obtaining papal bulls for their protection. They styled themselves freemasons, and went from one nation to another, as they found churches to be built (for very many in those ages were everywhere building through piety or emulation:) their government was regular; and where they fixed near a building, they made a camp of huts. A surveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine. The gentlemen in the neighbourhood, either out of charity or commutation of penance, gave the materials and carriages. Those who have seen the accounts or records of the charge of the fabrics of some of our cathedrals, cannot but have a great esteem for their economy, and admire how soon they erected such lofty structures." Wren's Parentalia, pages 306, 307.

[e] Henry, book iv. chap. 5.

[f] "Being now an abbot, and possessed of wealth and leisure, he resolved to leave a lasting monument of his ingenuity, art and learning. With this view he fabricated, at a great expense of money, thought and labour, a most wonderful clock, which represents the revolutions of the sun and moon, the fixed stars, the ebbing and flowing of the tides, and an almost infinite number of other lines and figures. When he had *finished this* wonderful piece of mechanism, to which, in my opinion, there is nothing in Europe comparable, he composed a book of directions for managing and keeping it in order, that it might not be ruined by the ignorance of the monks." Leland de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

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acquired wealth from the sale of their woollen stuffs. The importance of English wool was well known even at this time, and it was the object of government to encourage its manufacture. John Kempe, a celebrated woollen manufacturer of Flanders, accepted the invitation of Edward the Third, and arrived in England in 1331, with his apprentices and workmen; the royal protection was promised at the same time to all weavers and fullers who settled in the island; in consequence, seventy Walloon families came in the same year, and their example was followed by greater numbers in the succeeding years of the reign.

Foreign merchants.

The most remarkable trading companies or rather corporations were the brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket, afterwards the merchant adventurers, the German merchants of the Steel Yard, and the merchants of the Staple. It was the object of the last to purchase the staple commodities of the kingdom, wool, wool-fells, leather, lead and tin; to convey them to certain towns, called *staple towns*, that the king's customs might be collected with ease, and that foreign merchants might know where to find the commodities. One of the regulations was very impolitic; natives might be employed in collecting and conveying the different articles, but no Englishman was allowed to export them. The people complained that the trade was in the hands of foreigners, and it is certain the greatest merchants then in England were merchant strangers. Those of Lombardy were perhaps more opulent than the rest, but their usurious practices brought popular vengeance more than once upon them. The Caurisini of Rome, according to Matthew Paris, charged sometimes sixty per cent. interest. Edward the Third acknowledged a debt of 12,000 marks to the Bardi of Florence, and granted them a present of two thousand pounds for their good services.[g] However imperfect or unjust the traffic of these foreigners may have been, the country was really improved by them, they shewed others the road to wealth, they made Englishmen acquainted in some degree with the civilization of Italy.

Richard the Second.

The tumults in the next reign indicate the rising im-

[g] Anderson's History of Commerce.

portance of the people, the decline of servitude, if not of vassalage. To enforce the arbitrary laws which had been enacted, required all the energy of Edward; the task was too great for his feeble successor. The excesses of the people are sometimes the consequences of oppression and injustice on the part of their rulers; in the reign of Richard, the brutality of a tax-gatherer was the signal of a revolt, which endangered the throne, and levelled with the ground the finest buildings in London. The doctrines of Wycliffe were perhaps the remote causes of the same event; it was difficult to restore Christianity to any thing like its original purity, without exposing the corruptions that prevailed. Preachers embraced the new opinions, and although they could not correct the abuses of the church, they roused the people to an insurrection pernicious in its immediate consequences, but productive afterwards of great good.[h]

Dependents of the great.

An evil resulting from the feudal system called forth the interference of the legislature; although it was not abolished until a later period, it may be mentioned as descriptive of the state of society. Numerous dependents wore the badges or livery of their respective chiefs, engaged in their quarrels, and participated in their crimes. The chieftains were often at enmity with each other, and the people obtained protection not from the government, but from the lord whose cause they espoused; improvement was thus retarded, the useful arts were neglected, and the indolence and predatory habits of the nobility were imitated by their followers. It might be urged that the first peer, whose title depended on letters patent, was created by Richard the Second, but it was merely by the remote consequence of the innovation that the feudal system was weakened.

Deposition of Richard the Second.

The solemn deposition of Richard the Second by the parliament, may indicate the dependence of kings on their subjects; but this violent proceeding has been quoted to extenuate other measures of the same kind; it is to pervert

h John Ball, the orator of the lawless multitude, preached from the following text;—

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

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history to suppose it was in any way brought about by the people. In feudal times and in so rude an age, their influence is very insignificant, and it might with equal truth be imagined that the Russian people and not the Russian nobles had the guilt or merit of putting the emperor Paul to death.

Period from the accession of Henry the Fourth, to the accession of Henry the Seventh.

The period from the year 1399 to 1455, is eventful in foreign wars, brilliant victories, civil discord and national calamities. The doubtful title of Henry the Fourth gave rise to a civil war that was not terminated before the battle of Bosworth. In these contests, the wealth of England was wasted, and her nobles slain. It is uncertain whether the conquests by which Henry the Fifth extended his dominions, or the defeats by which they were lost, were more fatal to the prosperity of the country. Men's minds were averted from the arts of peace by wars abroad; civil dissensions, religious persecution and the rancour of faction at home produced the same effect.

Religious persecution, wealth of the church.

The church had reached the acme of its power in the same reign; persecution then began, and William Sautre was the first Englishman whose life was sacrificed on account of his religious belief; not long afterwards, many others obtained the honour of martyrdom. Henry, when Duke of Lancaster, was suspected of favouring the Lollards, but no sooner had he ascended the throne, than he became their persecutor; as a subject, he embraced the popular opinion, as a king, he thought differently; the church might strengthen his authority, or sanction his usurpation.

On one occasion, the commons instead of granting supplies, advised the king to seize the temporalities of the church; the lands of the clergy, they insisted, amounted to a third part of the kingdom; they contributed nothing to the exigencies of the state, their great wealth made them neglectful of their duties. The advice was followed in a later reign.

Power of the commons.

The exigencies of the sovereign were at least attended with one advantage, they made him more dependent on the commons. It is impossible to read the history of the period, without being convinced of the increasing importance of the lower house, perhaps the only real advantage

that was obtained in these troublous times. Acts of misgovernment, unjust exactions on the part of the prince, prodigality of the public money, seldom escaped the vigilance of the commons, and they were not slow in remonstrating against them. Sir John Tibetot, speaker of the lower house, in a speech addressed to the throne, told Henry the Fourth, that the country was impoverished by excessive impositions, while nothing was done for its benefit. Ninety-six towns and castles, he added, were taken in Guienne; Ireland was almost lost, although much money had been expended in its defence: the Scottish marches were in a bad condition, the rebellion still continued in Wales, the sea was ill guarded, and the merchants ruined; the expenses of the household were excessive, the court was filled with worthless men.[1]

Such remonstrances were sometimes of little use; in the present case, Henry had the address to obtain from the same parliament a considerable sum; although many other instances might be mentioned, in which the same means were unavailing, still the effect of remonstrances continually urged, of grievances always exposed, was to obtain concessions from the sovereign, and supplies from the people, to raise and strengthen the fabric of English liberty.

Electors.

It is of consequence to mark the changes that have taken place in the representative system. Before the year 1429, every man, who possessed a freehold, however small, had a vote in electing a knight of the shire; but in the same year, the law was changed, and the small freeholders were deprived of their rights. It is declared in the 8th Henry VI., "that the knights of the shire shall be chosen in every county, by people dwelling and resident in the same counties, whereof every one of them shall have free land or tenement to the *value of forty shillings the year, at least, above all deductions.*" He who possessed a freehold estate of forty pounds a-year, was qualified to become a knight of the shire, or the member of parliament for a county. As to the towns and burghs, the electors were directed by the writs

[1] Parliamentary History, A.D. 1406.

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to choose the most fit and discreet freemen, resident amongst them, and none others upon any pretext.

Irregularity of elections.

The business of parliament was not so well understood in these times as at present, elections were not conducted with the same regularity, the powers of sheriffs were less accurately defined. Thus, it is certain, the number of members in the lower house was indeterminate, the sheriffs appear to have exercised a discretionary power, they sent precepts sometimes to more, sometimes to fewer towns and burghs in the different counties. It happened also that precepts were sent to some places, from which no returns were made, that others excused themselves on the plea of poverty.

To regulate the proceedings at elections many laws were made, but these were not always effectual. From the year 1411 to 1447, the knights for the large and populous county of York, were not returned by the freeholders, but by the attornies of a few nobles.[k]

Corrupt practices of sheriffs.

The corruption of sheriffs was one of the most common abuses that prevailed in these times. By different statutes it was enacted, that if a sheriff made a false return, he was liable to a fine of L.100 to the king, of a like sum to the injured party, and to a twelvemonth's imprisonment.[l] It has been well observed that this severity was necessary, for if a member was deprived of his seat by a false return, the sessions of parliament were so short, that he had little chance of recovering it.

Wages of members of parliament.

It was not imagined, in this period, that members for parliamentary influence, or for the distinctions and emolu-

[k] Henry's History of Great Britain. Book v. chap. 3.

[l] "Diverse sheriffs of the counties of the realm of England, for their singular avail and lucre, have not made due elections of the knights, nor in convenient time, nor good men and true, returned, and sometimes no returns of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, lawfully chosen to come to the parliament; but such knights, citizens, and burgesses, have been returned, which were never duly chosen, and other citizens and burgesses than those which, by the mayors and bailiffs, were, to the said sheriffs, returned. And sometimes the sheriffs have not returned the writs which they had to make, of elections of knights to come to the parliaments; but the said writs have imbisiled, and, moreover, made no precept to the mayor and bailiff, or to the bailiff or bailiffs, where no mayor is of cities or boroughs for the election of citizens, or burgesses to come to the parliament." 23d Henry VI. chap. 14.

ments to which parliament leads, should devote their time and attention to the public service, and, in particular, to the interests of the counties and towns, of which they were the representatives. Coeval with the origin of the lower house, was the practice of remunerating its members, a practice not sanctioned by any enactment, but founded rather on a principle of justice. These wages, if they may be so called, varied at different times; they were fixed, in the reign of Edward the Third, besides travelling expenses, at four shillings a-day for a knight of the shire, and at two shillings for a citizen or burgess. It is almost unnecessary to add that no member disdained to receive his hire. This custom enables us to explain why the inhabitants of so many places considered the elective privilege a burden, and prayed to be excused from exercising it.[m]

It would have been of little avail to pay members for their services, if they were prevented from performing them. It was therefore declared unlawful to arrest them for debt, or any civil obligation, during the sitting of parliament; but the same rule was not then applicable to the intervals between the sessions; the extension of the privilege was of more recent origin.

The greatest improvement in the parliamentary history of the period related to the manner in which laws were framed. In early times the commons presented petitions at the end of every session; of these, some were either granted or refused by the king, while the consideration of others was deferred to a future period. In the reign of Henry the Fifth, in place of petitions, acts were drawn up by the judges before the close of the session. Such a power, it was evident, could not long continue in such hands; accordingly, in the succeeding reign, bills and acts were framed by the commons, and one enacting clause sufficed for as many as

[m] In the longest parliament of Henry IV. the members sat one hundred and fifty-nine days. "The two knights of the shire for Cumberland received L.80, 8s.; because, besides the one hundred and fifty-nine days that the three sessions lasted, they were allowed wages for forty-two days for their three journies." Henry, book v. chap. 3. It is needless to make any comment on the rate of travelling; the three journies may now be performed in less than ten days.

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were past in a session, in other words, for all those to which the lords agreed, and the king gave his royal assent.

Defects in the government.

The rights of the subject were held by a very precarious tenure, the people had often no control over their king, and so long as he was independent of them, the latter were exposed to all the evils of a despotic government. There were so many illegal methods of obtaining money, and these were so frequently resorted to, as to preclude the necessity of having recourse to the commons.

Thus, Edward the Fourth having expended all the supplies that were granted by parliament, obtained a benevolence or free gift from his subjects, by which the wealthiest amongst them were impoverished.

Dispensing Power.

The dispensing power of the king was incompatible with the existence of a free community; it enabled a monarch to dispense with the most solemn laws, and to extend a like indulgence to individuals and whole classes of men. Wilkins mentions an extraordinary instance of the exercise of this power; to gain the support of the clergy, Edward the Fourth, in the second year of his reign, allowed them to violate every law, and the judges were prohibited to try or punish an archbishop, bishop, or clergyman for treason, ravishing women, or any other crime.[n] The same power, it may be added, was exercised in many other instances, although perhaps never in so iniquitous and absurd a manner.

High Constables.

The English government resembled a military despotism during the worst period of the civil wars. The high constable was vested with a commission, by which he might put any subject to death secretly, and without the salutary constraint of legal forms. If he wished to discover the guilt or innocence of those whom he condemned, (an act of humanity by no means necessary), recourse was had to the torture. A monument of these times is still preserved in the tower of London; the rack, called the Duke of Exeter's daughter, was invented by that nobleman when he filled the office of high constable.

Decreased population.

The arts of peace, the varied resources of commerce and

[n] Wilkins, Concil. tom. iii. p. 583.

industry were almost destroyed in the confusion of wars and civil discord. The population, there is reason to believe, was much reduced, many towns were changed into villages, and others were levelled with the ground. A great part of the country was laid waste, agriculture was neglected, and arable lands were converted into pasturage. It would be incorrect, however, to imagine that nothing was gained from these contentions; they were the precursors, perhaps the causes of the rapid improvements, that may be dated from the accession of Henry the Seventh. An important change took place in the condition of the great body of the people; if the decline of slavery commenced before the reign of Henry the Third, the period of the civil wars determines the decline of villeinage.

Decline of villeinage.

The country having been desolated with numerous armies during the greater part of a century, these armies, and the others that engaged in the expeditions against France, consisted of the lower orders; but, according to the genius of feudalism, the villein, who was released from the soil, who fought in the cause of nobles and kings, could not afterwards be degraded by servitude. The church was unfavourable to bondage even in the darkest times; in England the laws and the nature of the government were equally against it; but the principal cause of the change must be attributed to the progress of knowledge. While the spirit of commerce created a greater demand for labour, which could be only supplied by a scanty population, it was discovered that the hired labour of freemen was far more productive than the forced toil and the habitual indifference of slaves.

The changes that had been made from time to time in the currency, tended to create embarrassment and confusion; the higher orders suffered most from the evils springing from such causes, the revenue of the king, and the incomes of the nobles remaining nominally the same, were necessarily diminished. Commerce had to contend not merely against impolitic decrees and unwise regulations, the arbitrary power of princes was destructive of its true interests; in these days the king could not only press mariners and soldiers, but artificers of every kind, and all the merchant

Commercial Regulations.

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vessels of his subjects. Thus, Henry the Fifth, preparatory to his first expedition against France, pressed all the ships of twenty tons and upwards, in all the English ports. Letters of marque, so common in this period, and frequently obtained on false pretences, by making it unsafe even in time of peace, to transport commodities, increased the risks to which trade was unnecessarily exposed. But in spite of every disadvantage, the most absurd regulations, an arbitrary government, and the unjust system of reprisals, commerce must have been even then a road to wealth. Norburg and Hende lent large sums of money to their sovereign, and adorned the capital with public buildings. Sir Richard Whittington rebuilt Newgate, the library of the Grey-Friars, part of Saint Bartholemew's hospital, and founded a college of priests in the street that is still called College Hill. William Canning was five times mayor of the trading city of Bristol; some notion of his wealth may be formed from the fact that he paid Edward the Fourth a fine of 2470 tons of shipping.

Population of 1485.

The population of England in 1485 may be vaguely estimated by comparing the imperfect census in 1378, with one equally loose in 1588; and although nothing more than a rude approximation can be obtained, it is certain the total number of inhabitants was not more than three millions; it was distributed in a very different way from what it is at present; Lancashire and Cumberland were ill peopled, London and Westminster did not contain more than sixty or seventy thousand persons.

Period of the Tudors.

The germs of liberty are sometimes the consequences of civil wars and revolutions, but they did not spring after the contests between the roses. Freedom was repressed, if not crushed, by the Tudors; the moral degradation of the people, the result of political servitude, was completed by Henry the Eighth, and faint indications of a better spirit are all that can be discovered in the long and glorious reign of Elizabeth. The ancestors of the English had left them a noble example; on some occasions they had maintained their rights by constitutional means, at other times by resisting despotic acts. Their children submitted to a new line of kings, and instead of extending the privileges

which their fathers had won, they relinquished them without a struggle. English historians have endeavoured to account for this change in the character of their countrymen. "It is now the generally received opinion, that to the provisions of that reign (viz. of Henry the Seventh) we are to refer the origin, both of the unlimited power of the Tudors, and of the liberties wrested by our ancestors from the Stuarts: that tyranny was their immediate, and resistance their remote consequence; but he must have great confidence in his own sagacity, that unaided by subsequent events could, from a consideration of the causes, have foreseen the succession of events so different."[o] It is not perhaps inaccurate to attribute immediate submission to some of the measures in this reign, and remote resistance to others of a very different character. To account for the former much must be ascribed to the state of England at the time; a reaction must have certainly been produced by the civil wars; the memory of the contest was fresh in the minds of many; the evils attending it were perhaps exaggerated by their interests or their fears; at all events, repose seemed an invaluable blessing.

State of the aristocracy.

The aristocracy had always resisted the power of the crown, but their order had been much reduced in the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. So many peers had been attainted, so many had fallen in battle, or perished on the scaffold, that thirty only could be summoned to the first parliament of Henry the Seventh; it was not his policy to increase them; accordingly, not more than thirty-eight temporal peers attended the first parliament in the succeeding reign. It must also be allowed that the contest tended to weaken liberty, and to strengthen faction. The blood of the nation had been shed not for their rights, but for the claims and pretensions of their rulers. Henry the Seventh ascended the throne, and although his real title was that of conquest, no attempt was made on the part of the people to secure their rights, none to redress grievances, or abolish abuses. It is well remarked by Lord Bolingbroke, that all the power with

[o] Fox's History of James the Second.

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which the victory of Bosworth had invested the earl of Richmond, was employed in having the act of settlement so framed that his right to the crown might appear inherent in himself and independent of parliament. The wisdom of his policy in other respects may be doubted; he ruled more like the leader of a faction than the king of a great nation; every opportunity was taken to elevate the Lancastrians, and to humble the Yorkists. The reign was by no means a quiet one, but the people took no part in the disturbances; the opposition sprang from factions, of which the puppets were a Simnel and a Warbeck. An insurrection was no sooner repressed, a rebellion no sooner subdued, than the king strengthened his authority, and arbitrary power was gradually established; the danger to which the kingdom had been exposed, seemed to justify every new encroachment, until the first of the Tudors ruled by force, and the nation, too desirous of tranquillity, suffered its rights to be taken away one after another.

Wise laws of Henry the Seventh.

The measures, of which the remote result was favourable to freedom, were of a very different nature; some of them related to the internal government of the country; commerce was increased, agriculture was improved, the useful arts were encouraged and promoted. The taxes imposed in this reign, however oppressive, were borne by the people the treasures amassed by the king, however unjustly acquired, were much greater than any of which mention is made in a former age. Wise laws were enacted, and it is comparatively of little consequence to whom the merit of them may be due. All the effects of the king's policy were probably unknown at the time; while he humbled the peerage, the conditions of the middling and the lower orders were improved; but it was not thought that they could become at a future period a more formidable enemy than the aristocracy to arbitrary power. The personal services of the tenants were now commuted into rents, and much about the same time the nobles were allowed to alienate their lands; the means were thus acquired by the commons of increasing their property and influence in the state.[p]

[p] Letters on the History of England by Lord Bolingbroke.

It is impossible, in a work of this nature, to enter into details on any part of English history; still it might be considered an omission to take no notice of the Court of Star Chamber, which is commonly supposed to have had its origin in this reign. It is not indeed imagined that it then existed in all its iniquity; the jurisdiction of the tribunal was gradually extended. Had the purposes, for which it was first instituted, been always adhered to, it might have been more deserving the praise which has been bestowed on it by Bacon; many deviations had been made in his time, and if there were no reasons to suspect his commendation, it was necessary at least to place its proceedings wholly out of view, to consider what it might have been, or even what it was in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The inherent vice of the court, if it may be so termed, was manifest in its construction. The judges were the chancellor, the treasurer, and the lord privy seal, they might claim the assistance of a bishop, a temporal lord of the king's council, and the two chief justices. The judges, it might be urged, were afterwards altered, still they were always confined to the members of the council, they became more numerous, not more independent. It may be right to observe that the encroachments of the Star Chamber were for a time restrained by the bishops, they appeared to have possessed considerable influence, they exerted it in mitigating severe penalties.[q] The power of the court, it is equally true, was greatly increased by Cardinal Wolsey, then chancellor of England, and archbishop of York. It assumed an almost indefinite jurisdiction in cases of offences, it could inflict any punishment short of death; fine and imprisonment were the earliest, perhaps the most frequent; the pillory, whipping, branding and cutting off ears became common in later times; hands and noses were cut off in the reign of Elizabeth.[r] If subject to salutary and wise regulations, the method of punishing by fines, may not be liable to serious objections; but it never has been maintained that the fines imposed by the Star Chamber were either proportionate to the offences, or

Star Chamber.

[q] Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

[r] Idem, chap. 8.

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inflicted for the purpose of preventing them. It became customary to impose fines that were wholly ruinous to individuals, and the judges participated in the ill-gotten wealth, a temptation too great perhaps for ordinary virtue to resist in any age, particularly under the dynasty of the Tudors.

The influence of the Star Chamber may be traced in some parts of the English law; the court did not exist in all its rigour before the time of the Stuarts; to enumerate all its proceedings in the reign of Charles the First, all the unjust decisions that were pronounced, all the cruel punishments that were inflicted, might fill a volume. Thus a tribunal, which had been originally instituted to restrain the lawless power of the nobles, to prevent the recurrence of crimes that had been too often committed with impunity, became gradually subversive of freedom, and extended its oppressive jurisdiction over every class of the community.

Reformation, law of the six articles.

The reign of Henry the Eighth, inasmuch as it is connected with the reformation, forms an era in English history; it may therefore be necessary to state succinctly his religious creed and that of his subjects; in reality, it differed less from Catholicism, than is commonly imagined. The creed that was finally imposed on Englishmen by the monarch, is contained in the law of the six articles, which are confirmatory of the Catholic faith. It was the boast of Henry, that he retained the religion of Rome, after having shaken off the supremacy of the Pope. According to the first article, there remains no substance of bread and wine in the sacrament of the altar after the consecration, but under the forms of bread and wine, the natural body and blood of Christ. According to the second, the communion in both kinds is not necessary to the salvation of all persons by the law of God. Thirdly, priests may not marry by the law of God. Fourthly, vows of chastity ought to be observed by the law of God. Fifthly, the use of private masses ought to be continued, they are agreeable to God's law, and men derive great benefit from them. Lastly, auricular confession is expedient and necessary, and ought to be retained by the church.

It was not until the reign of Edward the Sixth, while the Duke of Somerset was protector, that the actual reformation

took place in England. It was then that prayers to saints were declared superstitious, that masses, dirges and prayers in a foreign tongue, were prohibited. To write or speak against the dispensation of the sacrament in both kinds was made unlawful by act of parliament, the liturgy of the church of England was introduced, the statute of the six articles was repealed. In this drama, the king and the nobles were the principal actors, it may be inferred that the people were not ripe for the change, because insurrections broke out in many parts of the country, and because it was easy in the next reign, to bring back the nation to its ancient faith.[s] The Pope, it is natural to suppose, might have been more compliant; his refusal was certainly a deviation from the usual policy of Rome, but one for which the state of Europe sufficiently accounts. The power of Charles the Fifth continuing on the ascendant in Italy, Clement the Seventh concluded a treaty with him on the most advantageous terms; the latter obtained the great object of his desire, the Medici were restored, and Tuscan liberty was lost.

The taking of Genoa, the destruction of the French army in Naples compelled Francis to submit to the league of Cambray; Henry was deserted by his allies, and the pope sacrificed the interests of the church to those of his family. If a different policy had been pursued, the separation from the catholic church might have been retarded, to prevent it from ever taking place, was beyond the power of any English monarch or any Roman pontiff.

Suppression of monasteries.

Vanity and presumption were as conspicuous in the character of Henry, as cruelty and ungovernable passion; these may have been the immediate causes of the rupture, but the wealth of the church increased the resources of the king, and rendered him independent of his people. Never had so much been gained by the crown from the confiscations that followed subdued rebellions, as from the suppression of monasteries. The clear yearly revenue was rated at L.131,607, but, according to Bishop Burnet, it amounted to ten times the sum, although the last sum may have been overrated, the other, it is certain, was much too low; be-

[s] Essay on the English Constitution, by Lord John Russell.

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sides, it is well known to have been the practice of the courtiers to undervalue the estates, that they might purchase them on easy terms. The king, it is said, was advised to divide the abbey lands, and to make them over *on easy terms* to the nobles and gentry; if they were bound, it was argued by the ties of private interest, there could never be a lasting reconciliation with the court of Rome. The soundness of the argument was made evident in Mary's reign, for although her parliaments exhibited the most perfect obsequiousness in all matters relative to religion, they could never be made to consent to the alienation of the church lands. The justice or injustice of Henry the Eighth's conduct has been maintained by different writers according to their protestant or catholic views. These lands escheated not necessarily to the crown because the authority of the pope was denied; but the seizure of them, it is asserted, was a violation of private property, there is some difference, however, between the property of individuals and of corporations, the one is considered more sacred than the other.[t] The justice of the measure may be called in question, the advantages of it cannot be reasonably doubted. The weakness and almost total extinction of the nobility accounts for the despotic sway of the Tudors, to strengthen the aristocracy, therefore, was to raise a barrier against farther encroachments; now, with a few exceptions, all the great English families rose first into notice in the time of Henry the Eighth; the weight of their influence was thrown into the opposite scale, it became adverse to tyranny. Independently of this high consideration, much benefit resulted from the diffusion of property, in these days the English nobles were given to profuse hospitality, they now encourage the liberal and the useful arts. Many of the church lands had been left by pious persons on condition of performing masses for their souls, or other ceremonies, which, although sanctioned by the church, are deemed superstitious. The necessary consequence of such property remaining in such hands, was to promote idleness and mendicity, to encourage ignorance, and to check improvement by an obstinate adherence to antiquated customs and erroneous opinions.

[t] The question has been ably treated by the learned Mr. Hallam.

If Henry the Eighth was tyrannical, parliament put the seal of its authority to the laws which confirmed arbitrary power. The first part of the reign is distinguished by the persecution of heretics, the last by the murder of catholics; in short no man's life was safe, who believed more or less in matters of religion than the monarch prescribed. If the king wished to repudiate his queen, parliament condemned her on the most unjust and frivolous pretexts. If any man eminent for learning or virtue incurred the royal displeasure, he was put to death, but without any violation of the forms and ceremonial of law. The people could not contend against the impetuosity of the prince, and the abject complacency of parliament. The king threatened to cut off the heads of refractory commons, and the threat silenced the loudest murmurers. To levy an oppressive tax, archbishop Morton used an unanswerable argument; the merchants who lived sumptuously were informed that their wealth was evident from their expenditure; those who lived frugally, it was urged by the same person, must have amassed great sums by economy; both were forced to contribute. On one occasion, an attempt to raise a sixth on the goods of the laity, and a fourth on those of the clergy, was resisted, the commissioners were recalled, and the project was abandoned.

Abject state of Parliament.

Queen Elizabeth had the merit of having first firmly established the protestant religion; in the reign of the same princess, England rose to a state of greatness, of which there had been no parallel in past times. It is doubtful if there ever was a greater queen in any other country, it is certain she was superior to English sovereigns in the art of ruling. In her reign, England became the guardian of the protestant faith, the mistress of the sea, the scourge of Spain, and the mediatrix of the factions in France. The nature of the government, however, was very different from the present. The vague jurisdiction of the Star Chamber extended to whatever was not cognizable at common law. The established church was guarded by the high court of commission for ecclesiastical affairs, it punished with equal severity the catholics on the one side, and the puritans on the other, boundaries were assign-

Elizabeth.

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ed to faith, men were commanded to believe particular tenets and speculative doctrines. The right of printing was not only a monopoly, but the favoured few who enjoyed it, were restrained by a most vigilant censorship. The importation of foreign books was prohibited, some individuals were punished for having the works of catholics in their possession. Judges allowed themselves an extraordinary latitude, and they could do so with impunity, while the semblance of juries was all that had been preserved, while fines and imprisonment awaited every juryman who gave a verdict according to his conscience. The royal proclamations had the force of statutes, and such a power seems incompatible with the existence of a mixed monarchy. While these acts of injustice were committed, many persons, it is undeniable, were not forgetful of ancient rights, and if they were unsuccessful in maintaining them, it must be attributed to the profound dissimulation, the consummate wisdom, and the extreme popularity of the queen. It required all the address of Elizabeth to maintain the prerogatives of which she was so jealous, had a less able hand guided the government, the people might have vindicated their rights. Knowing the danger of having recourse to parliaments, the queen practised the utmost economy; in truth the new institutions were subversive of the old, both could never be amalgamated, and the surest method of establishing the former, was to destroy the latter; this, however, no English sovereign was able to accomplish. To grant subsidies, which could not be raised by any other method, to propose statutes, which were not binding without their consent, to examine grievances, and obtain their redress either by law or by petition to the crown, were the acknowledged privileges of the commons. The speaker claimed the freedom of debate and free access to the royal person at the commencement of every session. The history of the house of commons brightens the darkest pages in the reign of Elizabeth. The queen, some commons insisted, was amenable to the laws; others connected the cause of the puritans with that of freedom. Morice wrote a letter from his prison to Lord Burleigh, expressing his sorrow for having offended the sovereign,

but avowing his resolution to strive while life should last, for freedom of conscience, public justice, and the liberties of his country.[u] Every member in the house of commons, it was admitted, is deputed to serve not only his constituents but the whole kingdom, a power never possessed by the parliaments of Paris, or by the deputations of the estates of other countries; it resulted in England from the election of non-resident burgesses. The commons wrested the right of monopolies, which the queen termed "the brightest gem in her crown, the fairest flower in her garden."

On the whole, if the people submitted to encroachments of their rights, it may be attributed to the illustrious qualities of the princess, to the wisdom and talents of her advisers, to such men as Cecil and Bacon; but in the latter years of the reign, the nation became weary of her sway, and the spirit of freedom revived in England.

Commerce under Elizabeth.

If the affection of a people for their rulers depends in any degree on the prosperity of their country; the nation had good reason to be satisfied with their queen; never before was the commerce of England so important, its shipping more numerous, or industry more flourishing. The trade to Russia and Persia, was perhaps, the first indication in England of that commercial enterprise, which forms so striking a feature in the history of the sixteenth century. The earliest commercial treaty between the English and the Ottomans was concluded in 1575, and the former derived many advantages in consequence of their direct communication with Turkey. Thus, the Venetians and Genoese, who had enjoyed almost exclusively the carrying trade of the Levant, were gradually supplanted by the English.

Trade to India.

The establishing of an East India company was the last, and in its results, the most important event during the reign. The original stock of a company destined to govern territory, more extensive and more populous than the Roman Empire, amounted only to L.72,000; their first fleet consisted of four ships under the conduct of Captain Lancaster.

Flemish emigrants

The bigoted Philip and his sanguinary general contri-

[u] Lodge's Illustrations.

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buted most in increasing the internal resources of England. The Flemish manufacturers fled before the Duke of Alva, they were received by Elizabeth with kindness; they peopled the deserted streets of Canterbury, Maidstone, Norwich, Southampton and other towns; they learned the inhabitants to manufacture important articles. It was in the same reign that the ingenious Mr. Lee erected a loom of his own invention for weaving silk stockings. Knives were first made in London about the year 1563; it is almost needless to add that English cutlery is now superior to every other. The first pin manufactory was established in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but it was not until the year 1566 that Elias Grouse, a German, taught the English the art of making needles.

The activity which pervaded every branch of the government under Elizabeth, was communicated to individuals; navigators sailed round the globe, and voyages of discovery were made with success. But it cannot be disputed that commerce might have been extended, and the wealth of the country increased, had the queen followed a different policy; her avarice and importunate favourites prompted her to grant monopolies and exclusive privileges, injurious to an industrous community.

Poor laws.

It would be incorrect to follow the example of different writers, and to attribute the origin of the poor laws to a statute passed in this reign. It is declared in the forty-third of Elizabeth that the aged and infirm should be maintained, that the strong and healthy should be made to work. To provide for all the old and infirm poor, although practicable, may not be expedient, it tends to weaken individual exertion, to render men indifferent about providing for the wants of old age. It is needless to add that to furnish employment to all the healthy and robust is in ordinary cases beyond the power of government. The English system of poor laws, so different from that of most countries, may be attributed to two causes, the necessity of providing for the poor at the Reformation, then deprived of the charitable aid and the means of subsistence, which they received from monasteries, and also to the rapid and great increase in the price of provisions, which took

place in the sixteenth century. The act of 1601 is framed with all the deliberation and wisdom for which the ministers of Elizabeth were so remarkable, and if it had been strictly enforced, the condition of the poor in England might have been little different from those in Scotland. It was thought afterwards obligatory on the government to find work for all the unemployed, and in dear seasons to make up to those who had families, the difference between the price of bread and the rate of wages. The meaning of the act was thus perverted by the ignorance or unfitness of overseers, and by the method in which relief was afforded.

Progressive extension.

It might be important to determine the gradual extension of the poor laws, but unfortunately little information can be obtained from the imperfect state of the earlier records. The number of persons receiving parochial aid is said to have amounted about the close of the seventeenth century to as large a portion as at present, or to one-tenth of the population of England and Wales.[x] The money collected for the purpose cannot be ascertained, it is not supposed to have been much less than L.1,000,000. The long peace and reduced rate in the price of provisions which followed the treaty of Utrecht, were favourable to the diminution of poor rates. The average amount of them during the three years ending with 1750, did not exceed L.700,000. Considerable additions were afterwards made, in 1760 they amounted to L.985,000, in 1770 to L.1,306,000. The contest with the North American colonies, the decline of trade, and the suspension of undertakings, in consequence of the want of capital, or the higher interests, which capital commanded, raised them in 1780 to L.1,774,000. The increase in the population, and the war that followed the French revolution, rendered the price of bread so disproportionate to that of labour that the poor rates rose in 1800 to L.3,861,000; in 1810 to L.5,407,000, and in 1812 to L.6,680,000. The average amount of them since the year 1812 has been equal to more than L.6,000,000.

[x] Clarkson on Pauperism.

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Work-houses.

Workhouses are in some degree peculiar to England, for they are not, as in other countries, hospitals or houses of correction. The plan of them was established about a century ago, but it was greatly extended by an act, which is commonly called Gilbert's act, from the name of the member by whom it was proposed. The object of the act was to obtain from a number assembled in the same place, all the advantages resulting from a minute division of labour, and a joint disbursement; magistrates were authorized to consider any large workhouse as a common receptacle for the poor throughout an area of twenty miles. However just the theoretical principles on which these institutions were founded may appear, much practical advantage has not been derived from them: the inmates are not separated according to their ages, their habits, or their pursuits, and the division of labour has not been carried to any degree of minuteness.

Bad effects of the poor laws.

It is the effect of the poor laws to lower the rate of wages, and although they were productive of no other evil, that alone renders them hurtful to the labouring classes. It appears from the following table that the wages of the country labourers, estimated according to the quantity of provisions they may command, have continually decreased from the year 1742 to 1808.

Periods.	Weekly Pay.		Wheat per quarter.		Wages in Pints of Wheat.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1742 to 1752	6	0	30	0	102
1761 to 1770	7	6	42	6	90
1780 to 1790	8	0	51	2	80
1795 to 1799	9	0	70	8	65
1800 to 1808	11	0	86	8	60

Although other articles, particularly clothing, have fallen in price since the middle of the last century, the condition of the lower orders, it is certain, has not been improved. The fluctuations in the price of grain, so common in England, are more severely felt by the same class than any other of the community. In dear seasons, the

mortality among those whose means of subsistence are partly derived from poor rates, is generally greatest.

Years.	Average price of Wheat per quarter.		Deaths.
	s.	d.	
1801	118	3	55,965
1804	60	1	44,794
1807	73	3	48,118
1810	106	2	54,864

The great objection against the poor laws, consists in the inducement which they offer to the lower orders to contract early marriages, and to depress their circumstances by an undue increase of their numbers; in other respects, their effect is very pernicious, the poor are exposed to the petty tyranny and oppression of parish-officers, and gradually habituated to all the vices that spring from humiliating dependence. It may be urged that whatever tends to make them less dependent on parochial relief, tends also to improve their condition. This is best done by removing the taxes, which are imposed on the necessaries of life, and which, from that very circumstance press most heavily on the poor. Such taxes may be compared in their effects to dear corn, in other words, the increased rate of wages by no means corresponds with them. Much good has already been accomplished by taking away the taxes on different articles, those on beer and sea-borne coal, which have been lately repealed, are likely to be followed with similar results. The increasing resources of the country, and a judicious plan of taxation, may lead in time to many improvements, if not to a total change, of the present system.

Roads.

Adhering to the order of time, it may be necessary to remark that the law by which every parish was obliged to repair its own roads by four days' labour of its inhabitants passed in the reign of Philip and Mary. The first act on a subject so much connected with the prosperity of a country, dates from the reign of Edward the First, but it was intended to prevent robbery rather than to improve the means of communication from one place to another. The

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roads in several districts were amended, in conformity to different laws of Henry the Eighth. It was not, however, before the reign of Charles the Second, that turnpikes were established, that those who reap the advantages of easy conveyance, were made to contribute the necessary expense. The rate of travelling in these days was very slow; Cowley having retired from the *hum* of men, invited his friend Sprat to enjoy the pleasures of St. Ann's Hill, and informed him that he might sleep the first night at Hampton Town; the same journey may now be performed before breakfast. When at a later period, Sir Francis Wronghead was chosen member of Parliament, great preparations were made for his journey to town, and many accidents happened by the way, all of which were owing to the badness of the roads. A member at present, when there is a call of the house, orders post horses from the next stage, and calculates the hour of his arrival at Westminster.[y]

Naval power in the time of Elizabeth.

The defeat and dispersion of the armada, was one of the most remarkable events in the reign of Elizabeth. The subsequent war with Spain; the romantic attempt of twenty thousand volunteers under the command of Norris and Drake, to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal, shewed the enthusiasm with which the people were animated. An alarm having been given of a second Spanish invasion in the year 1599, the queen equipped a fleet, and levied an army in a fortnight to oppose it; from this promptness, foreigners formed a very high notion of the resources of England. But if it were necessary to enter into statistical details, it might be shewn that the single county of Lancashire, from the resources of its manufactures and extensive commerce, can now offer a more effectual resistance to an enemy, than the whole kingdom could have done in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Stuarts.

The Tudor line having presided over the destinies of England, during a period of nearly a hundred and twenty years, ended at the death of Elizabeth. It was succeeded by the Stuarts, a family less skilled in the art of ruling than their predecessors, less conspicuous for their great qualities, better adapted to adorn a private station, than to govern a

[y] Chalmers on the Domestic Economy of Britain.

kingdom in troublous times. Every one acquainted with English history, must be convinced that very valuable rights were obtained at an early period from different sovereigns; ever since the barons wrested from John the great charter of their liberties, the government, unless that charter had been violated, could never have been a pure monarchy. But in a rude age, government depended more on the character of princes, than on the force of laws; concessions reluctantly made by one king, were little regarded by his more able or more fortunate successor, and the sway of the Plantagenets was milder than that of the Tudors. Institutions subversive of freedom were first introduced and gradually sanctioned, if they were not accompanied with the most pernicious consequences, the ancient laws, it may be recollected, were never repealed, on the contrary, their authority was often asserted in parliament, at a time their power was of no effect.[z] It was evident, however, that the people must either vindicate their rights, which could only be done by preventing regal encroachment, by making kings subject not superior to the laws, or give up for ever the great work which their ancestors had begun. A family unable to maintain, and unwilling to give up what they considered their prerogative, ascended the throne, when the people were more powerful than at a former period, when their additional power was not so much the consequence of greater wealth as of greater knowledge. The study of the Greek and Roman authors, which may be dated in England from the reign of Elizabeth, had enabled the higher orders to form better and juster notions on the subject of government. The stern puritans, now acquainted with the abuses of the Romish church, were naturally enlisted in the cause of freedom; their inflexible spirit might have been prognosticated from the first petition that was presented to James on his road to London, and fortunate had it been for his family and the happiness of the kingdom, had he acceded to its terms. But such lessons left little impression on the mind of the king; his learning betrayed his incapacity to govern, his notions of kingly power accorded ill both

z Many instances in which old laws were appealed to in vain, are to be found in the works of Lingard, Hallam, and other writers.

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with public opinion and English institutions. The puritans could by no means admit of a comparison between the regal and the divine government, but according to the sovereign, the one was emblematic of the other, resistance to either was impious. Such doctrines were avowed by a prince, who had no legitimate right to the throne of England, and although there is reason to believe that he may have possessed a more sacred title, founded on the people's choice, still it is certain he must have despised it for other reasons than that it was contrary to a positive enactment.[a] The acknowledgment, more than the exercise of absolute power gratified the weakness of the prince, but his doctrines cannot be reconciled with the existence of a limited monarchy. They were put into practice by venal judges and an ambitious priesthood. By a sort of sophistry, difficult to understand, it was declared in England, for the first time, that the king's power is of two kinds, a power ordinary, and a power absolute. "He is above the law by his absolute power, and though for the better and equal course in making laws, he do admit the three estates into council, yet this in divers learned men's opinion is not of constraint, but of his own benignity, or by reason of the promise made upon oath at the time of his coronation. Of these two one must be true, either that the king must be above the parliament, that is the positive laws of the kingdom, or else not an absolute king, and I hold it incontrovertible that the

[a] "The declaration, which Mr. Hume asserts Elizabeth to have made on her death-bed, intimating her wish that her kinsman, the king of the Scots, should succeed her, is not confirmed by cotemporary authority. The determination of the queen's council to proclaim his accession could give him no right to the throne. It might be shown that the choice of the nation was in his favour, although their choice was not expressed by suffrages, or any formal deed. It may be doubted, however, in a legal point of view, if the nation could exercise such a power in the present instance, because it was contrary to a provision in the will of Henry the Eighth, which had been ratified by a solemn act of the legislature. A king of England, with the consent of parliament, can make such statutes to limit the succession as may seem fit. An act, passed in the 35th year of Henry the Eighth, confirmed his last will, signed with his own hand. The succession was thus limited to the issue of his own children, and in default of them, to the descendants of his younger sister Mary, duchess of Suffolk, before those of Margaret, queen of the Scots. The descendants of Mary were alive at the death of Elizabeth." Hallam's Constitutional History of England, chapter vi.

king of England is an absolute king."[b] The decisions of judges were influenced by this strange doctrine. BOOK CLII.

The clergy were well aware that their authority was derived from the king, and if they were the most strenuous assertors of his power absolute, it was from motives connected with their own aggrandizement. The convocation held in 1606, drew up a set of canons, and it may be sufficient to mention, that the tenets to which the bishops gave the sanction of their name, might have alarmed the most indifferent. The origin of government is not traced to popular election, but to the authority that a father has over his family; the power of kings is of God, that of the parliament, only of man; passive obedience in every case is inculcated. The character of the king was ill adapted to sustain his lofty pretensions; although a stranger, his conduct was generally at variance with the opinions or prejudices of his people; indeed, one effect of his learning was to heighten his contempt of public opinion. The English have been considered a loyal people, but few amongst them either loved or feared James, and his government exhibited a strange contrast with that of Elizabeth. Dignity was incompatible with his easy but passionate temper, with a character in which pusillanimity was the most conspicuous feature; accordingly, his parliaments became indifferent to his noisy threats, and it is not too much to assert that he compromised national honour, and disgusted his subjects by his peaceful policy towards Spain. Canons of the clergy.

The commons, during the whole of this reign, never lost sight of one great object—their country's freedom. The right of impeachment, which had fallen into disuse, was restored by their efforts; they asserted their privilege to debate on all matters of public concern, and resisted the authority of proclamations. The king had issued a proclamation, according to which certain buildings should be pulled down, but this was declared unlawful, in other words, a sovereign cannot, by a proclamation, create an offence where none had before existed. Proceedings of the Lower House.

The exclusive privilege of the commons to determine

[b] Cowell's Law Interpreter, 1607.

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contested elections was put in this reign beyond the reach of controversy. Much, however, was still imperfect, others had to finish what was now commenced. The nation were animated with the hope of freedom,—this sentiment pervaded with one exception, every order of the community, but the excepted order was the priesthood. The clergy, in their vain attempt to realize the dreams of their monarch, brought against them the hatred of the people; popish ceremonies were still retained, these were offensive to the greater number, and the law of uniformity, establishing one rule of faith throughout the kingdom, connected religious with civil liberty.

No concessions on the part of the prince to the great change in public opinion, the disputes between the crown and the commons, the imprisonment of Coke, Selden, Pym, Mallory and Phillips, prepared the way for "the fatal contests, which marked with a line of blood the dynasty of the Stuarts."

Unjust acts of James's reign.

Elizabeth is justly hated on account of her conduct to the unfortunate Mary; but James was guilty of the blood of another victim, the no less unfortunate although less celebrated Arabella Stuart; the state policy that influenced the two sovereigns was in both cases the same. A magnanimous prince would never have condemned the great Sir Walter Raleigh; his execution, and the proceedings during his long imprisonment, prove the timidity and injustice of the king. The best feelings of the nation were outraged at the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; the weakness of the king was made manifest by the influence of his favourite, and to pardon Somerset was to participate in his crimes. These and other transactions shewed the necessity of limiting the power of the crown, and of hindering princes from perverting just laws. The subserviency and venality of judges may be ranked among the indirect sources of corruption. It would be incorrect to infer, from the penalty imposed on the great Bacon, that bribery was of rare occurrence; the sentence passed against him has been considered a harsh one, and it is certain that other

judges, guilty of like offences, were more fortunate in their obscurity. BOOK CLII.

No period of English history has been more diligently examined than the reign of the first Charles, both on account of the great lessons it affords, and because it is intimately connected with the rise of freedom. But the events of this memorable reign are foreign to the nature of the present work; even to mention such only as are connected with the progress of the constitution, is incompatible with its limits. If liberty was the end in view, it may be regretted that other means were not employed to obtain it. If the royal prerogative was stretched beyond its just boundaries, little advantage could be gained by transferring arbitrary power from the king to the commons. Charles had recourse to the last argument of kings, but it was not until the commons had left him only the trappings of royalty, or before the due influence of the upper-house was destroyed. It may then be doubted if any concessions, even a presbyterian establishment or the abolition of episcopacy could have effected a lasting reconciliation between the king and his people, such were the fatal effects of his insincerity and too great facility. But the triumph of the commons was of short duration, independents succeeded presbyterians, republicans yielded to a military tyranny, that was established in the government of Cromwell. Many causes contributed to these calamities, but the consideration of them belongs not to the present subject. While it is admitted that the people abused their victory, it cannot be denied that the declamations of churchmen, and the intrigues of courtiers, were attended with the worst effects. The king was thus persuaded of his right to absolute dominion, to an uncontrolled power, not only over the temporal, but spiritual concerns of his people. To obtain what he believed his right, a policy, which has been often imitated in later times, was adopted. The offices, honours and emoluments of the crown were employed to turn aside the parliamentary leaders from the cause of the people, and men not actuated by more elevated views, whose chief motive was selfishness or worldly aggrandizement, were easily made to support an authority

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in which they participated. An unjust sentence and an ignominious death have been urged to extenuate the infamy of Strafford. The excesses of the commons may be regretted, their services need not be forgotten. Ship-money was declared illegal and arbitrary, the sentence against Hampden was cancelled, the exclusion of the forest laws was condemned, and patents for monopolies annulled. Later proceedings are worthy of admiration; a bill was unanimously passed by both houses for the suppression of the Star Chamber and High Commission Courts, and by the same bill the jurisdiction of the Privy Council was regulated, and its authority abridged. Other arbitrary courts were abolished, and the king, at the request of his parliament, instead of patents during pleasure, gave all the judges patents during their good behaviour; an improvement of the greatest importance towards the impartial administration of justice, and the exclusion of the influence of the crown from the ordinary courts of law. It would have been fortunate had the commons been satisfied with these and other triumphs of a like nature; but moderation was not the virtue of a period in which religious zeal was associated with extravagant notions of liberty. It was evidently the design of the ruling party to subvert the constitution, not to reform or improve it by enforcing ancient and wise laws, by cancelling others of a different description and a more recent origin, not to limit, but to abolish monarchy.

Nineteen propositions.

The offers made by the commons were such as no English king could receive with honour. They are contained in nineteen propositions of which the following are the most remarkable. The privy council and officers of state, it was proposed, should be approved by parliament, and take such an oath as the two houses might prescribe. No vacancy in the council could be supplied during the intervals of parliament without the assent of the majority, and an election thus made, required for its ratification the subsequent assent of both houses. The education and marriage of the king's children were to be under parliamentary control. Popish peers should not be permitted to vote. The church government and liturgy should be reformed ac-

cording to the wisdom of both houses. The regulation of the militia should be committed to parliament; the command of all fortified places should be intrusted to such persons as parliament appointed. All peers made in future were not to sit in parliament unless with the consent of both houses.

To these propositions it was not doubtful that another would be added, according to the right meaning of the old coronation oath, the king, it was maintained, must give his consent to all the bills which were passed by the two houses. It is not wonderful that Charles refused to divest himself of his crown, for he must have done so had he accepted such conditions; no prince of any spirit could, in his situation, have acceded to such terms, but the commons thought what they had already obtained, insecure without farther concessions. The high notions Charles entertained of his prerogative, notions inherited from his father, prevented him from giving due weight to public opinion; he encroached continually on his subjects' rights,—he may have thought perhaps that he was defending his own; hence the belief in the necessity of a republic or nominal monarchy. But while it was determined to have recourse to arms, royalists and republicans were little aware of the calamities of a civil war. The probable consequences of the contest, however dangerous to liberty, were not regarded; chimerical notions of freedom are akin to fanaticism, and the blood of the nation was spilt to elevate a soldier of fortune, to establish a military power, to which unhappily the king fell a victim, and which, in this as in every other instance, proved incompatible with freedom. The long struggle between the king and his people was not marked by the same cruelty or the same treachery, that disgraced the annals of France during the wars of the League. As to the general calamities of the contest, it may be sufficient to remark that from the year 1642 to 1649, commerce was obstructed, property and life were endangered by constant skirmishes and frequent sieges. Agriculture was interrupted, for there was hardly a county in England that was not at one time or other the scene of

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devastations, and to add to the misery, capitulations were violated, and mutual faith was disregarded by both parties.[c]

It would be incorrect to suppose the nation guilty of the crimes that followed the civil war; there was no longer any freedom in England, when the king went through the mockery of a trial, and perished on the scaffold. Occasion has been taken, in a former part of this work, to mention the causes that led to the death of Lewis the Sixteenth. Anarchy and misrule in France were accompanied with the abolition of Christianity, and, according to some writers, the prevalence of infidelity accounts for the worst crimes that were committed during the French Revolution. Very different notions prevailed in England,—very different were the motives that induced the regicides to condemn Charles. It was imagined that the sovereign ought to die to expiate the sins of the war, that the sins of the people should be borne by him and not by them. Ludlow quotes the following passage from the book of Numbers; "Blood defileth the land, and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood shed thereon, but by the blood of him that shed it. And, therefore, I could not consent to the counsels of those who were contented to leave the guilt of so much blood on the nation, when it was most evident that the war had been occasioned by the invasion of our rights, and the open breach of our laws and constitution on the king's part.[d] "As for Mr. Hutchinson," says one of the best writers of the period, "although he was very much confirmed in his judgment concerning the cause, yet being here called to an extraordinary action, whereof many were of several minds, he addressed himself to God by prayer, desiring the Lord, that if through any human frailty, he were led into any error or false opinion in those great transactions, he would open his eyes, and not suffer him to proceed, but that he would confirm his spirit in the truth, and lead him by a right enlightened conscience; and finding no check but a confirmation in his conscience that it was his duty to act as he did, he,

[c] Hallam, volume 2d.

[d] Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. 1st, 267.

upon serious debate, both privately and in his address to God, and in conferences with conscientious, upright, unbiassed persons, proceeded to sign the sentence against the king."[e] Such, in all probability, were the real sentiments of Ludlow and Hutchinson, the most virtuous among those who decided the fate of Charles. It was necessary for Cromwell to act in the same manner that he might regain his influence over the army, that he might render it subservient to his ambition; skilled in concealing his real motives, those which he alleges, indicate the infatuation, the strange fanaticism that prevailed. "Should any one have voluntarily proposed to bring the king to punishment, I should have regarded him as the greatest traitor; but since *providence* and *necessity* have cast us upon it, I will pray to God for a blessing on your counsels, though I am not prepared to give you any advice on this important occasion. Even I myself, when I was lately offering up petitions for his majesty's restoration, felt my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and considered this supernatural movement as the answer which heaven, having rejected the king, had sent to my prayers."[f] The judges of Lewis were nowise actuated by religious scruples, so far their opinion was participated by the people, who embraced a system of which the ceremonies were borrowed from the Greek mythology. A debasing superstition, a perverted religion, inconsistent with moral rectitude or common justice, influenced the judges of Charles; their notions were those of the ruling party, those who adopted better sentiments or a milder creed, were ranked among the vanquished royalists. The dissolution of the monarchy and the English constitution succeeded the death of the king. The commons voted that kingly power should be annulled, because it was "unnecessary, burthensome, and dangerous;" the house of peers was considered "useless and dangerous," on that account it was abolished. A new great seal was made with the date on one side, on the other the assembled commons were represented, and the following inscription was engraved; IN THE FIRST YEAR OF FREEDOM BY GOD'S GRACE RESTORED.

[e] Hutchinson, page 303.

[f] Parliamentary History, vol. xviii.

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The care of the great seal was committed to certain persons, who were denominated the conservators of the liberties of England. The king's statue in the exchange was pulled down, and the following words were inscribed on the pedestal. Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus.

If to gain freedom were the cause of the civil wars, the end was not attained after their termination. The English government, from the death of the king to the year 1658, was changed into a military oligarchy, and afterwards into a despotism. Although disturbed by seditions and intrigues of which the object was to rid the nation of a tyrant, and at other times to restore the house of Stuart, it was held together after the battle of Worcester by an army of forty-five thousand men, and many were compelled to swear fidelity to the commonwealth. The government of Cromwell, it is undeniable, could not have been secure a single day without so great a military force; but even the army was not the sole instrument by which his power was wielded. It enabled him in 1656 to exclude many members from the house of commons, and to mould it to his will. A military guard demanded a certificate from the council before any member could obtain admission. So novel a proceeding excited unusual disapprobation, but to the remonstrances of the excluded members, it was answered that the qualifications of members were vested in the lords of the council, who had exercised their right according to the best of their judgment. The most revered institutions were abolished, and to condemn men, who would not have been condemned by jurymen, the use of juries was dispensed with in the new high court of justice. It is needless to add that such a tribunal was contrary to law, and to the very oath that Cromwell had taken; prisoners protested against the legality of the court, ancient statutes were quoted, and the words Magna Charta were pronounced in vain. One individual believing that to defend himself was to betray the liberties of his country, remained silent, but his silence hastened his fate, it was considered a confession of guilt. Not only were juries abolished, but the accused were not allowed the benefit of counsel. The court was "of sufficient counsel to the pri-

soner and the commonwealth," but men declared it was of counsel for the commonwealth and against the prisoner. In some instances, however, this was not the case, more than one judge had the boldness to decide justly, others chose rather to resign their office than to pervert the laws. Although it was declared high treason by a new act to assert that the government was tyrannical, unlawful or unjust, many were not deterred from expressing their real sentiments, Cromwell was generally called an artful hypocrite, a dissembling villain, while the republicans deplored that they had fought for a worse tyrant than Charles Stuart.

Major-Generals.

The decimation of the property of the royalists was an act of tyranny without a parallel in the history of the Tudors. England was divided into eleven military governments under as many major-generals. These persons were authorized to raise forces within their jurisdictions, to exact the decimation and different taxes, to suppress tumults and insurrections, to disarm catholics and cavaliers, to inquire into the conduct of ministers and schoolmasters, and to imprison all dangerous and suspected persons. The powers, such a commission conferred, great as they were, appeared too limited to the military prefects; their rapacity more than their hatred against the royalists excited them to acts of injustice; they thought the number of exempted persons too great, they took care to make it less, and as many as had remained neutral were ranked with the proscribed. The fruits of the civil wars were now apparent, and bitter disappointment succeeded the hopes of the republicans; if the Star Chamber had been abolished, a more iniquitous tribunal was established in its place; if illegal taxes had been resisted, others infinitely more onerous were imposed. It required but little reflection to conclude that the property and the lives of men were insecure, while the Protector could erect a high court of justice, and divide the country into prefectures. The "good old cause" was thus connected with dismal associations, and the friends of royalty were increased; many remembered ancient and better institutions, and forgot, under the actual despotism, the abuses which had led to their subversion. If the sense of the nation

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could have been taken, it might have been shown that not an individual out of a thousand was friendly to the new government. Had the moral qualities of Cromwell at all corresponded with his intellectual faculties, he might have been as much loved as he was hated by his countrymen. Extraordinary precautions, movements concealed from the nearest attendants, fears of assassination, and sleepless nights, proved him not ignorant of the execration in which he was held. The history of the commonwealth and the protectorate may be distinguished by national greatness, and by the increased importance of England among European powers, but it forms a dark era in the history of the constitution.

It was not before the restoration that any advantages were gained from the civil wars; many, who had exposed themselves to the dangers, lived not to enjoy the fruits of the contest. If the individual who placed Charles the Second on the throne, had entered into conditions to abridge the royal authority, to extend the rights and privileges of the people, he might have added immeasurably to his own fame, rendered the government more secure, and prevented perhaps the subsequent exile and misfortunes of the Stuarts. The monarchy, it is admitted, was milder during the reign of the second Charles than in the time of preceding kings, but it was owing to the efforts of upright men and resolute patriots, not certainly of General Monk, who had it in his power to confer the greatest benefits on his country. The anomalies introduced after the civil wars survived not the usurper, the concessions made by Charles the First were not rendered nugatory by alarming innovations, and government began to assume the character which it now bears. Royal proclamations were seldom issued, the Star Chamber was anew abolished, and the right of Habeas Corpus was enforced. It must be confessed, on the other hand, that many acts of injustice were perpetrated; the condemnation of Sir Henry Vane was a violation of a solemn promise; the sentences passed against Sidney, Russel and others, marked the latter part of the reign with a character of despotism; the deaths more than the lives of these patriots strengthened the cause they maintained. It is incorrect, therefore, to

conclude with some writers that "the constitution had arrived at its full vigour, that the balance between prerogative and liberty was happily established." The next reign affords the best refutation to such a remark; it may be sufficient to observe that attempts to exercise the dispensing power, to repeal the test laws, and establish catholicism, ended in the final expulsion of the Stuarts. William of Orange, the son-in-law of James, and one of the greatest princes that appears in modern history, continued a watchful observer of these violent measures. To preserve the rights and privileges, which it was the open design of the king to destroy, seven persons, eminent from their rank and influence, invited William to land in England.[g] The invitation was accepted, and the revolution of 1688 was achieved. No event of a like nature has been attended with fewer calamities, or followed with greater advantages; it rendered the different kinds of government, which are blended in that of England, more secure, and at the same time, independent of each other; the constitution acquired a degree of stability which it had not obtained since the Norman conquest; it took away every pretext for the destructive contests between kings and their subjects, contests equally fatal to civil liberty, whether they terminated in the death of the monarch, or in the oppression of the people; since the same period the chances of faction have been diminished, it is no longer apt to be confounded with party. The English monarchy can hardly be said to have been united with free institutions before the revolution, otherwise the indefeasible right of kings, their absolute prerogative could never have been so boldly maintained; parliament, it was insisted, owed its existence to the sovereign, it might be destroyed by the same power that called it into being. The great practical difficulty in the science of government was now overcome, and Parliament became an inseparable part of the government; whatever may have been the right of other kings to the throne, whatever sophistry may have alleged, William the Third and his successors could

g These persons were the Earls of Danby, Shrewsbury and Devonshire, Lords Delamere and Lumley, the Bishop of London, and Admiral Russel.

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claim only a parliamentary title. The influence of public opinion on government is often as beneficial as positive enactments, it is now very powerful in England, but it was not so before the same period.

Declaration and bill of rights.

The conditions by which the throne is held, are partly enumerated in the declaration of rights, which was presented to William before both houses of parliament by the Marquis of Halifax, the speaker of the lords. To suspend laws or the execution of laws by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is declared to be illegal. The pretended power of dispensing with laws, as it hath been exercised, is contrary to law. The commission for erecting the court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of the like nature, are illegal and pernicious. To levy money for the use of the crown by pretence of prerogative without consent of parliament, is illegal. The right of the subject to petition the king is confirmed; all commitments for, and abstractions against the exercise of this right are illegal. The raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is illegal. The elections of members of parliament ought to be free; the freedom of speech or debates or proceedings in parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or in any place out of parliament. Excessive bail ought not to be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Juries ought to be duly impannelled and returned, and jurors that pass on men in trials of high treason ought to be freeholders. All grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal. Lastly, parliaments ought to be frequently held, in order that all grievances may be redressed, that the laws may be amended, strengthened and preserved. Such are some of the conditions which were afterwards more solemnly confirmed in the bill of rights, and which have served as the basis of the later improvements in the English constitution.

Appropriation of supplies.

That the money voted by parliament should be appropriated to specified purposes had been considered the practice of government in the reign of Charles the Second; it

was not, however, strictly followed; the house of commons that sat in 1685, betrayed their trust to gratify the king, and boasted of not having appropriated their supplies. The same practice has been invariably adhered to since the revolution, it has given the commons such a control over the executive power that no administration can subsist without their concurrence, the naval and military forces are placed at their disposal, for by refusing the supplies neither the one nor the other can be maintained. It is obvious too, from what has been remarked, that no longer period than a twelvemonth can intervene between the sessions of parliament. In war or during any emergence, considerable sums may be raised by a vote of credit, and the crown may have perhaps applied them during the intervals of parliament to different purposes than those for which they were granted. It has sometimes happened that the annual sums appropriated for the public service are inadequate to the charge of it. The means thus obtained of corrupting the commons, and increasing the influence of the crown, have in some periods given rise to abuses against which no provision has been devised; they are not, however, of a permanent character, if sanctioned by one parliament, it does not follow that they must be so in another, and they are not likely to excite reasonable apprehensions so long as there is an urgent necessity for public economy in every department of the state.

Duration of parliaments.

The long duration of the second house of commons in the reign of Charles the Second, was not forgotten after the revolution; if the king were enabled to lengthen the existence of a parliament to an almost indefinite period, the connexion between the people and their representatives, it was feared, might be destroyed. It was not likely that an evil from which so much inconvenience had been felt, could be tolerated in the changed state of public opinion, when liberal notions prevailed, when the people recollected that they had changed the line of succession on account of the misgovernment of their rulers. The bill for triennial parliaments received the royal assent in 1694, six years after the landing of William. It declares that parliament shall cease and determine three years from its meeting, and

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provides against the intermission of parliament for a longer period. The last clause is also mentioned in an act of Charles the Second; in practice it was unnecessary, the appropriation of the revenue, and the mutiny bill, which is always passed for a limited time, and without which a standing army is illegal, render the intermission of parliament for a much shorter period than three years, incompatible with the government of the state.

The law was changed in 1717, and the duration of parliament was extended to seven years. The new bill was introduced for temporary purposes by the ministry of the day, it has continued in force for more than a hundred years, and has been attended with important advantages. Great corruption still prevails during elections, but in consequence of this change the people are less habituated to them, their demoralizing influence is necessarily diminished. It is the chief duty of a member of parliament to watch over the liberties of his countrymen, but if he were not independent of the people, the democratic part of the constitution might be liable to such defects as those, which were so conspicuous in the most celebrated republics of antiquity.

Law of treason.

It was attempted in the same reign to restore the early laws relative to treason; their spirit, although obvious, their meaning although definite, had not defended them against the interpretations of corrupt judges. The statute is remarkable in some respects, different offences which have no connexion with treason, are included in it, and no mention is made of an intention, or even actual preparations to make war against the king. If the law of treason had always remained so defective, it might have been as dangerous to the safety of the government as if it had depended on the will of the prince, or the subserviency of the judge. The omissions, however, were supplied, and the limits of the monarchy, in as much as they relate to this subject, were determined at a comparatively recent period. The 57 of George the Third, now the law of the land, supersedes the famous statute of Edward the Third.

Liberty of the press.

The liberty of the press, in as much as it consists in the exemption of a censorship or a licenser, was confirmed in

the reign of William the Third. The licensing act, it is true, expired in 1679, but it was renewed for seven years in 1685, and, at the end of that period, it continued in force during the greater part of 1693, it was then finally abolished. It must not, however, be inferred, that the press was as free as it has since become; some time elapsed before men were allowed to express their opinions fully on public affairs; to write against a ministry of the day was included in the number of libels; for any attempt, by means of the press, to bring the servants of the king into discredit, was thought, in some degree at least, to extend to the sovereign. Ministers thought it better to answer than to prosecute their adversaries, the greatest men of the time defended or opposed by their writings the measures of government, and the public character of statesmen became gradually a fair subject of discussion.

Act of settlement.

Another important advantage connected with a free press was acquired at a later period. It is still supposed that the deliberations of the two houses are secret, and it is competent for any member to insist on the exclusion of strangers, not for any particular reason, but that a standing order for the purpose may be enforced. It has more than once been considered a high breach of privilege to publish the speeches or proceedings in the lower house of parliament; for such offences different persons have been committed, and it is still deemed irregular in any member of the commons to allude to the reports in newspapers, unless it be on account of a breach of privilege. While the people were ignorant of what passed in parliament, it sometimes happened that abridgments of the debates were published, and on some occasions, for the sake of popularity, entire speeches were printed, and circulated by the members who delivered them. It is undeniable, however, that after the accession of George the First, a register of the debates was annually published, until the year 1737; after that period, they appeared monthly, in a less abridged form, in the London and Gentleman's Magazines. It is almost superfluous to remark that the presence of strangers must have been tacitly sanctioned before such works were

Reports of parliamentary speeches.

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published. It was not then customary to prefix the names of members to their speeches, but merely the initial letters, in this way it was imagined the breach of privilege might be evaded. The practice, however ridiculous, was not wholly abolished during the American war. From that time until the present, successive improvements have been made in the method of reporting debates; the art of short-hand writing has probably attained the utmost degree of perfection of which it is susceptible, and the speeches of the different members are now regularly printed a few hours after they are delivered.

It is impossible to estimate too highly this great advantage resulting from a free press; it forms a new and powerful connexion between the people and their representatives; to the former the conduct of public men is thus made known, it is thus that they judge if those entrusted with their rights, are worthy of their confidence. The same custom accounts in some degree at least for the great influence, of public opinion in England, an influence which it would be vain to attribute wholly to the diffusion of wealth and knowledge among the middling ranks. This important privilege has only been established by usage, and that too from no remote period, but it could not be destroyed without the worst consequences; indeed if it were possible to shut the doors of parliament against strangers, no more effectual means could be devised by a tyrant or an usurper to subvert the British constitution.

Such were some of the later benefits that sprung from the revolution, the more immediate consequences, it has been shewn, were equally salutary; the notions concerning the absolute right of kings had led to acts of tyranny on the part of the prince, and to resistance on the part of the people; such notions it was impossible longer to entertain, the crown had been given by the people to William of Nassau, and to the gift conditions were annexed. The theory of an original contract had been adopted by parliament, it was decided that it had been violated by James, and in consequence the throne had been abdicated. An approximation was thus made to the truth, that the power

of kings is committed to them for the happiness and welfare of their people. Although this principle was not expressed by parliament, it appears to have been afterwards sanctioned by their proceedings, and in particular by the act of settlement. It was considered unnecessary at the revolution to extend the line of succession beyond the descendants of Anne and William; the former became a few months afterwards the mother of a son, so that the provisions, which had been already made, were not thought in any way too limited. It was manifest, however, in the year 1700, that the first act of settlement could not extend beyond the life of the king and the princess of Denmark; under such circumstances the necessity of a new one became imperative. The people had to exercise a second time a most important right, that of choosing their monarch; in the first instance it had been preceded with revolution and the deposition of a king; in the second, the government was established, the chances of civil war were remote. It was solemnly determined by parliament that the princess Sophia, the wife of the elector of Hanover, and her descendants, should succeed to the throne of England. The connexion between that princess and the house of Stuart was certainly the cause of this resolution, but neither herself nor her descendants could claim their new dignity from any hereditary title. Had the nearest relatives of the Stuarts succeeded to the crown of England, it must have first devolved on the duchess of Savoy, the daughter of Henrietta of Orleans, and on several members of the Palatine family, but these had abjured the reformed faith. The genius and the research of Gibbon have been employed in illustrating the house of Brunswick, a house which yields to none in antiquity or in renown; although connected with Cerdic, the Conqueror, the Edwards and the Henries, its right to the throne rests on the act of settlement, a parliamentary title, which necessarily presupposes the supremacy of the legislature.[h]

Settlement of the constitution.

It is superfluous to enumerate the conditions, which were annexed to the Hanoverian succession, all of them are of

[h] Hallam, Idem,—ibid.

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a liberal tendency, some made for temporary purposes, have been since abolished; it may be regretted, however, that another was not added, by which the king of England must have renounced the electorate of Hanover.

The benefits which were derived from the revolution, were confirmed by the act of settlement, and the constitution was established. An end was put to the long contest that, with some intervals, lasted for ages between the sovereign and the people. Although the government, since the admission of the commons into the legislature, may have been nominally divided into three kinds, its real character was that of a monarchy, and the power of the crown was above the power of the nobility and the people. The conqueror and his successors, to the end of the sixteenth century, may bear a comparison in many respects with the princes of the Capetian race. The Stuarts aimed at arbitrary power, and sought by illegal means to rule without parliament—to elude the restraints on their authority, to govern "after the French method." It would be incorrect to suppose that all the great advantages obtained at the revolution were felt immediately after it; the divisions in England, the state of Europe at the time seemed to justify decisive, and to palliate arbitrary measures.

The personal qualities of William, his consummate skill in the details of government, rendered many of the conditions irksome; he is said to have been his own minister, and it must be admitted that he was better fitted to be so than most men in his dominions. A great prince is dangerous to a limited monarchy, but that the constitution was not shaken, while so many circumstances concurred to subvert it, may be considered a proof of the spirit by which the people were actuated.

It is undeniable that important changes have taken place, some of them greatly increasing the power of the executive government, others of so opposite a tendency as to render it difficult to estimate their counteracting effects. It has been urged, not without reason, that an excess of power, similar in some respects to that wrested from the crown at the expulsion of the Stuarts, has been gradually transferred

to the aristocracy, that it is not sufficiently restrained by the king or the people.

The great territorial proprietors may be classed with the aristocracy, and their united influence has too often prevailed in the lower house of parliament; but it is more reasonable to believe that the evil may be remedied than that it is of such a nature as to endanger permanently the rights and liberties of the people.

Parties—Whigs and Tories.

Although the origin of parties may be referred to an earlier period, their increased importance forms a remarkable feature in the history of England since the revolution. The government of the country has been committed nearly two centuries to whigs or tories; under one or other of these denominations, the members of parliament, and almost all those who set any value on their political privileges, may be classed. It is of consequence, therefore, to ascertain their distinctive principles; this, however, is not easily done, both on account of the latitude with which the meaning of the terms is received, the variations they undergo, and the factions that have used them for unworthy purposes. While the number on either side is so great, there must be many whose principles sit loosely on them, and it requires but a superficial acquaintance with history to be convinced that the attainment of power has too often been the leading motive of political conduct.

It would be unfair to derive the distinctions between the parties from such examples. The tory and the whig are equally attached to the constitution; the one is not a friend to unlimited monarchy, the other is not a republican. The one believes the constitution perfect, and wishes to preserve it unchanged: the other considers the welfare of the community, and the public good of paramount importance. The tory has been naturally averse to innovation, the whig, for such purposes, not unfriendly to it. The one opposes whatever may tend to endanger the prerogative, the other resists every encroachment on the liberties of the people. The tory is distinguished by his zeal for the established church, for its sake in past times catholics were persecuted, and unjust restraints were imposed on dissenters; the cause of the church has been sometimes confounded with the cause of

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loyalty, a fact which accounts in a great degree for the slow progress of religious liberty in England.

It is natural to infer that tory principles are likely to prevail among the hereditary aristocracy, an order which derives its brightest lustre from the crown. It is equally certain that whig principles are more comprehensive, more philosophical, more consonant with the purposes of civil society, the progress of improvement, and the temporary nature of human institutions. It is fortunate that they have been counteracted by each other: from the excess of the one too rapid innovations might ensue, while the tendency of the other is to retard improvement.

Religious liberty.

If civil liberty was established at the revolution, the commencement of religious liberty may be dated from the same epoch. By the toleration act, the first act of William and Mary, all their majesties' protestant subjects, dissenting from the church of England, were exempted from penalties, and permitted the free exercise of their religious duties, provided they took the oath of allegiance. The same indulgence was not conferred on the catholics, the memory of their past conduct was fresh in the minds of men, the guilt of it was exaggerated by their fears or hatred. It must be confessed that from the reign of Elizabeth to the time of William, the government had been endangered by their conspiracies or plots, in some of them the end was to assassinate the monarch, in others to bring in a foreign army, in all to subvert the liberties of Englishmen. New restraints were imposed on the catholics; it was the object of the legislature to exclude them from every dignity, to destroy their political existence, to keep them poor and ignorant, in a word, to make them helots in a free community. The consequence of such policy, it is unnecessary to add, increased the chances of conspiracies and revolts. The effects of it are still apparent in the present state of Ireland, and in the degraded condition of its inhabitants. Some of the restrictions thus imposed, were taken away at different times, it is not more than a year or two since they were all removed; and the person who has so much extended the military glory of England, may claim the merit of hav-

ing brought about an act of justice, from which it is not unreasonable to look forward to the most beneficial results.

Resources of England.

Thus, it appears, that the revolution is the era of many improvements in the English constitution; from it the doctrine of the responsibility of ministers may be derived, a doctrine, which is now fully established, and which, so long as it continues in force, may be the best guarantee of the dignity of the crown, and the liberties of the people.

Commercial resources.

But increased resources, extended commerce and great diffusion of wealth form perhaps the most remarkable features in the later period of English history. The long and expensive wars of William and Anne must have contributed to diminish the resources of the nation, it recovered in the prosperous and peaceful reign of George the Second; during the repose which was then enjoyed, the country increased in strength, and was enabled to undertake the gigantic efforts, which have been accomplished in our own times. If this be the fact, and it is not doubted, it follows as a necessary consequence, that additional influence must have been acquired by the middling ranks. Other effects may be attributed to the same cause, and a very remarkable one has been mentioned by the ingenious Mr. Hallam. "The smaller boroughs, which had been from the earliest time under the command of neighbouring peers and gentlemen, or sometimes of the crown, were attempted by rich capitalists with no other connexion or recommendation than one, which is generally sufficient. This appears to have been first observed in the general elections of 1747 and 1754; and although the prevalence of bribery is attested in the statute-book since the revolution, it seems not to have broken down all flood-gates till near the end of the reign of George the Second. The sale of seats in parliament, like other transferable property, is never mentioned in any book that I remember to have seen of an earlier date than 1760."[i]

The widely scattered provinces and colonies under the British government have been described in a different part of this work. The dominion of England, it has been shown,

[i] Hallam, Chap. xiv.

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is acknowledged in every quarter of the globe, while every nation that has made any advances in civilization participates in its commerce. Every coast is visited by English mariners, in every land the influence of England may be traced, and the products of its industry are seen in the most barbarous countries. It might be readily supposed that colonies so remote from each other, and above all from the mother country, might hasten its decline. These circumstances, on the contrary, prove additional elements of strength, and the distance between the different stations renders any union among them impracticable. Many ships are at all times necessary to keep up the intercourse with the seat of government, or rather to supply the wants of trade, to carry the products of British industry to the points from which they are diffused over so vast a surface; the same ships serve on any emergence to repel aggression, and to secure the means of defence. The naval resources of England are proportionate to her commercial greatness; no nation can oppose the one, it has no rivals in the other. Secure from danger, fearing no competition, the restrictions in the navigation acts, originally introduced to protect the trade of the country, have been repealed; England claims only from others the same liberty that they enjoy. But this commercial greatness without example in the history of any other country, may give rise to higher considerations. The elements of civilization, if they may be so termed, are thus transported from England to the remotest limits; from the same centre knowledge is diffused, and free institutions are gradually established. Already has one colony assumed a high rank among nations; whatever may be the future greatness of the American republic, it is reasonable to infer from its present state, that it must exert a beneficent influence over the destinies of the new world. The mother country too has gained by the independence of the settlers, the sphere of her activity has been enlarged, additional outlets have been opened for her products. England pursues the same career, and is still founding free states for future generations. No other nation has given the same encouragement to industry, the same extension to commerce, none has so much contributed to promote freedom, to enlighten

mankind in every quarter of the globe. It belongs more particularly to the present subject, to describe the country of which the influence is so widely diffused, to examine the physical and moral causes that have contributed to its greatness.

Inland navigation.

However numerous the natural advantages of England for commerce may be, it is certain little was added to them by art until a recent period. No canal was formed, no artificial channels were cut before the year 1756, and this fact appears the more remarkable, if the increased wealth of the country be taken into account, and if it be considered that the rivers, although in general ill fitted for the means of communication, are admirably adapted to facilitate such works.

It was known that goods might be conveyed by means of canals for a fourth part of the sum expended on them by the ordinary method, consequently that many natural products as well as other articles, which from their remote situation, or different causes, were comparatively of little value, might be brought within the sphere of commerce. The length of Great Britain from north to south, being much greater than its mean breadth from east to west, the best way of avoiding the long and, in some places, dangerous circuit of the coasts, was to connect, by means of canals at the most convenient positions, the eastern with the western shores. The dilatoriness of the English seemed the less excusable, because the French preceded them in this branch of industry, which had proved a source of wealth to the inhabitants of Lombardy, Belgium and Holland.

Although the English were so long of beginning such undertakings, Great Britain is now better provided with canals than any other country; in none are they so extensive in proportion to the surface. It is unnecessary at present to enumerate them, or to enter into any details concerning their history.

The most important run from east to west; they are grouped round Manchester, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Hull and Bristol, so that these wealthy and industrious towns are thus connected with each other, and with the fruitful country that separates them. By means of these

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works, the manufactures and the various products, which emanate from the same towns, are quickly and cheaply conveyed to the numerous places for which they are destined. It might be shewn that within a period not much longer than half a century, canals have been made by which opposite seas are united, by which basins, separated by lofty heights, are joined together, by which ports communicate with fruitful plains and rich mines.[k] The length of these navigable ways is more than 2500 miles, the territory they traverse is less than a sixth part of France.

Roads.

The same remarks that have been made on the canals, are applicable to the roads; the greater number and the improved method of making them date from the middle of the last century. It results from the ingenuity and practical skill of English engineers that travelling is easy and rapid, animal force is employed to much advantage, heavy loads are dragged by fewer horses than in other countries, while light carriages are impelled with greater velocity. These advantages, however great, are of secondary importance, the roads in England are not only better, they are more extensive in proportion to the surface than in any part of Europe. Those who are aware of all the benefits arising from improved means of communication can best appreciate how much they contribute to promote commerce and diffuse wealth. England contains 20,000 leagues of roads, 1500 leagues of canals, and 1200 leagues of rail-roads; France, which is so much more extensive, has only 3500 leagues of roads, 500 leagues of canals, and 40 leagues of rail-roads.

Piers, moles, &c.

Numerous works have been raised within the same recent period along the coasts; piers, moles, breakwaters and lighthouses have been erected to afford an easy access and a safe shelter to ships, to facilitate the means of carrying on an immense trade, which consists in the exportation of the various products of English industry, and in the importation of the products of every quarter of the globe. In this trade 168,000 seamen are employed, the number

[k] Force Commerciale de la Grande Bretagne, by Baron Dupin. Chap. 6.

of merchant vessels amounts to 22,500, and their tonnage exceeds two millions. Some notion of the resources of Britain may be inferred from the fact that, within the last seventy years, more than L.30,000,000 have been expended on roads, more than twice that sum on canals and rail-roads, and as much on works along the coasts. The increase in the value of land within the same period is well known; it appears as if the sums expended for the purposes already mentioned, had been laid out in improving the soil, and it is difficult to suppose that agriculture could have otherwise been brought to such perfection, that land could have been rendered so productive.

The inventions of great men, the application of science to the useful arts, have increased to an almost indefinite extent the productive power of industry, and rendered it proportionably independent of the labour of man. The machinery now used in a single branch of industry, in manufacturing cotton, has enabled one individual to perform the work of a hundred and fifty. It appears from the lowest computation, that 280,000 persons are employed in the cotton manufactories, according to the highest, the number amounts to 350,000; but by the aid of machinery, they are enabled to accomplish what must have required less than a century ago, the labour of at least 42,000,000 or at most 52,500,000 persons, in other words, about three times the present population of Great Britain. The wages of 42,000,000 of men, at the rate of a shilling a day, amount to L.756,000,000, but the actual wages of all the individuals engaged in manufacturing cotton, and the expenses attending the various works, including the interest of the capital laid out in erecting them, are much less than L.56,000,000, consequently the saving effected by means of machinery in this department of industry alone, is more than L.700,000,000. It is hardly necessary to add that the power employed in the cotton manufactories in Britain, is greater than that in all the manufactories of Europe. Occasion shall be taken in the subsequent chapters to examine more fully the great resources of the island, to enter into all the minute details would greatly exceed the limits of the present article. To increase the

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productive energy of their country, the English have availed themselves of the ingenuity of every nation. A single instance may be mentioned, the celebrated Mr. Watt happened to be in Paris, when Berthollet discovered the singular property which chlorine possesses, of destroying vegetable colours, and proposed it as a substitute for exposure to the sun in bleaching. This great discovery was applied to the useful arts in Lanarkshire and Lancashire, before it was introduced into many parts of France, and the same individual who invented the steam-engine, had the good fortune to confer a second obligation on his country. Many other changes have taken place within the same period; the streets in almost all the towns are now illumined with a brilliant light, and the inhabitants are no longer dependent on the produce of the Greenland fisheries; an immense improvement has been effected by the use of steam-boats, another, which may be attended with still greater advantage, is now in progress, rail-roads and steam-carriages are likely ere long to be common; the rapid and cheap conveyance of goods may ensure the success of British industry over all its rivals.

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EUROPE.

Europe continued.—England and Wales.—Second section.—Extent.—Climate.—Coasts.—Rivers.—Mountains.—Productions.

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England and Wales, the southern and larger portion of Great Britain, are situated between 50° and 55° 45′ north latitude, and 1° 50′ east, and 5° 40′ west longitude. Bounded on three sides by the sea, they are contiguous on the north to Scotland. St. George's channel washes them on the west, the German Ocean on the east, and the English channel on the south. The figure of the same country bears some resemblance to a triangle; a line drawn from Berwick to the South Fore-land represents the eastern side, the western is formed by another line commencing at Berwick, and terminating at the Land's End in Cornwall; the base extends from the South Fore-land to the Land's End.

Superficial extent.

Early geographers differ widely concerning the superficial extent of England, some believing it not to be more than twenty-eight millions of acres, others making it amount to forty-six millions nine hundred and sixteen thousand. According to a traditional opinion, perhaps more ancient than any other, the extent of South Britain was supposed equal to twenty-nine millions of acres. The data from which this opinion was derived, are not known, even the period in which it was formed cannot be ascer-

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tained. Because it accords nearly with the extent of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, it has been inferred that it dates from so remote an epoch. Although the branch of science on which mensuration depends, was not then known to the rude inhabitants of Britain, other means might have enabled them to arrive at tolerably correct results. The mode in which the revenues of the Anglo-Saxon kings were collected, might afford sufficient materials for the calculation, in as much as it is better adapted for such a purpose than any other method that has been since employed; besides in Doomesday book, remarkable for great minuteness and accuracy, continual reference is made to a more ancient register of the same kind. The correctness of the measurement does not appear to have been doubted before the seventeenth century; since that period the subject has attracted the attention of numerous writers, of Gerard Malines, Sir William Petty, Gregory King, the celebrated Halley, Grew, Templeman, Mr. Arthur Young and many others. The data necessary for such a task were wanting, and the calculations differing widely from each other, afforded a convincing proof of their inaccuracy.

Trigonometrical survey.

Other errors of the same sort might be still believed, had not the trigonometrical survey been undertaken by direction of government; in the course of it the maps, not only of the country, but of the different counties, were discovered to be incorrect, and the distance between the South Fore-land and the Lands End was found to be less by about half a degree than the distance formerly laid down. The difference between the parallels of latitude of Greenwich and Paris, it was ascertained, is equal to 963,954 feet, or 182.567 miles, which corresponds with 2°, 38′, 26″. Thus, the length of a degree of the meridian, in latitude 50° 10′, amounts to 69.14 miles. The difference of longitude between Greenwich and Paris is equal to 2°, 19′, 51″, or, in time, to 9^m, 19′, 4.″ It may be mentioned that a line drawn across the English channel, from the South Fore-land to Blancenez, is equal to 20.025 miles; such is the breadth of the na-

tural barrier which has secured Britain against foreign aggression. A remarkable example of the accuracy to which practical geometry had attained, was afforded in the course of the survey. In two distances deduced from sets of triangles, measured by General Roy in 1787, and by Colonel Mudge in 1794, the one of 24.133 miles, the other of 38.688, the two agree within a foot as to the first distance, and within sixteen inches as to the second. Formerly the calculations, or rather the conjectures, concerning the area of England and Wales, were of such a nature that no reasonable confidence could be placed in them; now, the extent of the country may not only be better determined than any other, but with a degree of accuracy more than sufficient for the purposes of geography.

Climate.

It is vain to compare the climate of England with that of other countries in more favourable latitudes. If the genial influence of the sun is never long felt, it may be attributed to a situation in the northern part of the temperate zone, while the chilly and damp weather of so frequent occurrence may be accounted for by an insular position and other causes that may be afterwards mentioned. Stinted as it is of the light of the sun, exposed to frequent rains or blasting winds, the soil does not yield those vegetable treasures which appear in such luxuriance in tropical climates, and which, almost without any labour, satisfy the wants or luxuries of indolent inhabitants. England, it has often been remarked, is better adapted for the growth than the ripening of the productions of the earth. Extreme cold is not felt in winter, and the summers are seldom oppressive; hence an appearance of verdure that continues in a greater or less degree throughout the year, vegetation not being destroyed by the winter's cold, nor wholly parched and withered by the summer's heat. No charm in the rural districts is comparable to their perpetual verdure, none is more characteristic of England; the English themselves may be insensible to it from custom, foreigners can appreciate it better. To enjoy such scenery, one must visit the country in summer or in autumn, even in the

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fruit season, the freshness of spring is apparent, and the flowers exhale the sweetness of their early perfume.[1]

Seasons.

The theoretic arrangement of the seasons, so well adapted for the southern latitudes, is not equally applicable to the climate of Britain; on the continent their commencement and duration may be predicted with sufficient precision, in England the weather is so variable, all the seasons are so much intermixed, that it is very difficult to determine the periods of their arrival and departure. According to a common opinion, December, January and February are the winter months, the three following form the spring, the summer begins in June, and continues to the end of August; September, October and November are the autumnal months. It must not however be imagined that the seasons are confined to their respective months; something like the spring appears occasionally in January or February, the air is mild, buds are seen on the hedges or the trees, and the songs of the birds enliven the woods. But these gleams of a warmer sunshine are soon dissipated, winter resumes its horrors, and the intervals of fine weather are not longer than what the French call *un eté de Saint Martin*, or Martinmas summer. Those who have paid most attention to such subjects, who have observed with the greatest attention different indications or probable signs, confess their ignorance of any by which the severity or mildness of an English winter can be foretold. It is known, however, that frost seldom sets in before Christmas; however severe the season may be, it is much milder than in continental countries under the same parallels. The sea-ports of Holland and Germany are every winter blocked with ice, those in England are always open.

Spring.

March, April and May, it has been observed, are the nominal spring; but there is certainly no month in which the weather is more unsettled or variable than in March; when it does not assume the character of winter, it is wet and boisterous, or accompanied with frequent storms of hail. The injury thus occasioned to agriculture, has pro-

[1] Sur la Force Commerciale de la Grand Bretagne, by Baron Dupin.

bably given rise to the English proverb, "a peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom." April, although a wet, is commonly a mild month, but the east winds prevalent in May, seem ordained to destroy the efforts of reviving nature, and to blast the hopes of the husbandman. Warmth, genial breezes or refreshing showers are the attendants of May in France, and all nature appears instinct with life. Constant disappointment has not convinced the English that the same month is very different in the two countries.[m] It has been often said that there is no spring in England; the saying is true, if by spring is meant a succession of fine weather, constantly improving and terminating in the warmth and luxuriance of summer; but intervals of spring, sometimes a week or two at a time, are not unknown over the whole country.

The cold easterly winds prevalent in May, are often felt in the early part of June; during their continuance, the two months cannot be classed under any of the seasons; they belong as much to winter as to summer. June, however, is much milder in the southern than in the northern counties. July, August and September are summer months throughout the country, but slight frosts have been felt even in August in the north, and during September in the south. October is the precursor of winter in the northern, and November in the southern counties. The weather then becomes disagreeable and unsettled, and it is in November that the dark fogs generally take place in London and the neighbourhood. Such are the seasons in England, and so great is their uncertainty that a writer of some celebrity[n] does not hesitate to affirm it might be better to divide them into eight months of winter and four of summer, than according to the ordinary method.[o]

Summer.

Autumn.

m Milton's Ode to May, although the production of his younger years, is an ode of uncommon beauty, but it is not descriptive of what May is in England.

n Mr. Pinkerton.

o Different maladies are produced or aggravated by the variableness of the climate; it is one reason of the frequency of pulmonary consumption; it increases scrofula, gives rise to catarrhs, rheumatisms and many other diseases. These remarks are generally applicable to the climate of Great Britain, but

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It may be readily supposed, that the climate in so extensive a country as England, is different in different places.

Difference of the climate in the north and the south.

what has been called the mild region of England forms an exception; it is divided into four groups, the first is the tract of coast between Hastings and Portland island, the second extends from the last point to Cornwall, the third is the district of the Lands End, and the fourth comprehends the country on the borders of the Bristol channel and the estuary of the Severn.

The climate, with all its defects, has been extolled by many, among others by the celebrated Sir William Temple. Numerous instances of longevity are mentioned in the essay on health.—"I must needs add one thing more in favour of our climate, which I heard the king say, and I thought new and right, and truly like a king of England that loved and esteemed his own country; it was in reply to some of the company that were reviling our climate, and extolling those of Italy and Spain, or at least of France: he said, he thought that was the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or at least without trouble and inconvenience the most days of the year, and the most hours in the day; and this he thought he could be in England more than any other country in Europe."

It has been maintained that a considerable change to the worse must have taken place in the climate of Great Britain, because at an early period the vine was cultivated, and not without success. The arguments, or rather the alleged facts on which this opinion is founded, may be briefly examined. The isle of Ely was called the *Isle of Vines* by the Normans. It appears from the accounts in Doomesday, that there were vineyards in different parts of England; that they existed at so early a period as the commencement of the eighth century is confirmed by the authority of the venerable Bede. The bishop of Ely used to receive three or four tuns of wine annually as tithes from the produce of the vineyards in his diocess. A piece of ground near London was withheld from a religious house by four successive constables of the tower, in the reigns of Rufus, Henry and Stephen, and converted by them into a vineyard "to their great emolument and profit." The tithe on wine, it is said, was no uncommon article in the old accounts of the rectorial and vicarial revenues in Kent, Surrey, and other counties. The sheriffs of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire were allowed so much for the livery of the king's vinedresser, and other necessaries of the vineyard. The following extracts are taken from the church archives by the dean of Ely:—

Exitus Vineti	£2	15	3
Idem Vineæ	10	12	2½
Ten bushels of grapes from the vineyard	0	7	6
Seven dolia musti from the vineyard, 12 Edward the Second	15	10	0
Wine sold for	1	12	0
Verjuice	1	7	0
One dolium and one pipe filled with wine, supposed at Ely			
Wine out of this vineyard	1	2	2
Verjuice from thence	0	16	6
No wine but verjuice made 9th Edward IV.			

In the north the fine season commences later, is still more uncertain and of shorter duration than in the southern counties. The winters are not only more severe, but they continue a greater length of time; indeed, it is generally admitted that spring or summer begins a fortnight later on the north of the Mersey and the Humber, than in the south and the south-west. It is doubtful, however, that there is so much difference in the coldness or severity of winter in the northern and southern parts of the country. The autumn is shorter in the north, and frosty nights are of more frequent occurrence. The difference of the climate in the eastern and western counties, although not of the same kind, is not less remarkable than that between the north and the south. The weather in the west is much more humid and also milder than in the east; the difference depends on three causes, the vicinity of the western counties to the Atlantic ocean, the prevalence of the westerly winds, and a ridge of hills that extends along the western side of the island.

The west winds are saturated with the vapours that rise from the Atlantic ocean, these being intercepted in their passage across the range of hills, the aqueous particles are disengaged, but before the same winds reach the eastern part of the kingdom, their vapours are exhausted in the form of rain. The winds that blow from the continent on the east are much colder, and fewer vapours are collected in their passage to England. The temperature of the ocean, it is well known, is more equable than that of the land, milder during winter, cooler in the summer. The western part of England being exposed to the winds from the At-

According to the above valuable extract, verjuice only was sometimes obtained from the English vineyards, it is reasonable, therefore, to conclude, that they yielded at best but imperfect wines in the most favourable seasons. If sheltered spots were cultivated at present after the same manner, and with as much care, the results, in all probability, would be the same. It is incorrect, therefore, to derive any arguments on the deterioration of the climate from such facts. But there is reason to infer from registers of the weather, that some change has taken place within the last sixty years, that the winters are in general milder, and the summers colder and more humid than formerly.

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lantic, the winters are wet but not severe, and snow seldom lies on the ground any length of time. The same causes account for the genial climate of the south-western counties; the proverbial mildness of Devonshire and Cornwall depends in a great degree on their exposure to the winds from the Bristol and English channel.

Quantity of rain in different parts of England.

It has been proved by careful observers that the south-western coasts are much more exposed to rain than the south-eastern side of the island. It is now more than a century since the quantity of rain which fell at Townley in Lancashire, was measured and compared with the quantity that fell at Axminster in Essex. It was ascertained that the annual quantity at Townley during a period of six years from 1700 to 1705, was equal to forty-two inches and a half, while that at Axminster amounted only to nineteen and a half. It appears from observations made in Rutlandshire that the mean quantity of rain which falls in the county, is twenty inches and a half. It is known that 36.98 inches were the average quantity that fell at Selbourne in Hampshire, between the years 1780 and 1786.

Devonshire, it cannot be doubted, is much moister, and the actual quantity of rain much greater than in the south and south-eastern counties, still in 1731, the rain measured only 17.266 inches, in 1741, 20.344, and in 1743, 20.998.

It appears from a meteorological journal kept by Major Rooke, that the quantity of rain, which fell in London in 1798 was 26.22, at West Bridgeford in Nottinghamshire, 27.22, at Lancaster, 48.19, and at Kendal, 60.85. The average gauge of rain at Sheffield is 33 inches, nearly the mean between that of Lancashire and the eastern coast.

Annual rains in the midland counties.

The annual rains in the midland counties are nearly equal to the mean of those in the east and west, or more correctly, they do not amount to so great a quantity. Thus Derbyshire, although a mountainous district, is much less exposed to rain than Lancashire, Staffordshire or even Shropshire. It appears, indeed, from a register kept during fourteen years at Chatsworth in Derbyshire, that the following was the average quantity of rain, which fell in each season: —in spring, 4.959, in summer, 7.547, in autumn, 8.181,

and in winter, 6.686. In this part of Derbyshire, therefore, most rain falls in autumn, and least in spring; the same remark, is applicable to Liverpool.

Counties in the north-west.

The average quantity of rain increases as we advance northwards on the western coast. In Liverpool it is ascertained to be equal to 34.41 inches, while at Lancaster it amounts to 40.3. In the last place too, the greatest quantity falls in the autumn, or perhaps during the months of July, August and September.

Neighbourhood of London.

The counties in the neighbourhood of London are not exposed to much rain. The observations in this part of England may not have been made with sufficient accuracy, they may not have been continued a sufficient length of time; but in one place, at Youngsbury near Ware in Hertfordshire, about twenty miles from London, a register was kept during five years; there the annual fall in 1787, was equal to 23.664 inches, in 1788, to 17.676, in 1789, to 29.493, in 1790, to 22.970, and in 1791, to 24.200.[p] A tolerably correct notion of the annual falls in the neighbouring counties, may be inferred from these results, at all events, the difference, if it be great, must be attributed to local causes.

General results.

Some conclusions may be deduced from the above details. The greatest quantity of rain falls near Kendal, where the annual average exceeds sixty inches. Although the southern parts of the western coast are less liable to rain than the northern, it is doubtful if the rule be equally applicable to the peninsula of Cornwall, and the west of Devonshire. More rain falls in the north-eastern than in the south-eastern counties; still in both, the climate is much drier than in the western part of the island. Norfolk is probably the county in which the least rain falls during the year. July, August, September and October are the wettest months in the western; November, December and January in the eastern counties.

Annual quantity of rain in England.

It is very difficult to determine with any thing like accuracy, the quantity of rain that falls annually in England and

[p] See the article England in the Encyclopedia Edinensis.

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Wales; a sufficient number of experiments has not been made in different places, and the mean of all the observations cannot be considered applicable to the whole surface. Dr. Halley supposed the annual quantity equal to twenty-two inches, but Mr. Dalton fixed it with greater probability at 31.3.[q] The same philosopher concluded from a series of experiments, that five inches of water fall annually throughout the country in the form of dew; hence taking thirty-one inches for rain, and five for dew, and supposing the whole extended over the surface of England and Wales, it is equal to twenty-eight cubic miles, or 11,500,000,000 tons in weight.

Temperature.

In England, the warmest months are July or August, and a greater degree of cold occurs commonly about the end of December, or beginning of January, than at any other period of the year. The thermometer, it has been ascertained, rises higher in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis than in any other part of the island. The north-eastern districts are exposed to the greatest degree of cold, but the difference of temperature in winter, is not nearly so great as the difference during summer in the northern and southern counties. The mean range of the thermometer has been determined in different parts of the island; the mean temperature at Liverpool during a period of twenty-five years, was 53° of Fahrenheit at noon, the greatest degree of heat 86°, the lowest 22°. The greatest range of the thermometer at the same place is 64°, and the mean annual range, 46°.

Temperature of Liverpool.

Temperature of Dover.

At Dover the mean heat is 57°, the highest degree observed between the years 1790 and 1793, was 86°, and the lowest, 16°; the greatest range, 70°, and the mean annual range, 51°.

Temperature of Lancaster.

The mean height of the thermometer at Lancaster during seven years was 51°.8 at two o'clock in the afternoon, and 45°.6 at ten o'clock at night; the mean heat, noon and night, 48°.7; the highest, 82°, and the lowest 18°.

Temperature of London.

It appears from a series of observations, made at the Royal Society from 1772 to 1780, that the mean annual temperature is, as follows: January 35°.9, February 42°.3,

[q] See Mr. Dalton's paper in the Manchester Transactions for 1798.

March 46°.4, April 49°.9, May 56°.61, June 63°.22, July 66°.3, August 65°.85, September 59°.63, October 52°.81, November 44°.44, and December 41°.04. The greatest cold is 20°, and the greatest heat 81°, the former occurs generally in January, and the latter in July.

London and the west of England.

Dr. Young remarks, that the mean temperature of the six winter months from October to March at London, is 43°.5, while it is 45°.3 at Dawlish on the south coast of Devonshire, and so high as 59° at Ilfracombe on the Bristol channel. The temperature in the most sheltered parts of Devonshire during winter is 1°.5 above that of London; in the coldest months it is 4°.5 higher at Penzance than in the metropolis.

Extremes of cold and heat.

It would be incorrect to infer from these observations on the climate of England, that extremes of cold or heat are unknown in the country. A degree of cold has been felt in some years, that is of rare occurrence in more northern parallels, in countries more remote from the sea. In the years 1794, 1798, and 1813–14, the thermometer, it is said, fell to five degrees above zero; it is certain that in the last of these years it was within 8° from the same point. The heat, on the other hand, is sometimes excessive; in the summer of 1808, the thermometer rose higher than 89° in many places round London. It happens sometimes in the southern districts, if the sun shines bright, and the weather is serene or unclouded a few days or even hours in summer, that the temperature becomes suddenly as warm as in the south of France or even Italy; but these moments of a more genial climate are commonly succeeded by cold weather, storms of hail, or violent showers.

Winds.

It has already been observed that the west and south-west winds are most prevalent in England; their constancy may be attributed to the situation of the island, and its exposure to the Atlantic Ocean. The same winds are also the most violent, not only in the western, but also in the midland and eastern counties. The trees in every part of the country have an evident bending in the same direction, and no other proof of the violence and constancy of these winds can be more satisfactory. The east and north-east winds are, next to the west and south-west, perhaps the

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most regular; it seldom happens, however, that they blow violently any length of time. The north-west wind is not of common occurrence, but the most rare of any is that which proceeds from the south. In the summer season, and in calm weather, the wind veers frequently to different quarters in the day, or even in the course of a few hours. Near the sea-coast, during the same season, and in this sort of weather, the wind at break of day blows from the land, at noon, or a little before it, it changes to the direction of the sea, and becomes again a land wind in the course of the evening. A wind not unlike the Italian sirocco is sometimes felt in England, but the change of temperature is comparatively inconsiderable. Occurring commonly in April or May, the medium height of the thermometer being about 45°, the barometer falls, the winds, before variable, continue stationary at south-west or south, and the thermometer rises suddenly to 65°, no sooner, however, has the wind ceased, than it descends again to the usual level.

Prevalent winds near London.

The following facts are deducible from the observations which were made by order of the Royal Society. In the vicinity of London, the south-west wind blows more frequently every month in the year than any other, particularly in July and August; the north-east wind prevails during the months of January, March, April, May and June, it occurs most rarely in February, July, September, and December; the north-west wind is most frequent from November to March, it is less so in September and October than in any other months.

Deviation at Liverpool.

It follows from the careful observations made by Mr. Hutchinson at Liverpool, that the south-east wind is most common in that place, a fact at variance with the general remark that has been made on the prevalent winds in England.[r] Dr. Darwin attributes this remarkable deviation to an atmospheric eddy, produced by the situation of the town; there can be no doubt that it is occasioned by local causes. As to the connexion between the height of

[r] In the course of the year, and on an average in the same part of the country, the south-west winds blow 112 days, the south-east 32, the north-east 58, the east 26, the north-west 50, the south 18 days, the west 53, and the north 16 days.

the barometer and the different winds, it is well known that in England, nay, in every part of the island, the mercury rises higher when the wind proceeds from the north or east, or from any point between these quarters, than when it blows from the south or west, or from any point between them. Thus it often rains during a north or east wind, when the barometer remains at a height, which would be considered an indication of fair weather with a west or south-west wind.[s]

Coasts.

The coasts, an important feature in the geography of a maritime country, may be shortly described. The western is formed by Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, by Flintshire, Denbighshire, Caernarvon, Anglesea and Merionethshire in North Wales, by Cardigan and part of Pembroke in South Wales. The remaining portion of the Pembroke coast, those of Caermarthen and Glamorgan bound the Bristol channel on the north; Somerset and the northern coast of Devonshire, confine it on the south; lastly, the northern coast of Cornwall forms the extremity of the western side of the island.

Coast of Cumberland.

The Esk separates Scotland from England at the extremity of the Solway Firth, which is bounded in many places by a marshy shore. The coasts of Cumberland and part of Lancashire form a sort of semicircle from the mouth of the Eden to the isle of Walney. Between the two last places, and on the south of the Derwent, the small bay of Whitehaven is sheltered by naked hills and by the white rocks from which its name has been derived. Not more than six miles from Whitehaven, the promontory of St. Bees, the resort of numerous sea-fowl, protrudes into the sea.

Lancashire.

The rugged and indented coast of Lancashire may be divided into three parts; the first comprehends the space between the Dudden and the Ken,—the boundaries of Cumberland and Westmoreland; the second extends from the Ken to the Ribble, and the third from the Ribble to the Mersey, which separates the county from Cheshire. The

[s] The author of the article England in the Encyclopedia Edinensis has collected the results of most of the observations concerning the climate; to mention them might lead to too long details.

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coast of Furness, the first of these divisions, is nearly equal to thirty miles in length; the long and narrow isle of Walney, which appears to have formed at one period part of the Lancashire coast, now serves to protect it against the impetuous waves of the Irish sea. The broad estuary, which separates Furness from the rest of the county, is sometimes forded at low water, but not without danger. The Dudden, the Ken, the Lune and other streams discharge themselves into the deep bay of Morecambe, opposite the town of Lancaster. The second part is flatter than the first, a marshy tract almost encloses Poulton, and the coast beyond it, is indented by the estuary of the Ribble.

Estuary of the Ribble.

The Romans gave the name of the *Port of Lancashire* to this part of the coast, which appears to be much changed since their time. "Tradition," says Mr. Whitaker, "the faithful recorder of many a fact, that history has forgotten, speaks confidently of the cause, ascribing the final ruin of Ribchester to the overwhelming violence of an earthquake. And nothing but such an accident could have originally changed the nature of the estuary, once the most remarkable in the county, or have thrown out that large and broad barrier of sand, which crosses the entrance, almost chokes the inlet into the tide, and contracts the original breadth of the navigable channel from the majestic extent of eight or nine miles, to the narrow span of a hundred yards." The last part of the Lancashire coast between the Ribble and the Mersey is nowhere bold or lofty, and it becomes gradually flatter towards the southern extremity.

Cheshire, North Wales.

The short line of coast in the county of Chester, may be compared to a headland stretching a considerable way into the Irish channel; the Mersey and the Dee form the northern and southern boundaries. The coast of Flintshire extends between the last river and the Clwyd; it is in general low and marshy, but in some places, particularly in the neighbourhood of Holywell, the hills rise a considerable height above the sea. The county of Denbigh begins beyond the Clwyd; although rich in lead mines, and famed for its manufactures, it has no convenient port; it

terminates in the peninsula and cape of Great Ormes at the mouth of the Conway, the boundary between Denbigh and Caernarvon. The long line of coast in the last county is bold and lofty, broken by precipices, and indented by bays. An excellent road has been cut across the once inaccessible height of Penmaenmawr, which rises near the middle of an extensive inlet between Aberconway and Bangor. At the last place commence the Menai Straits, a narrow channel, which changes the character of the coast by separating Wales from the isle of Anglesea, sometimes appearing as motionless as a lake, at other times, flowing majestically from north to south. Menai Straits.

The small island of Holy-head, on the west of Anglesea, at the entrance of St. George's Channel, is well known on account of its port, admirably adapted to afford shelter to ships on their way from the north or south. Hundreds of vessels unable to run out to sea from contrary winds, are sometimes detained in the harbour; they have been seen setting sail at the same time, as soon as the wind has changed in their favour. Returning to the Welsh coast, we observe no harbour of any consequence in the bay of Caernarvon, or the sweep from the southern extremity of the Menai Straits to the promontory of Bronhy-Swil, on the east of which are the road-stead of Aberdaron, and the gulf of Hell's-Mouth. Beyond these places, the Caernarvon coast turns to the north-east, and reaches the limits of Merioneth, a county in which the population, relatively to the surface, is less than any other in Wales. Holyhead.

Cardigan bay, the largest of any on the western side of the island, extending from the abrupt angle at Aberdaron point to the north of St. Davids, washes North and South Wales. The coast of Merionethshire, part of the same bay, is wild and rugged: Harlech Fort defends a good anchorage, and Barmouth, the only port in the county, is situated at the mouth of the Avon, on an arm of the sea, into which other rivers and streams are discharged. The coast of Cardigan fronts the west, a considerable way below Aberystwith, and afterwards diverges gradually to the north. The line of coast in this county is nearly equal to forty miles; it has been much exposed to the encroach- Cardigan Bay.

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ments of the sea, once covered with numerous towns, a few wretched villages are all that can now be seen.

Pembroke coast.

The bold coast of Pembroke is bounded by numerous hills, by steep or precipitous cliffs, and cut in many places by different bays. The first of any consequence is that of Aberkikar, formed by Kenmaeshead on the north, and Pendrowy on the south. The last promontory is the northern boundary of Newport Haven, which stretches towards the south-west to Dina's-head. A larger bay, that of Fisguard, cuts deeper into the land, and is limited on one side by Dina's-Head, and on the other by Pen Anglas. The coast beyond it, bending towards the south-west, winds round Strumble Head, and continues in a south-south-west direction to Cape St. David. Having doubled the last cape, we enter St. Bride's bay, of a semicircular form, open on the west, and prolonged on the south by several small islands.

Milford-Haven.

On the south-east of these islands, and at no great distance from them, is situated Milford-haven, enclosed by lofty mountains, sinuous, penetrating far into the land, and of a sufficient depth to receive the largest ships. In time of war, Milford-haven is of importance as a naval station, in time of peace it is equally so for the purposes of commerce, as a place of shelter from storms or contrary winds, to the merchant vessels that depart or return to the Bristol Channel. The Dugledy and the Cleddy, which are navigable to Haversford and Narbeth, fall into the same bay, it thus affords an outlet to the produce of the coal mines and chalk pits in the vallies watered by these rivers.

Leaving Milford-haven, and pursuing an easterly course into the British channel, the coast of South Wales continues rocky and broken by natural cavities to the entrance of Caermarthen bay, bounded on one side by the rock on which the small port of Tenby is built, and on the other by Penryhn Gwye point, the extremity of Gower, a remarkable headland of Glamorganshire; its limestone cliffs tower above the sea, and a great quantity of lime is obtained and exported from it to the English counties on the other side of the channel.

Bay of Swansea.

The bay, the peninsula and town of Swansea are si-

tuated on the east of Gower, nearly midway between Tenby and Bristol. The town, a convenient port, is built near the mouth of the Towy, and in the neighbourhood of its banks, coal, iron-ore and limestone are obtained. The Bristol channel is so much contracted beyond the peninsula of Swansea, that all the heights on the opposite coasts of Devonshire and Somersetshire may be distinctly seen from the bay of Glamorgan.

The province of Wales abounds in coal, iron-ore and valuable minerals; their conveyance to the coasts is facilitated by artificial communications, by rail-roads, canals and other works, in the construction of which much ingenuity has been exerted, and many natural obstacles have been surmounted. It is by the same means that the copper and tin ore dug in Cornwall are conveyed to the extensive founderies near the rich coal mines in Wales.

Monmouth coast.

Of the Monmouth coast, it may be remarked that one part is low and marshy, while the other in the neighhood of the Wye is rocky and precipitous.

Bristol channel.

The Bristol channel enters an extensive bay on the coast of Somersetshire, of which the curved and indented outline is nearly equal in length to sixty miles. The Axe and the Yeo convey their streams to the same coast, the former ascends to Glastonbury, the latter passes by Bridgewater and Langport. Beyond the Yeo, the coast turns to the west, and in this part of it is situated the small port of Watchet, formerly famous for its herring fisheries, now better known for a species of alabaster, which is converted into hydraulic lime. Continuing our journey westwards, we pass along a rocky and rugged shore, to the safe and commodious port of Minehead, of which the trade has ceased, since the herring has disappeared from the neighbouring sea. Beyond the last place, the northern coast of Devonshire joins that of Somersetshire; the port of Ilfracombe is defended by a semicircular range of hills, which add greatly to the beauty and salubrity of its situation: it is visited by strangers in the bathing season, it carries on a regular intercourse with Bristol, Swansea and Milford. The coast turns to the south from Ilfracombe

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to the mouth of the Taw in the bay of Barnstaple, in which the small town of Bideford may be remarked for the industry of its inhabitants; they carry on a great coasting trade with Ireland and Scotland, convey to Wales the produce of the mines in Devonshire and Cornwall, and send a considerable number of vessels to the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland. The promontory of Hartland forms the southern extremity of Barnstaple bay; at no great distance from it, the northern part of the Cornish coast, the last on the western side of England, commences. A long and broken shore extends from Beedshaven to St. Ives, between which and the Land's End, the most westerly point in the island, no harbour of any consequence can be mentioned. Some statistical results, relative to the population of the western coast may be subjoined.

	Population.	Square miles.	Inhabitants per square mile.
Cumberland and Westmoreland	211,700	2241	94
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,349,500	2882	468
Wales—western part of	369,850	3331	111
Counties on the Bristol Channel	2,392,400	4146	160
Total	4,323,450	12,600	189

Southern coasts. Southern coast of Cornwall.

The southern side of England is bounded by the southern coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire, by the coasts of Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, and partly by Kent.

Doubling the Land's End, and passing between the main-land and the Scilly isles, we enter the bay of St. Michael, on which are situated the three ports of Penzance, Marazon and Helstone. The same bay affords, in the event of storms or contrary winds, a safe retreat to the ships that return or depart from England. It terminates on the east near the promontory of the Lizard, which may be mentioned as the southmost point in Great Britain, being somewhat below the fiftieth degree of latitude. The shore is irregularly indented from the same point to the southern extremity of the Ram Head, that fronts the coast of Devonshire. Several bays and havens lie on this part of Cornwall, among others, Falmouth-haven,

the estuaries of the Howey and the Looe, lastly, the Tamar, where the harbour and sound of Plymouth, one of the first military ports in England, pass between the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The harbour is formed by the junction of the Plym and the Tamar at their confluence into the sea. The Eddystone rocks are irregularly scattered about the distance of twelve miles from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Exposed to the tremendous swells from the bay of Biscay and the Atlantic ocean, the waves break over them with great violence, and the number of shipwrecks might be still as great as formerly, were not vessels warned of their danger by a light-house, which attests the skill and ingenuity of the late Mr. Smeaton.

Eddystone rock.

Start Point and Forward Point are the boundaries of the spacious and safe bay of Dartmouth. The harbour of the same name is defended by a fort and two batteries; it may contain five hundred ships. Torbay, about five miles on the north-east of Dartmouth, is not less than twelve miles in circumference; as it affords a secure retreat against westerly winds, it has become a *rendezvous* to the royal navy. The coast is protected by a natural rampart of rocks, crowned by thick woods and lofty trees. The clefts in the rocks are very large, Kent's hold, one of the most remarkable, is a wide cave about six hundred feet in length. The small river Teign and the Exe enter the English channel on the north-east of Torbay; from the mouth of the last river, the shore turns gradually towards the south, and unites at Lyme-Regis with that of Dorset. The shore fronts the south-west at the last place, and stretches as far south as Portland-Bill. Thus, Start-Point and Portland-Bill may be considered the western and eastern extremities of a large gulf, in which are included the numerous small bays between them, and the greater part of the Devon and Dorset coasts. A safe road for ships is situated on the north of Portland, but the southern point or Portland-Race, so called from the rapid currents produced by the tides, is perhaps more dangerous than any other part of the Channel. Having past Portland-Race, we enter the bay of Weymouth on which the town

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of the same name is built, and only separated from Melcombe Regis by a bridge over the Wye. The harbour is completely sheltered by the surrounding hills, which by opposing a barrier to the north winds, add considerably to the mildness and salubrity of the climate. The bays of Swanwich and Studland are situated on the same coast, on the north-east of cape St. Albans; the spacious haven of Poole communicates with the latter, as its entrance is very narrow in proportion to the width, that circumstance accounts sufficiently for the stillness of its waters. Pevrel-Point forms the eastern limit of the county, and at no great distance from it, is seen the Isle of Wight, which from the mildness of its climate, the richness and variety of its vegetation, may be considered one of the finest situations in Great Britain. It is twenty-two miles in length and more than twelve in breadth; bounded by four sides that are almost rectilinear, the two northern front England, and the two others, the open sea. It thus affords shelter to the flourishing ports and the excellent anchorages on the opposite shore.

Isle of Wight.

To judge from the appearance of the rocks on the island, and from the projecting point of Hurst-castle on the opposite shore of Hampshire, it is by no means improbable that the Isle of Wight and the mainland were once united. The natural causeway on which Hurst-castle stands, runs two miles into the sea, and approaches within a mile of the island. The tide rushes with great violence through the strait thus formed, and the depth of the water is not less than twenty-eight fathoms. The bold ledges on the side of the island may be attributed to the impetuosity of the waves, but the opposite coast is in many places undermined by the water which the tide collects into a smooth and sequestered bay.

The Avon descends by Christchurch to the Hampshire coast. The bay of Christchurch is formed by the streams of the Avon and the Stour, which join each other a short way below the town. As the promontory of Hengistbury, or its western limit, appears when seen from the sea to be connected with the town, it is generally known by the name of Christchurch-head.

Southampton Water or Trissanton bay, a remarka-

ble inlet on the same coast, extends in a north-westerly direction from Caldshot castle to the distance of ten miles; large vessels can sail to its head. The shores of the inlet are varied by picturesque scenery and romantic sites; on one side they terminate in the New Forest, on the other are the majestic ruins of Nestley abbey. Southampton Water.

The coast of Hampshire fronts the south-west, and that part of the Isle of Wight, where the river Medina throws itself into the channel. The well known road of Spithead, the common rendezvous of ships of war, and merchant vessels on their departure for long voyages or distant expeditions, lies between the Isle of Wight and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. Spithead. The coast of Sussex begins on the east of Portsmouth harbour, and is indented by a large basin or inlet, on which several small islands are situated. Sussex. The port of Chichester is formed by a branch of the inlet, and a flat shore extends beyond it to the headland of Selsea Bill. Although some rocks are scattered in different directions near Bognor, the coast continues low and apparently almost level with the sea, to the neighbourhood of Littlehamptom. The South Downs form a better defined barrier, approaching gradually to the shore, they are broken by the lofty cliffs, which terminate in the bold promontory of Beachy-Head, the highest of any on the southern coast of England, dreaded by mariners on account of numerous shipwrecks, and pierced by several caves to which the sea finds a passage. A sandy shore stretches from Beachy-Head to Hastings-Rock, but the port of Hastings lies between two cliffs. On a capacious bay near the eastern extremity of the county, are the once frequented ports of Winchelsea and Rye; the sea has now receded from the one, and the other is so much encumbered with sand as to admit only very small vessels. The long coast of Sussex, upwards of seventy miles in length, is bounded on the east by Dungeness, the extremity of Romney-Marsh.

The part of the Kentish coast next to Sussex, is low, flat and sandy; a hilly district extends beyond Sandgate, passes from the interior of the county to the shore, and ends in the chalky cliffs that are familiar to the readers of Kent.

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Shakespeare. Part of the same range forms a sort of curve, and recedes a short way from the shore, the town of Dover is situated below it, and occupies almost all the space between the cliffs and the sea. The same chalky range, broken in different places by intervening hollows, stretches to the South Foreland, which may be considered the eastern extremity of the southern coast, for beyond it the shore recedes and fronts the east, leaving a large space that appears to have been abandoned by the sea. To complete the survey of the same part of England, it may be necessary to subjoin a table of its superficies and population.

Counties.	Population.	Square miles.	Inhabitants per square mile.
Cornwall (a half)	131,300	663	198
Devon (a half)	223,950	1,289	173
Dorset	147,400	1,005	147
Hants	289,300	1,628	177
Sussex	237,700	1,463	162
Kent (two fifths)	134,600	615	248
Total	1,164,250	6,663	Mean 172½

The eastern side of England is formed by part of Kent, by the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland.

Downs—Goodwin Sands.

The Downs, a much frequented road for ships, particularly in time of war, front the port of Deal, and are not less than six miles in length from the South to the North Foreland. The dangerous Goodwin Sands lie off the port of Deal, and extend to the neighbourhood of the North-Foreland; a vessel is always moored on them, and lights are constantly burning to warn mariners of their danger.

Isle of Thanet.

The isle of Thanet, part of Kent, separated from the rest of the country by the narrow channel of the Stour, is about ten miles in length from the North Foreland to Saar Bridge, and eight miles from West Gate to Sandwich Ferry. It has undergone great changes, now hardly a peninsula, it was an island in the time of the Romans, and at the same period, the sea between it and Kent, was four miles in breadth. Such was the greatest distance between the is-

land and the mainland; on the southern side it was not more than two, and at Saar or the port, it did not exceed a mile and a half. The south met the north sea at the same place, which was called *Northmutha*, the mouth or entrance of the latter. BOOK CLIII.

An accustomed passage to London by sea, at so late a period as the middle of the fourth century, lay between the isle of Thanet and the county of Kent. The breadth of the passage was considerably diminished in the time of the venerable Bede, who says it was then only three furlongs wide, and so shallow as to be fordable at two places. It afforded, however, a passage for small vessels about the epoch of the Norman conquest; at last the inhabitants observing that the tide flowed no longer with any rapidity, began to erect dikes, and brought about the present change. Formerly separated from the mainland by the channel of the *Portus Ritupensis*, it is now at most a river isle, having the Stour Wanstone on the south, the Mill stream on the south-west, and the Nethergong on the west, the rest of Thanet fronts the sea as before. The junction was thus effected, and the sea, impeded in its course, threw up immense quantities of sand; in this way *Estanor* on the eastern shore was formed, being originally an island, which the monks united to Thanet by means of a causeway.

The Kentish coast becomes marshy as it descends the Swale, a narrow arm of the sea, which bathes the isle of Sheppey.

It turns eastwards to the entrance of the Medway into the Swale, and on the north of the last place are the projecting fort of Sheerness, and the mouth of the Thames. The last river discharges itself into the sea between the North Foreland in Kent, and the Naze, a hooked promontory in Essex, or more definitely between Sheerness in Kent, and Leigh in Essex.

The coast of Essex, the most southern of the three maritime counties, that form the peninsula between the Thames and the Wash, is bounded on the south by the Thames, and on the north by the Stour. Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk form a continuous tract of great extent, undistinguished by any considerable eminence or ridge, but sufficiently Essex.

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elevated in most places to be dry, arable and productive. The Crouch, the first river north of the Thames, on the Essex coast, enters the sea at Foulness; it may be mentioned on account of the oysters, which are taken at its mouth, and which are considered superior to any others in England. The coast runs northwards from the mouth of the Stour to the distance of about ten miles, where the fine bay formed by the Blackwater, is enlarged by a great number of small streams, and by the Chelmer, which has been rendered navigable to Chelmsford.

The Colne, which communicates with the northern shores of the same bay is now navigable for ships to Wivenhoe, and for smaller vessels to Colchester. A more important bay on the northern confines of the Essex coast, receives the waters of the Stour and Orwell, the former of which is navigable to the distance of twenty-eight miles. Harwich is built on a peninsula at the mouth of the Stour, and the packet boats to Holland and Belgium set sail from its harbour. More than once during the great struggle between the English and the Dutch, a hundred men-of-war, and three hundred merchant vessels have been moored at the same time in the spacious haven of Harwich. The greater part of the Essex coast is low, marshy and exposed to the encroachments of the sea. According to tradition the outlets of the Stour and Orwell were formerly situated on the north of Landguard-fort, and the Fleets, as they are now called, formed part of the channel.

Suffolk.

The waving shore of Suffolk is chiefly composed of loamy cliffs, continually falling down, and occasioning great changes on the coast, so that whole towns and villages have been destroyed by the sea. The small town of Felix Stow is situated on the north of Harwich bay at the mouth of the Deben, which is navigable to Woodbridge, a distance of ten miles. The Alde and the Blyth are only navigable a few miles: Orford, near the mouth of the former, was once a flourishing port, it is now wholly blocked by sand and alluvial deposits. Aldborough, situated, as its name imports, on the same river, has on the contrary been almost washed away by the sea. The Suffolk coast stretches due north from Orfordness to Southwald; the last place is built

at the mouth of the Blyth, on Solebay, which was formerly bounded by Eastoness, and another cape on the south-east of Dunwich, but these limits have been removed by the waves. The picturesque town of Lowestoff, near the northern extremity of the coast, may be remarked on account of its position on the most eastern promontory in Great Britain. The sea coast of Norfolk is formed either by clayey cliffs, continually a prey to the ocean, or by low sandy shores, overspread with loose pebbles, and rising in many places into a kind of natural bank, covered with sand that is held together by the roots of the sea reed grass. Behind these sand-hills are salt marshes of considerable extent, occasionally inundated by the tides, which find an entrance through gaps between the hillocks. Hunstanton cliff, at the mouth of the Wash, is the only rocky eminence on the shore. Various ports are formed on the northern side by creeks and bays, but they can only admit small vessels. Sand-banks, the dread of the coasting mariners, and the occasion of numerous shipwrecks, lie off the coast; of these the most remarkable are the celebrated Yarmouth roads, a place of great resort for ships; they may ride there in security, although the entrance is difficult and dangerous.

Lincoln.

A great part of the Norfolk coast fronts the north, and bounds on the south, the gulf of the Wash, which receives the waters of many streams and rivers. The same gulf serves as a limit between Norfolk and Lincolnshire. The coast of Lincoln, like that of Holland, is protected by dikes against the waves. It is distinguishable by churches, not by hills, being so low as to be seen only a short way from the land. The sea has made encroachments in some places, the remains of forests have been discovered under the water, in others, fruitful tracts have been gained by its recession. Former ports are now either obstructed with sand, or wholly deserted by the ocean, a circumstance which has been adduced by some writers to account for the decay of trade in this part of England. The Lincoln coast is upwards of a hundred miles in extent, it stretches first to the north-east, and then inclines westwards to the mouth of the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire.

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Yorkshire.

The river Humber, as it is commonly called, is a large gulf or arm of the sea, at the mouth of the Ouse, enlarged by the Trent and its numerous feeders, and by all the streams from Yorkshire. The extremity of Holderness or Spurnhead, a long and curved promontory, on which a light-house has been erected for the direction of ships, protects the mouth of the estuary. Sunk Island consists of the sand, which has been deposited on the Yorkshire side. The sea has occasioned great changes in this part of the country. Headon, a free port in the time of King John, and so populous as to contain three parishes, is now little better than a village with scarcely any harbour. The shore continues low and flat from the Humber to the neighbourhood of Bridlington bay, which is sheltered by Flamborough-Head from the north-east and north-west winds. The character of the coast changes at the same promontory; snow-white rocks and lofty cliffs stretching far out at sea, serve as beacons to mariners. They are composed of mouldering limestone, and their base is pierced by numerous caverns, and broken by the violence of the waves. In the breeding season, their summits are tenanted by countless multitudes of sea-fowl, that animate the air and ocean all round. A remarkable ledge called Filey-Bridge, connecting a kind of natural mole, runs nearly half a mile into the sea from the other extremity of the bay; the rocks are left dry at low water, and serve to protect the coast against the high waves, which break upon them in stormy weather. Further north are situated the town and port of Scarborough in the recess of a bay, forming a sort of amphitheatre crowned by a cliff or *scar*, from which the name of the place has been derived. The port is the only one between the Humber and the Tyne, that affords a secure refuge for large ships in violent gales from the east. Lofty hills of alum rock bound the coast beyond Scarborough; on the north of them is Robinhood's bay, in which the small but populous village of the same name is inhabited by fishermen, who supply Whitby with the produce of their industry. The prosperity of the last place depends chiefly on its extensive alum works, and the aluminous schistus which abounds in the neighbourhood.

A rude and precipitous coast extends from Whitby to the mouth of the Tees; many fishing villages, singularly placed like nests on the ledges of the rocks, are situated in different places, and no part of the English coast abounds more with various kinds of fish.

Durham.

The river Tees, although not even navigable as far as Darlington, forms at its mouth a considerable estuary, which separates the coasts of Yorkshire and Durham. The town of Hartlepool, built on a small promontory, surrounded on all sides except the west by the sea, is the first place on the north of the Tees. Sunderland stands on the right bank of the mouth of the Wear, and Wearmouth on the left. The two towns are united by a bridge of a single arch, of which the span is 236 feet, and the height from the keystone to the level of the highest tide, not less than ninety-eight. The view from the two towns, and from the bridge that unites them, is remarkable; the arch appears suspended in the air, ships of considerable burden with top-sails set, pass beneath it, while heavy waggons are drawn by many horses on its aerial causeway; vessels are constantly loading and unloading on both banks of the Wear, they sail down the river when the tide is ebbing, others arrive from the sea when it is flowing. Coal and limestone are transported in numerous waggons along iron rail-ways to the place of embarkation; lastly, two fine towns crown this magnificent amphitheatre, in which the varied resources of art and industry form a singular contrast with many natural and picturesque beauties. The Tyne falls into the sea at no great distance from the Wear, and serves equally for the exportation of coal, lime and many other articles. These two rivers, watering an extent of coast, which a foot-passenger may walk over in three or four hours, receive annually 16,000 vessels, and send them away laden with the produce of their banks. It need not therefore excite surprise, if six flourishing towns, containing in all a population of 86,000 inhabitants, are situated on this narrow tract, of which the length is little more than the breadth.[t]

Northumberland.

North Shields is the first port on the coast of Northum-

[t] Force Commerciale de la Grande Bretagne.

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berland, beyond it, at the distance of about a mile and a half, rise the majestic ruins of Tynmouth castle. Small vessels sail on the Wansbeck to Morpeth, a distance of five or six miles; but the Coquet is not even navigable to Rothbury, the only town that has been built on its banks. Holy Island is situated on the south of the Farn isles, which lie nearly opposite to Bamborough castle, once a strong hold of great importance. A sandy shore extends from Bamborough to the mouth of the Tweed.

Eastern Coast.	Population, census 1821.	Extent, square miles.	Inhabitants per square mile.
Kent (a part)	300,000	921	326
Essex	295,300	1532	192
Suffolk	276,000	1512	182
Norfolk	351,300	2092	167
Lincoln	288,800	2746	105
York	1,197,130	5961	200
Durham	211,900	1061	199
Northumberland	203,000	1871	108
Total	3,123,430	17,696	mean 185

It may be remarked, that no islands of any consequence are situated near the eastern shores; the Isle of Wight, and a few others of a much smaller size, lie on the south; the Scilly islands, Anglesey and Man front the western coast. The estuary of the Exe is the principal inlet on the south; the most important on the east are those of the Thames, the Wash and the indentation by which the Humber communicates with the German Ocean; lastly, Cardigan Bay and the Bristol Channel, the largest inlet on the English coast, are situated on the west.

Resemblance between the British and the opposite shores on the continent.

The remarkable resemblance between the British coasts and the opposite shores of the continent, has not failed to attract the attention of geologists. "In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen," says M. Coquebert, "one might imagine himself transported to the precipitous granite shores of Norway, and below Aberdeen the coasts are very similar to those of Denmark." There is a great resemblance between the low countries on the continent and the marshy districts on the south-east of England. Thus, the elevation of the land, the nature and stratification of the soil

are the same in maritime Flanders, and in the low shores on the opposite side. The superficial strata on both sides, consist of clay silt and sand, which are mixed in many places with vegetable remains. They cover on both sides, a deep stratum of dark-coloured clay, unmixed with extraneous matter; lastly, they are bounded on both sides by two lines of hills. Tropical plants have been discovered in the British and the Belgic ridge. Cocoa nuts and the fruits of the arecas have been collected on the Belgic side; many petrified fruits of the same sort, many impressions of tropical plants, have been found in the isle of Sheppey. The coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall may be compared to those in the departments of Finesterre and the Nord. The same remark is equally applicable to the marshes in Sussex, and to others in the Pays de Caux. Appearances render it highly probable that France and England were once united; the deposits on the coast of Kent, extending to a great distance on the other side of the Channel, the narrow strait separating the two countries, the nature of the rocks, as easily undermined as clay, sand or chalk, may be considered the proofs of a disruption.

Rivers—Thames.

Four rivulets, which rise from different parts of the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, form the sources of the Thames, the most important of the British rivers; these streams are the Lech, the Colne, the Churne and the Isis. The last is navigable to a considerable distance, but the course is sinuous, and the river abounds in shallows. It waters Oxford, and receives, below the same town, the streams of the Cherwell. It is joined by the Thame in the neighbourhood of Dorchester in Oxfordshire. The last river is enlarged by different streams, some of which have their sources in the central districts of Buckingham, others in the confines of Hertfordshire, and several in the lower part of Oxfordshire. The one and the other, after their junction, form the Thames or the Thame-isis, as it was originally called. The general direction of its course is towards the south-east, but from Wallingford to Pangbourn it is almost due south, and from the latter place to Healy it bends to the north-east. In the vicinity of the metropolis, it turns with a bold swell to the east, and pur-

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sues the same direction, which is only varied by broad reaches, until it falls into the sea.

Feeders.

The Thames receives not fewer than eleven navigable rivers, and six of a comparatively large size, although not navigable. The length of its course is equal to a hundred and sixty miles, and the length of the navigation to a hundred and thirty from its mouth. It is navigable for vessels of almost any burden to Deptford, for vessels of four hundred tons to the Pool, and of more than two hundred to London Bridge. The effect of the tide is perceptible at the distance of eighty miles from its embouchure. It waters a hilly country and the most fruitful districts in England, but in no part of its course does it assume the character of a rapid river. It is distinguished by clear and limpid waters, which are only discoloured after great floods; when these happen the banks are in some places submerged, still, the injury which the husbandman sustains, is not so great as that occasioned by smaller but more impetuous streams.

Severn.

The principal source of the Severn, the second river in Great Britain, is a small lake on the east side of Plinlimmon, at no great distance from the head of the Wye, on the borders of two shires, Cardigan and Montgomery. Watering the last county, Shropshire, Worcester, and Gloucester, it discharges itself into the Bristol Channel. It flows through a hilly but well wooded country, in the upper part of its course, and bears the name of the Hafren until it arrives at Llanidloes; but, in ancient times, it was known to the Britons by the same name through the whole of its course.[u] Passing through the romantic vale of

[u] Or Severn swift, guilty of Maiden's death.—*Milton.*

"Locrine, king of the Britons, married Guendolen, the daughter of Corineus, duke of Cornwall; but he loved Estrildis, a fair captive, whom he had taken in battle with Humber king of the Huns; and had by her a daughter, equally fair, whose name was Sabra. The secret of the king's love was confined to a very few, lest it should be revealed to Corineus. But when his fear was removed by the death of the duke, not content with secret enjoyment, he divorces Guendolen, and makes Estrildis his queen. Guendolen, tormented with jealousy and rage, departs into Cornwall, gives battle to her husband, who is shot with an arrow near the river Stour, and ends his life. But not so ends the fury of Guendolen, who throws Estrildis and her daughter

Montgomeryshire, it enters the great plain of Shropshire, and, after a considerable circuit, turns abruptly beyond Welshpool, to the south-east. Continuing in the same direction, it almost encircles the town of Shrewsbury; it traverses the famous Colebrooke dale, passes Bridgnorth, bends to the south, leaves the county of Salop and enters Worcestershire at Bewdley. As it proceeds, it is joined by the numerous canals that bear the treasures of Birmingham, Kidderminster and the trading towns in Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire. It crosses part of the vale of Evesham, between the Malvern hills and the heights of Bredon. It divides itself into two branches about a mile above Gloucester; these unite below the same town, and enclose the tract, which is called Alney-island. It is enlarged in this part of its course by several streams, and communicates with the canals that convey the products of the woollen manufactories in the county. Lastly, it receives the Wye near Cheapstow, and the Avon from Somersetshire.

One might be apt to form an incorrect notion of the Severn from the nature of the country in which it has its source. Thus, it would be inaccurate to consider it an impetuous river; in some places, it is broad and shallow, and the fields on both sides are liable to inundations; in others the waters are almost concealed by deep and overhanging banks. Not broken by torrents below Llanidloes, it resembles more the slow rivers in the extensive plains of England than the rapid streams that flow through the narrow vallies and ravines in Wales. It is connected by numerous canals with the principal trading districts in the kingdom, being united with the Thames on the east, the Trent, the Mersey and the Humber on the north.[v]

Rivers that communicate with the Washes.

The Washes serve as an outlet to many rivers, which

Sabra into a river; and to leave a monument of revenge, proclaims that the stream be thenceforth called after the damsel's name, which, by length of time, has been changed into *Sabrina* or *Severn*, the ancient name of Hafren falling gradually into disuse." Such is the account given by Milton, in the first book of his history of England.

[v] The barges on the Severn are 120 feet long, 20 broad, and 5 deep; they carry more than 100 tons.

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intersect a low and marshy country; if it is not so populous as other districts in England, it may be attributed to the stagnant and unwholesome waters that cover the greater part of it. Natural obstacles retarded the cultivation and improvement of the soil, and it was found necessary at so early a period as the middle ages to obtain the resources of Dutch industry, to secure the land against inundations, and to recover plains which had been submerged by the sea and by rivers. The superfluous water has been partly directed of late years into different canals, which, by facilitating inland navigation, have diffused wealth among the inhabitants. The Great Ouse rises on the confines of two counties, those of Northampton and Oxford; it proceeds eastwards, and waters Buckinghamshire; it pursues a very sinuous course, until it reaches Bedford, where it becomes navigable; flowing through Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, it passes into Norfolk, and falls into the Wash at Lynn Regis. The principal feeders are the Ken from Northampton, the Cam from Cambridge, the Little Ouse from Norfolk, and the Mildenhall from Suffolk, all of them navigable rivers. The course of the Great Ouse is not less than a hundred miles in length. In the latter part of its course, it communicates with the extensive marshes which abound in this part of the eastern coast. The Welland and the Glen flow into the bay of Foss-Dike Wash, so called from the ancient *Fossa* of the Romans, which was repaired by Henry the First, and extended from Lincoln to the Trent; at the former place, the Whitham becomes navigable, and falls into the same bay. Such are the principal rivers that communicate with the Washes, the natural drains of the extensive marshes on the low shores of England.

Humber-Trent.

The Trent, one of the finest rivers in Great Britain, and the chief link in that vast chain of inland navigation, which unites all the central parts of England, may be more fully described.[w] It rises from the hills beyond Newcastle

[w] Or Trent, who like some earth-born giant spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads.
Milton.

under Lyne, in that part of Staffordshire near the confines of Cheshire. Following first a south-easterly course, it turns abruptly by the east to the north near Barton, and serves a short way as a boundary between Leicestershire and Derbyshire; it crosses the southern part of the latter, skirts the north-west portion of the former county, and enters Nottinghamshire below Thrumpton. It waters Nottingham, Newark and Gainsborough, enters Lincolnshire at East Stockworth, and falls into the Humber about five miles below Burton upon Strather. Vessels sail on the Trent to the distance of more than a hundred miles from its mouth.

The same river waters verdant meadows, and flows through populous districts. It meets with numerous canals beyond Newcastle under Lyne, some of which extend in a direction parallel to its course. Enlarged by several streams, it enters the fruitful meadows that are bounded on the left by the hills in Sherwood forest. It divides itself into two branches in the neighbourhood of Newark, one of which flows beneath the walls, the other waters Kelham. The two branches unite in an extensive plain below the last place. It passes through a number of fens in a very uninteresting country beyond Gainsborough; joined at last by the Yorkshire Ouse, it forms the great estuary of the Humber.

Feeders of the Trent.

The Blyth, a river of some importance, joins the Trent in the neighbourhood of King's Bromley. The Tame which rises near Coleshill in Warwickshire, falls into it a few miles above Burton. It receives the Dove below the same place, a feeder which rises near the Peak in Derbyshire, and passes through the dell of Dovedale. The Derwent, like the Dove, has its source near the Peak, flows parallel to it until it reaches Derby; but as it proceeds, it

> And bounteous Trent that in himself enseams
> Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.
> *Spenser.*

"The name," says Camden, "is of Saxon origin; although some ignorant and idle pretenders imagine the name to be derived from the French word *trente*, and upon that account have feigned thirty rivers running into it, and likewise as many kinds of fish swimming in it."

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bends eastwards, and unites with the Trent at Sawley near the confines of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. The Soar issues from the neighburhood of Hinckley, passes through a rich grazing country, and almost encompasses the town of Leicester. Continuing its course along a very fruitful tract, it receives the Wreke from the north-east, and falls into the Trent at no great distance from Cavendish Bridge.

From the north.

The tributary streams from the north are not less important. The Don falls into the Northern Ouse near the Thorne. The Calder rises in Yorkshire, not far from the borders of Lancashire, joins the Ayre near Ferrybridge, and falls into the Ouse. It is remarkable on account of the numerous canals by which it is intersected, and which form a communication between the eastern and western seas. The Ure issues from Wensley-Dale in Yorkshire, rushes into a deep cascade at Aysgarth, joins the Swale at Aldborough, and their united streams form the Ouse. It waters York, Cawood, where it receives the Wharfe, Selby and other towns; it takes the name of the Humber at its confluence with the Trent, below which it forms the great estuary that divides Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Basins of the principal rivers.

If the basins of the rivers, which have been now mentioned, be determined, if their extent and relative populousness be ascertained, it may be easy to compare them with each other, or to estimate their relative importance.

Thames.

The basin of the Thames is included in the following counties:—

Counties.	Population, census of 1821.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to each square mile.
Kent	300,000	921	326
Surrey	406,700	757	537
Berks	134,700	756	178
Oxford	139,800	751	186
Buckingham	136,800	740	185
Hertford	132,400	528	251
Middlesex	1,167,500	281	4,154
Essex	295,300	1,532	192
Suffolk	276,000	1,512	182
Total	2,989,200	7,780	mean 384

It appears from the above table that the basin of the Thames is the most populous part of Great Britain. In extent it is equal to more than an eleventh part of England and Scotland, while a fifth part of the British population are collected on its surface. It has been remarked in the account of France that the population of the basin of the Seine, is to the whole population of the kingdom as one to five; that of the basin of the Thames is to the whole population of Great Britain in the same proportion. The superficial extent of the former is to that of France as one to nine, that of the latter is to the whole of England and Scotland as one to eleven and a half. It has been seen that the average number of inhabitants on each square mile of the basin of the Thames is equal to three hundred and eighty-four persons, but the mean number on the basin of the Seine does not exceed a hundred and eighty-four. Thus on an equal superficies, the population of the one, is more than double that of the other. The country watered by the Thames is naturally less productive than the banks of the Seine, the difference then in the number of inhabitants must be attributed to the more advanced state of commerce and industry. It is a remarkable fact that the population of the basin of the Thames has more than doubled since a comparatively recent period; in other words, since the canals were commenced, and the numerous public works, which have been undertaken and completed in England.[x]

Basin of the Severn. Bristol Channel.

The counties bordering on the Bristol Channel, or the country from the most western promontory in Wales to the Land's End in Cornwall,—the south-western extremity of England, may be included in the basin of the Severn. This large tract is contained in the following counties.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to each square mile.
Pembroke	37,750	305	123
Caermarthen	92,000	974	97
Brecon	44,500	754	59
Glamorgan	103,800	792	131
Carry Forward	278,050	2825	

x Force Commerciale de la Grande Bretagne. Book ii. Chap. 1.

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Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to each square mile.
Brought Forward	278,050	2825	
Monmouth	72,300	459	158
Hereford	105,300	860	128
Radnor	23,500	426	55
Shropshire	210,300	1341	157
Montgomery	61,100	1070	57
Worcester	188,200	729	244
Warwick	280,000	902	310
Gloucester	342,600	1251	273
Wilts ($\frac{1}{2}$)	113,300	688	164
Somerset	362,500	1642	221
Devon ($\frac{1}{2}$)	223,950	1289	173
Cornwall ($\frac{1}{2}$)	131,300	663	198
Total	2,392,400	14,145	mean 169

Thus the basin of the Severn is almost twice as extensive as that of the Thames, but the population, relatively to the surface, is not nearly so great. The country near the Bristol Channel furnishes numerous resources to commerce, and various employments to industry. In this part of England, the three natural kingdoms are rendered subservient to the wants of the inhabitants. Gloucester and Somerset are fruitful in grain, they abound in oxen and sheep; Monmouth, Devon, Cornwall and the opposite coast of Wales are not less distinguished for their mineral wealth. Additional facilities are afforded to an immense inland trade by the Severn, from the extent of its course, from the great difference in the soil and the natural productions of the country which it waters, and also from the no less striking difference in the products of industry to which it furnishes the means of exportation.

Basin of the Wash.

The following counties make up the basin of the Wash:

Counties.	Population.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to each square mile.
Norfolk	351,300	2092	167
Cambridge	124,400	858	145
Bedford	85,400	463	184
Huntington	49,800	370	124
Northampton	165,800	1018	163
Rutland	18,900	148	127
Lincoln ($\frac{2}{3}$)	192,533	4831	105
Total	988,133	9780	mean 145

If the population of the basin of the Wash is less considerable than that of the Severn, it may be attributed to the nature of the country. It is well known that great difficulties had to be surmounted, before it could be rendered habitable or fit for cultivation, even at present, many parts of it are covered with stagnant waters and unwholesome marshes.

Basin of the Humber.

Six counties form the basin of the Humber.

Counties.	Population.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to each square mile.
Lincoln (⅓)	96,267	915	105
Leicester	178,100	803	222
Nottingham	190,700	837	228
Derby	217,600	1033	210
Stafford	347,900	1148	303
York	1,197,130	5961	200
Total	2,227,667	10,697	mean 208⅓

Thus, although the basin of the Humber is not much larger than that of the Wash, it surpasses it greatly in the number of inhabitants.

The Mersey.

The Mersey is, without doubt, one of the secondary English rivers, but it waters a country, of which the inhabitants are distinguished by their industry and their wealth. It is formed by several streams in Cheshire; it passes Stockport, and receives below it the waters of the Irwell. Following a serpentine course westwards, it enters the arm of the sea, on which the commercial port of Liverpool is built. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden from Liverpool to the confluence of the Irwell, a distance of thirty-five miles; the latter river has been made navigable for boats and barges to Manchester. The Mersey communicates by means of canals with the Dee, the Ribble, the Ouse, the Trent, the Derwent, the Severn, the Humber, the Thames and the Avon.

The basin of the river is contained in two counties.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	Inhabitants to each square mile.
Lancaster	1,074,000	1830	587
Chester	275,500	1052	262
Total.	1,349,500	2882	468

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Thus, with the exception of the country in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and one or two other districts, no part of England is more populous than the basin of the Mersey.

Such are some of the principal rivers in England; the others of less importance are very numerous. According to Mr. Camden, there are not fewer than five hundred and fifty rivers and streams in England and Wales, that are distinguished by particular names. The bounty of nature in this respect has not been without advantage to the inhabitants. The rivers supply the numerous canals, and by means of the former, the latter are joined to each other; in the same way, it has been seen, the eastern and western seas are united, and outlets for the natural productions of the country, and the various products of industry are facilitated and increased. These indeed may be considered the greatest advantages which the English have derived from their rivers, but before they were obtained, it was necessary to overcome many difficulties, to obviate many prejudices. It is related that the celebrated Brindley, when examined before a committee of the House of Commons on the subject of a projected canal, maintained the utility of the scheme, although the proximity of a river appeared to render it superfluous. "For what purpose, asked a member, do you suppose providence created so many fine rivers in England?" "To feed canals;" replied the engineer. A long time elapsed before the bold but most correct opinion of Mr. Brindley was generally believed; as if in a country where commerce and the useful arts flourish, rapid and impetuous streams could be employed to a more useful purpose.

Lakes.

The lakes in England, like the rivers, are numerous, but none of them are large. Some are famed for their romantic beauties; others render the country in the neighbourhood, unwholesome on account of the miasms that rise from them. Of the latter sort are those in Huntingdonshire, formerly more extensive than at present; their banks have been contracted since the inhabitants betook themselves to drain their lands. Whitlesea-meer or the largest lake in this country, is about six miles in length, and three in breadth. It is mentioned that there was a water communication in

former times from Peterborough to this lake, and from it to Ramsey. It is long since the series of meers or marshes, which formed the communication, has been broken. The lakes in Cheshire are not remarkable for their size; but almost all of them are the sources of rivulets, if not of rivers; the largest are Bog-meer, Oakhanger-meer, and Pick-meer.

It might be difficult to mention a county in Wales without a lake, but more perhaps are situated in Cardiganshire and Caernarvonshire, than in any other part of the country. The Tivy, the principal river in Cardigan, issues from one of these lakes. Lyn-Savadhan in Brecknockshire, at no great distance from the town of Brecon, is about two miles long and as many broad. When the ice dissolves, it emits loud sounds, which have been compared to long and repeated peals of thunder. Bosherton-meer near Stackpole in Pembrokeshire, is also well known on account of the sounds which are heard from it, and by which the country people in the neighbourhood can prognosticate the state of the weather.

Northern lakes.

But the largest lakes, and the most celebrated on account of their scenery, are situated in the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire. Ulleswater, partly in Cumberland and partly in Westmoreland, is supposed to be equal to nine miles in length, but it is of an irregular form, and of inconsiderable breadth. Many of the views from it are very striking, they contrast well with the crags and mountains that surround it, and give great variety to the scene. Thirlemeer or Leatheswater in the vicinity, is comparatively narrow, but about three miles in length. It lies sequestered at the base of the huge Helvellyn, and the banks covered with stones or masses of naked rock, which appear to have fallen from the mountain, add to the picture of desolation. The impression thus produced is heightened by the noise of cataracts, which fall on every side from lofty rocks.

Derwent Water.

Derwent Water, called also Keswick lake, from its vicinity to the town of the same name, is of an elliptical form; the length is not less than three miles, the breadth may be equal to one and a half. It is of a different character from those which have been mentioned, the scenery and the beau-

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ties are of the milder kind; less grand perhaps, but more pleasing than the others. The prospect on the north terminates in the high mountain of Skiddaw, and the southern extremity is lost among the wild rocks of Borrowdale. "The soft undulation of its shores, the mingled wood and pasture that front them, the brilliant purity of the water, that gives back every landscape on its bank, and frequently with heightened colouring; the fantastic wildness of the rocks and the magnificence of the amphitheatre they form, are circumstances, the view of which excites emotions of sweet and tranquil pleasure. When visited by moon-light, the deep shades of the frowning mountain, the reflected light of the moon on the unrippled surface, and the silence of the night, broken only by the murmurs of cascades, excite emotions, which cannot be easily described."[y]

Bassenthwaite Water.

Bassenthwaite-Water is situated on the north-west of Keswick lake, with which it is connected by the Derwent. The lofty Skiddaw which soars above the adjacent valley, adds greatly to the grandeur of the scenery. The opposite banks are bounded by a range of heights, and their declivities, covered in many places with thick woods, descend almost to the water's edge. Barren hills and cultivated plains extend from the northern part of the lake.

Crummock Water.

"None of the lakes in this part of England," says the author who was last quoted, "have juster claims to the character of picturesque than Crummock-water; the barren Mollbreak, and other high mountains, confine the western banks of this lake, while the eastern are much indented and varied with low bays, curious promontories and little coppices, the whole terminating in a rich scene of woodland that covers the higher grounds. On each side there is a chain of mountains, some naked, others wooded to their bases; some verdant, some rocky and heathy, and some covered with shiver, which streams down their furrowed sides." The length of the lake exceeds four miles, the average breadth is little more than half a mile.

Buttermere.

Buttermere is only separated from the last lake by a narrow but fruitful valley; the distance between them is less than a mile. It is chiefly celebrated on account of its wa-

[y] Gilpin on Picturesque Scenery.

terfalls, but none of them are so high as the one called Scale-Force, about a mile and a half to the west of Ennerdale-water, it is surrounded on three sides by wild and rugged heights; the scenery, it may be easily believed, is of a sombre cast, but the gloom is in some measure relieved by the farms and country houses on the eastern banks.

Wastwater lies in the middle of Wastdale, which is enclosed by mountains that rise to a great height, and almost meet at their bases.

It has been remarked that these, as well as other lakes in Cumberland, have each of them a distinct character; some are distinguished by the contrast of pleasing scenery and savage wildness on their opposite banks, but several are so difficult of access that they are only visited by pedestrians.

Winandermeer. Winandermeer serves as a boundary between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is about fourteen miles long, but the breadth is very disproportionate, varying only from one to two miles. The greatest depth near Eccles-crig-cragg has been ascertained to be equal to 200 feet. The Brathry, the Rothay and the Troutbeck are the principal feeders of the lake. The surface is spotted by a number of islands, on some of them buildings have been erected, which cannot be considered any ornament to the scenery. The banks are not bold, they rise gently on the Westmoreland side, those on the Lancashire side are more precipitous and better wooded. The effect is that of a rich landscape, in which the distance is bounded by lofty hills. The char is common to almost all the lakes, but trouts, pikes, perch and eels are taken in the waters of Winandermeer; and in the winter season numerous water-fowl of different species resort to it.

Mountains. The loftiest heights in England and Wales form part of the groups which extend along the western side of the kingdom. Two lower ranges traverse the country in different directions, one from Dorsetshire into Kent, the other from the isle of Portland to the Yorkshire Wolds. The groups on the western side are broken by the low grounds in Lancashire and Cheshire, and also by the indentation into which the Bristol channel finds a passage. They may also be divided into the Northern, the Cambrian or Welsh

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and the Devonian ranges. They serve to determine the length of the country; the lower chains indicate the breadth, but less accurately, on account of the irregular lines which they describe.

Northern range.

The northern range passes from Scotland into England, and covers part of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland and Durham. The Cheviot, the highest of the Northumbrian branch, and the one from which the other hills in the northern part of the same county take their name, is not more than eighteen miles from the coast. The top of the Cheviot is covered with heath; in this respect it forms an exception to the others, for in most of them the green sward rises to a great height, and gives place only to the naked rocks or loose stones at their very summits. Thus, the soil, if the elevation be taken into account, must be considered very fruitful, being almost everywhere covered with rich pastures on which numerous herds and flocks are reared. Neither are the Cheviots destitute of romantic beauty; in some places their sides terminate in precipices, or form narrow and deep glens, in others they are furrowed by mountain streams, and many of them enclose peaceful and sequestered vallies. As to their form, some of them rise like so many cones, but in general their shape is very irregular. They communicate on the west with other green hills of the same character in Scotland, and pass southwards to the moorland districts in Northumberland. It is not easy to calculate their superficies, but it is probably greater than a hundred and fifty, and less than two hundred square miles.

The Cumberland branch of the northern range commences at Geltsdale forest, about fourteen miles on the south-east of Carlisle, and passes to the west of Durham and Yorkshire. The surface of these mountains is very rugged, exhibiting no regularity of arrangement, no lengthened ridge or continuous chain. In appearance, they may be compared to a number of broken and pointed masses, of which the bases are united, or only separated by the lakes that lie between them. In their verdure they resemble the mountains of Northumberland, but Skiddaw, like the Cheviot, is covered with heath.

The superficial extent of the mountains in Cumberland, Westmoreland and Durham, is supposed to be equal to six hundred square miles; their height varies from 3000 to 3400 feet, and within the area which they occupy, are situated the romantic lakes that have been already mentioned.

The vallies of the Ribble, Craven and Ayre separate these hills from another range, of which the length may be about sixty miles; their breadth, however, is very irregular, being in some places upwards of twenty, and in others less than four or five. Kinderscout near Hayfield, Axe-Edge near Buxton, Whinhill and Maintor near Castleton, are the loftiest heights in Derbyshire. But the highest part of Derbyshire is not more than 2100 feet above the level of the sea, the hills, therefore, cannot be compared with those in the northern counties.

Other hills, still lower than the former, are situated on the east of Wales. The Malvern hills in Herefordshire and Worcestershire extend to part of Gloucestershire. The Herefordshire and Worcester beacons, as they are called, form the highest of the Malvern hills; the one rises to 1260, and the other to 1500 feet above the plain. They terminate on the eastern side at the flat country, which forms the vale of the Severn, but they are connected on the west with a range of hills that pass into Herefordshire.

Malvern hills.

It has been maintained that the Cotswold and Stroudwater hills in Gloucestershire ought to be considered a continuation of the central chain, extending from Derbyshire into Wiltshire, there forming the Salisbury Downs, and stretching in a western direction towards the Land's End in Cornwall. If this opinion be admitted, and it does not appear to be incorrect, it follows that these hills unite the northern chain with the one in Devonshire.

But the highest mountains in the kingdom form part of the Cambrian range; no others are so lofty as the heights in North Wales. They extend through Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire and Cardiganshire; in the last county their altitude is perceptibly diminished. The range increases gradually in height from the extremities to the centre,

Cambrian mountains.

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which is occupied by the famed Snowdown, a mountain not less than 3600 feet above the high water mark on Caernarvon quay. It consists of numerous cliffs towering above each other, and the one that bears the name of Snowdown is little higher than the others which surround it.

Cader Idris.

The summit of Cader Idris is the highest part of a mountainous line which passes from Snowdown to Plinlimmon, a boundary of North Wales. In point of height, it is the second in the country, being only inferior to Snowdown. Rising above the small town of Dolgellen, it is steep and craggy on every side, particularly on the south near Tallylin lake. According to different calculations, it is 3540 feet above the level of the sea, so that it is considerably higher than any mountain in the north of England. The hills in the eastern part of North Wales are not nearly so lofty as those which have been mentioned. A comparatively low chain in South Wales extends from the north to the neighbourhood of Cardiff, but a small branch diverges from it in a westerly direction.

Mountains in Devonshire.

The Devonian range covers part of Somersetshire, passes through Devonshire and Cornwall, and terminates at the Land's End. The hills in Dartmoor are the loftiest eminences in this range, their height varies from fifteen to eighteen hundred feet. They are situated in the tract which extends from the vale of Exeter to the borders of Cornwall, a tract containing between two and three hundred thousand acres of open and uncultivated land, in which Dartmoor occupies more than eighty thousand. The large waste of Dartmoor exhibits gigantic tors, and surfaces covered with scattered granite that appear to have fallen from the declivities into the vallies. The higher parts are covered with marshes or wet and swampy ground, dangerous to cattle, but valuable on account of the fuel which they furnish to the inhabitants. These morasses are generally very deep; in dry summers, they afford a strong succulent grass. The Mendip hills in Somersetshire, the only other portion of the same range, extend southwards from Redminster to Glastonbury.

The two lines of hills which extend in a different direc-

tion, the one from Dorsetshire to Kent, the other from Portland Isle to the Wolds, are much lower than those that may be supposed to determine the length of England. But it is not improbable that the three highest ridges in the south-eastern districts commence on Salisbury plain, an immense tract of high and chalky land, fifty-three miles in length from east to west, and thirty-five or forty in breadth. Hampshire and Sussex are intersected by the first ridge, which terminates at Beachyhead; the second extends to the eastern shore of Kent; the third crosses Oxfordshire, passes to Norfolk, and forms the Gogmagog hills in Cambridgeshire.

It appears then that England is by no means a mountainous country; the loftiest heights are lower than those in Scotland, neither are they accompanied, like many in the sister kingdom, with all the features of sterility. In the one country, the nature of the ground has retarded the progress of civilization; the same obstacles were not found in the other.

Plains, &c.

England, however, is sufficiently varied with hill and dale, but the plains are extensive, and some of them very fruitful. The largest stretches from the banks of the Thames through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and the adjacent counties on the west. The road from London to Norwich by Newmarket, along the western sides of Essex and Suffolk, is equal to a hundred and eight miles in length, and the country is more even and unvaried in its surface than any other tract of the same extent in England. Lincolnshire may be said to form a part of the same plain, which terminates beyond the Humber at the low grounds round Holderness in Yorkshire.

Wealds.

The wealds in Kent, Surrey and Sussex form a large plain, broken in some places by gentle heights or declivities; they are covered with a pale clayey soil, and many parts of them yield rich harvests. The length of the plain, or the distance from Ashworth in Kent to Petworth in Sussex, is about sixty or seventy miles, the breadth varies from ten to fifteen, and the surface is nearly equal to a thousand square miles.

Vale of York.

The area of the vale of York is still greater, it extends from the small lakes between the Tees,

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the Swale and the Wiske to the marshes of Lincolnshire on the south, and from the wolds in the East Riding to the limestone districts of West Yorkshire, a length of more than sixty miles, and an average breadth exceeding sixteen. None of the other plains or vales in England, although numerous, are so extensive.

Forests.

Many places, now almost destitute of trees, still retain the name of forests, such are Dartmoor forest in Devonshire, Enfield chase in Middlesex, Witham and Epping forests in Essex, Peak forest in Derbyshire, Malvern chase, Wyre forest and several others. The most important of those that still exist, are Dean forest in Gloucestershire, Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, Winsor in Berkshire, and the New Forest in Hampshire. Some formed part of the royal demesnes during the early period of the Anglo-Saxon princes, but the passion for the chase was carried to its height by the kings of the Norman race, and at one time nearly a hundred extensive forests belonged to the crown. Cotemporary writers describe the evils which were thus occasioned. "He also," William the Conqueror, "set many deer friths, and he made laws therewith, that whoever should slay hart or hind, him man should blind. As he forbade the slaying of harts, so also did he of boars. So much he loved the high deer as if he had been their father. He also decreed about hares that they should go free. His rich men moaned and his poor men murmured, but he was so hard that he wrecked not the hatred of them all. For it was meet they should follow the king's will withal, if they wished to live or to have lands or goods or his favour. Alas that any man should be so moody, and should so puff up himself, and think himself above all other men! May Almighty God," adds the pious chronicler, "have mercy on his soul, and grant him forgiveness of his sins." The same monarch was lord of sixty-eight forests, besides parks and chases in different parts of England; these, however, were not considered sufficient, and it was deemed right to afforest a fruitful and cultivated district between the city of Winchester and the sea-coast. The inhabitants were expelled, houses, cottages and even churches were destroyed; and a fertile country, more than

thirty square miles in extent, was converted into a desert. The name of the New Forest serves still to record this act of despotism. The royal forests, then so large a portion of the kingdom, distinct in their nature, and subject to different regulations from the rest of the country, were the source of much grievance to the neighbouring proprietors, nor was redress obtained until the barons forced Henry the Third to grant the forest charter, by which greater equity was extended, and the more oppressive enactments abolished.

Plants.

From the details into which we have entered concerning the climate of England, some notion may be formed of its vegetable productions. It may be inferred that the plants indigenous to the country are wholly inadequate to the sustenance of man. In more favoured regions nature pours out her treasures, and affords more than a supply to the wants of indolent inhabitants. The ever-verdant hills and plains in Britain show how well they are adapted for the support of graminivorous animals, and this circumstance may have had some influence on the character of the early Britons. While different fruits, many of exquisite flavour, afforded food to the natives of warmer climates, without any exertion on their part, the rude Britons depended on the produce of the chase for a scanty subsistence, sought the deer in the recesses of their forests, and disputed their prey with the wolf and other carnivorous animals.[y] Although the vegetable riches of every climate have been long at the disposal of the English, it is not improbable that the first germs of their activity and exertion were called forth by a scanty supply of animal food, not to be obtained without labour, the necessity of relieving their most urgent wants stimulating them to exertion. In later times, the benefits arising from commerce and industry have rendered the advantages of climate of comparatively little consequence. It is now ascertained that the British Flora, although it cannot boast of very valuable or useful plants, contains as many as are generally found in other countries, similar to Great Britain in climate and extent. To enumerate, therefore, the

y Pinkerton's Geography, vol. i. chap. 7.

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different plants, might be to repeat such as have been already mentioned in different parts of this work. It may be remarked that some very ordinary and useful potherbs were first transported to England from Holland, in the time of Henry the Seventh. The deciduous trees are the oak, the chesnut and the beech. Others, not less common, are the birch, the alder, the horn-beam, the abele, the black poplar and the aspen, the sycamore, the maple and the ash; lastly, the lime, the elm and the wich-hazle. The numerous species of willows and hazles may be supposed to occupy a middle station between the trees and shrubs.

Oaks.

The oak is the most valuable, although by no means the most common of the British trees. It arrives at great perfection in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Cheshire and Monmouthshire, but the principal supply is obtained from the royal forests, of which the timber belongs to the crown. It may be shown, however, that the oak is now less common than at a former period. The wood, in a great part, but not in the whole of the crown lands, was surveyed in the year 1608; and it appeared from the survey that there were then not fewer than 649,880 loads of timber fit for the navy, and 1,148,660 of a less perfect sort. A second survey was made in 1783, by order of the house of commons, and it was then ascertained that the New Forest, Alice-holt, Woolmer, Bere, Whittlewood, Salsey and Sheerwood, which might have yielded 234,229 loads of naval timber in 1608, contained only 50,445 in 1783; so that, in the latter period, little more than a fifth part of the trees which existed in 1608, remained. The difference in the quantity of decayed or imperfect timber was not less remarkable; in 1608 it amounted to 265,145 loads, and in 1783 to 35,554. Other facts, which lead to the same conclusion, have been since brought to light; the answers returned to the House of Commons by the principal wood-merchants in England, and by the chairmen of the quarter sessions in the different counties, prove the decrease of oak timber in the country. The deficiency, however, may in time be supplied, as many trees have of late years been planted by the landed proprietors in different parts of England. The comparative scarcity has compelled govern-

ment to make use of inferior timber for the navy, some of the trees, which have been employed are considered too young, others not sufficiently perfect; to this circumstance has been attributed the frequency of the dry rot in ships, a disease which was certainly little known, when old and good oaks were more abundant.

Soil.

Some observations ought perhaps to be made on the different soils, in which the vegetable productions are found; in England, however, they are so various and numerous that it might be difficult to enumerate them, still more so to mark their position, the transitions being so irregular and abrupt. They may be classed under five general divisions, those of clay, loam, sand, chalk, gravel and peat. These again may be subdivided into many varieties. Of the clay two sorts are perhaps more common than the rest, the one is rich and of a dark colour, the other is not so tenacious, of a less fruitful quality; the former descends to a considerable depth, the latter is only found near the surface. The different kinds of loam are equally numerous; what is commonly called strong loam, consists of clay that has been long under a course of tillage, impregnated with manure, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere; it as well as sandy loam are artificial soils. The sandy tracts in France are much more extensive than any in England; indeed, in the latter country, it is impossible to mention any large tract in which a covering of pure sand renders the soil wholly useless for the purposes of agriculture. The sand is either mixed with vegetable mould or enriched by manure and the continued action of the sun and air. Of the gravel soils, one sort of a light colour, and not uncommon in different parts of the country, is unfruitful; other kinds are more or less productive, but their fertility depends on the quantity of earth or alluvial deposits that are mixed with them. The peat soil, as it is called, occurs in many parts of England, it is most common in the north; it is observed, but not in so great an extent, in the south and the south-west. It may be remarked that the same sort of soil extends in few places to a great distance without exhibiting different appearances, if not a change of kind. It is well known that the largest tracts of

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a uniform soil are those in the county of Norfolk and in the Wealds of Kent, Surrey and Sussex. If some varieties be excepted, red loam may be said to form a uniform soil, it gives its name to Rutlandshire, the county in which it is most abundant, in a north-east direction it passes to Nottingham, and terminates towards the south-west in Devonshire, but the continuity, it may be easily imagined, is often broken in so vast an extent.

Geology.

The knowledge of the geological structure of a country has been considered indispensable to that of its physical geography. It is thus that new limits have been assigned to different regions, limits much less subject to variation than those of a political character. Although the limits of such a country as Great Britain may be sufficiently defined without having recourse to the consideration of geology; still the same science serves to unfold the riches of the mineral kingdom, marks their position, and determines such as have contributed to increase the wealth or power of the inhabitants.

If the gravels and alluvia be not taken into account, the sand that covers Bagshot heath, a great portion of Surrey, as well as several districts in the southern and eastern counties, may be considered the highest stratum in England, the one from which the others rise in succession. The same deposit is met with in the isle of Wight, and the sand at Alumbay is supposed to be better adapted for making flint glass than any other in the kingdom.

London clay.

Of an earlier origin is an argillacious formation which may be mentioned on account of its organic remains, and which has been called the London clay, from its occurring in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, immediately beneath the vegetable soil. It forms a large part of Essex, all Middlesex, and part of Berkshire, Surrey and Kent. It appears in the last county on the northern side of the Medway, and forms the isle of Sheppey.[z]

Organic remains.

Some of the organic remains are those of crocodiles and turtles, vertebral fish of different species, and nautilites resembling others that still frequent the Indian Seas. The

[z] Smith's Geological Map of England and Wales.

bones of the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the tapir and the elke were discovered in the neighbourhood of London, when the excavation was making for the Highgate archway. The remains of the vegetable kingdom are not less extraordinary, but they are perhaps more abundant in the isle of Sheppey than in any other part of the stratum. It is there, at least, that the greatest number of fruit or ligneous seed vessels have been observed; one gentleman, Mr. Crowe of Faversham, having carefully examined the external and internal appearance of the plants, selected seven hundred specimens, of which none were duplicates, and of which very few corresponded with any that are now known to exist. The most of them, however, appeared to belong to tropical climates; some differed little from the cocoa-nut, others were probably varieties of spices.

Wells.

The alluvium covering the surface of the clay is full of water, and a great advantage is thus obtained by the inhabitants of London and the neighbouring country; indeed the quantity drawn daily in the metropolis alone might almost exceed belief. The wells or the public pumps to which the people have access, afford a plentiful supply of clear but somewhat hard water, which is used in many of the large distilleries, sugar-houses, and also in some of the breweries. Abundance of soft water may be had by increasing the depth of the wells, or by piercing through the London to the plastic clay stratum, the next in succession. Some of these wells have been dug in London, and very many on the north and north-east of it. The effect has been to supply different places, which were destitute of good water for domestic purposes within the last thirty years. If a new well be sunk, the water in the neighbouring wells is for a time depressed; nay more, the sinking of one on the south of the Thames above London Bridge, lowered the water in another on the northern bank, shewing evidently that the communication extended below the bed of the river.[a]

Chalk.

The chalk deposit is one of the most remarkable in England; stretching with little interruption from Flamborough head on the coast of Yorkshire to the neighbourhood of

[a] Geology of England and Wales, by Mr. Phillips, p. 53.

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Sidmouth on the coast of Devonshire, it is connected with the chalk districts in the south, and forms a range of hills, which are generally most acclivous on the north-west. The Yorkshire wolds, which are broken by the Humber, are part of these heights; they appear anew on the opposite banks of the same river, and form the Lincolnshire wolds. The Wash separates the same tract from Norfolk, but in that county, a ridge of chalk extends nearly in a southern direction to the distance of sixteen miles. It passes from Cambridge to Goring in Oxfordshire, where it is broken by the valley of the Thames; the distance between the two last places is not less than seventy miles.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the Chiltern hills in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, the Royston and Luton downs in Bedfordshire are composed of chalk; their average breadth varies from fifteen to twenty miles. The extended chain on the west of the Thames is known by the names of Ilsey downs, the Whitehorse hills and Marlborough downs; but the last are broken by the valley of the Kennet, which, like many of the rivers that water this formation, rises from the older and subjacent stratum, and has broken a passage for itself through the chalky downs. The same valley separates the northern Marlborough downs from the long ridge on the south of Marlborough, which stretches westwards to Bagdon in the neighbourhood of Devizes in Wiltshire. This last ridge skirts round the vale of Pewsey, and connects itself with the cretaceous district, which occupies the northern part of Hampshire, and the southern of Wiltshire, a surface about fifty miles in length from east to west, and about twenty from north to south. It is this vast area which Mr. Pennant has designated the central *Patria* of the chalk, of which the different ranges that traverse the island, may be considered so many ramifications. It may be remarked that the loftiest summit in this formation reaches to the height of 1011 feet above the level of the sea. A great part of the central mass is known by the name of Salisbury plain, an elevated platform broken by gentle hills, and covered with scanty herbage. The chalk chain which bounds the London basin on the south, extends from the south-eastern extremity of the same area, forms the

North Downs in Surrey and Kent, and terminates at the straits of Dover.[b]

The same chain exhibits one of the characteristic phenomena of the chalk formation, it is broken by all the rivers which runs northwards from the Wealds, by the Wey, the Mole, the Darent, the Medway, and the Stowe, which have made for themselves so many transverse vallies at right angles to the great valley which passes along the base of the heights.

Camden's account of the Mole.

It may be worth while to mention an error that has been committed by Mr. Camden. "The Mole," says that writer, "coming to Whitehill, conceals itself, or is rather swallowed up at the foot of the hill there; so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep." If it be inferred that the river disappears, forms a channel for itself under ground, and rises again beyond a certain distance, the account is incorrect. The appearance depends on the cavernous nature of the chalk, and the porous texture of the soil; the water being admitted by passages in the banks and channel of the river. In ordinary seasons, the caverns are full, and their contents are not discharged faster than they are supplied by the river; but in dry seasons the water from these reservoirs being gradually absorbed, the streams are diverted from their ordinary course, and the river is diminished. The decrease depends on the state of the weather, and in times of great drought, part of the channel is left dry.[c]

Another chain, which branches from the south-east angle of the central mass, forms the South Downs, or southern limit of the Weald district, which is bounded by the North Downs in the opposite direction.

Lastly, a third chain, which extends from the southern extremity of the great chalk formation near Salisbury, passes to Shaftesbury and Blandford, where it is broken by the valley of the Stour. It bends towards the west at the last place, and continues in that direction to the distance of twenty miles. But at Harnhill, the westmost point of the chain, it turns abruptly to the east, and proceeds through the middle of the isle, or rather peninsula, of Purbeck.

[b] Geology of England and Wales, book ii. chap. i.

[c] Idem, ibid.

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The cliffs that rise above the sea, form Handfast-point on the east, and Whitenose on the west, the eastern and western extremities of Purbeck.

The frequent occurrence of chalk in other countries has been indicated in a former part of this work. The belt which sweeps across the eastern and southern counties of England is part of the extensive tract that occupies the great central basin of Europe. The chalk formation stretches from the Thames to the Don: extending on the east to the Urals and their branches, on the north to the primitive districts of Russian Finland, Sweden, Norway and Scotland, on the west to the primitive and transition chains in the north, the west and the south of England; and on the south to the ramifications of the Cevennes in the centre of France, the Alps with the ancient groups of Germany, the Bohemian, Silesian and Carpathian mountains.

Fossil remains.

The chalk formation throughout its vast extent affords a striking confirmation of Mr. Smith's method of identifying strata by their organic remains, for more than eight-tenths of the organic remains which are found in chalk are common to all the localities in which it has been observed. It is asserted, indeed, that a fossil has never been dug from a continental chalk pit to which a similar one cannot be produced from the pits in Britain.[d]

Economical purposes.

It may be observed, that the lower strata of chalk increase generally in hardness, and afford sometimes a tolerably compact limestone. The cliff on the east of Dover is blasted, squared and used in repairing the harbour; it was employed in constructing the docks, and it is found to be well adapted for buildings under water.

Marles.

The different kinds of chalky marles are obtained in many parts of England. Pliny, in his account of the British marles, observes that they last eighty years, there not being an example of the same man being obliged to marle his land twice in the course of his life. An intelligent farmer in Hertfordshire informed Mr. Pennant, that he had used the same marle on a field thirty years ago, and if he

[d] Conybeare's and Phillip's Geology of England and Wales.

were to live the time mentioned by Pliny, he need not have any occasion to repeat the operation.[e] The method now used to obtain chalk in Hertfordshire and different counties, has been described by Pennant. "The farmer sinks a pit, *drives out on all sides*, leaving a sufficient roof, and draws up the chalk in buckets through a narrow mouth." It is remarkable that the same method was employed in the time of the Roman naturalist. "Creta argentaria petitur ex alto in centenas pedes, actis plerumque puteis ore angustatis intus, ut in metallis spatiante vena. Hac maxime Britannia utitur." The Romans in this instance followed the same practice as the Britons, and it is doubtful that any other of a more ancient origin is still in use in England. Chalk is also employed for another economical purpose; and it may be observed on the authority of Mr. Smeaton, that, if well burnt, it makes as good lime as the hardest marble.

Agricultural character.

It has been observed in different parts of this work that the presence of chalk is generally accompanied with sterility; it has been seen in the account of Champagne, that some districts are almost uninhabited; and statistical data are not wanting to show that the chalk lands in England are less populous in proportion to their extent, than any other secondary formation. No portion, however, is wholly unproductive; on the contrary, some of the vallies are very fruitful, and hops are cultivated on those in Kent and Surrey. The downs afford excellent pasturage for sheep; and the different sorts of clover and sainfoin thrive on a chalky soil. The same may be said of different trees, particularly the beech. It is well known that the Chiltern Hills in Oxfordshire were formerly covered with woods, which were frequented by robbers and freebooters; hence the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, now become nominal, but which, being held under the crown, enables a member to vacate his seat in parliament.[f]

Oolites.

Although oolites occur extensively on the continent, the different members of the series, and their relation to each

[e] Pennant's Chester, page 303.

[f] Capper's Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales.

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other, have only been examined and explained in Britain. The oolites occupy a zone nearly thirty miles in average breadth, extending across the island from Yorkshire on the north-east to Dorsetshire on the south-west;[g] in other words, within the limits of the zone are contained the best materials for architectural purposes in England. The Purbeck beds, which occupy the highest place in the series, consist of many thin strata of argillaceous limestone. The stone, which is commonly called Purbeck marble, is generally found in the uppermost beds. It was formerly much used in adorning Gothic churches; and the finest specimens of it may still be seen in many of the old columns and monuments. The Purbeck stone is not considered so valuable for architecture as the Portland; but of the one or other the most of the edifices in London and in the neighbourhood have been built.

Position.

Purbeck and Portland stone.

Great oolite.

The great oolite, on account of its thickness and utility, is more important than any other. It consists of a stratified calcareous mass, varying in thickness from a hundred and thirty to two hundred feet. The quality of the strata is different even in neighbouring quarries. The softer kinds are not only marked by those distinct oviform concretions, which give their name to the whole series, but they afford the freestone, which renders this rock so valuable. The Kellering freestone of Northamptonshire, says Mr. Smith, is rendered extremely beautiful by the distinctness of its oolitic structure; that of Bath, however, has generally a finer grain. The latter stone was used in repairing Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, but it was from the quarries near Burford in Oxfordshire, that the materials were supplied for the erection of St. Paul's, the finest architectural monument in London.

Organic remains.

The oolites are remarkable for the number of their organic remains. Different bones, believed by Mr. Cuvier to belong to the *Didelphys*, a species of oppossum, have been discovered near Stonefield in the calcareous slate, which forms part of the series. They are imbedded in the slate, not intruded into the fissures, exhibiting a singular

[g] Smith's Geological Map.

instance of the occurrence of beings of such an order, in strata older than some of the ternary class.[h] A well characterised crocodile, but of a species distinct from those that now exist, and from those that have been found in a fossil state in Germany, was dug up at Gibraltar near Oxford, and it may now be seen in the museum of the university. The ichthyosaurus has been observed in the strata both above and below the argillaceous slate; in the same slate, an immense animal, bearing some resemblance to the *monitor* in its dentition and other external characters, has been discovered, and bones are not wanting, which must have belonged to animals forty feet in length, and at least twelve in height. Lastly, specimens, of which there are two or three different species, and which are believed by naturalists to be the *elytra* of coleopterous insects, occur in the Stonesfield slate.

Alum.

Aluminous shale is included under this series. The earthy part of the shale is found to contain the most alum, and the following process is carried on at the works near Whitby. A layer of brush-wood serves as a base, and shale is thrown over it until a mound is raised. The brush-wood is then kindled, and a slow combustion ensues. The fire is at last communicated to the shale, and it continues to burn without any addition of fuel. The residue is put into vats with water, and boiled twenty-four hours; it is then thrown into other vats, and by the addition of an alkali, is made to crystallize; lastly, it is again melted and purified by a second crystallization. Thus prepared, it is shipped off to London, and from thence exported to Sweden, Russia and other countries.[i]

Coal.

The most important, the most valuable of the British mineral products, the one on which the wealth and prosperity of the country mainly depend, remains to be examined. The other substances which have been mentioned are comparatively of so little utility, that they can hardly be taken into account. It is to the coal mines that Great Britain is indebted for its manufacturing power, which,

[h] Geological Transactions, vol. ii.

[i] History of Whitby by Lionel Charlton.

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although colossal, must otherwise have been insignificant. The labour of man has been superseded by this wonderful agent, the productive power of the country has been increased more than a hundred-fold, and among the monuments of English genius, those are not the least worthy of admiration, by which the same substance has been made conducive to the various purposes of civilization.

It must not be imagined that this source of wealth is inexhaustible, on the contrary, there is a limit to which it is always approaching. The distribution of this substance, it is well known, is by no means proportionate to its utility, even in Great Britain, one of the countries in which it is most abundant, the superficies of the coal district is very small relatively to the size of the island. The transition, however, from abundance to scarcity, can only be very gradual, and many ages must yet elapse before it can be sensibly felt; when it does begin, the increasing difficulty of working the coal-mines must operate by slow and successive checks. If these mines could be suddenly exhausted, the effect might be as destructive of private comfort as of national wealth. Such a calamity could not happen without taking away the means of subsistence from an immense number of productive hands, and without depriving the country of the blessings which they diffuse. As a consequence of such an event, the inferior lands must be withdrawn from cultivation; they were first cultivated to supply the wants of an increasing and a flourishing population, but if the country were exhausted of its coal, they might again, as in ancient times, be covered with forests.

Coal districts in England.

The three principal coal districts in England, and three only are of any importance, are the Great Northern district, including all the coal-fields north of the Trent; 2*d*, The central district or Liecester, Warick, part of Stafford and Shropshire; 3*d*, The western district, which may be subdivided into the north-western, or North Wales, and the south-western or South Wales, Gloucester and Somerset. The coal deposits rest on limestone and sandstone, and extensive iron ores are situated near the carboniferous strata. Thus, all the great iron-works in England have been established within the limits of the coal country, be-

cause it is only within these limits that the fuel and the flux necessary for smelting the ore are easily obtained. Copper and zinc are found in the transition and primitive series, but it may be remarked that they are of secondary importance.

Great Northern district.

It may be necessary to describe more minutely the limits which have been mentioned. The first or the northern district, it has been already stated, encloses all the coal-fields on the north of the Trent and Mersey. A central chain traverses the district from north to south. These mountains were known to the Romans by the name of the *Penine Alps*, at least they are thus denominated by a British writer, who describes the Roman province of Maxima. "Totam in æquales fere partes provinciam dividunt montes *Alpes* dicti *Penini*." It is not believed that they were thus called from any fancied resemblance between them and the Alpine crest near St. Bernard; it is more probable that they were so named from the British word Pen, which signifies a head or summit. As there is no modern name which comprehends the whole of this range, it is necessary to make use of the one that has been left by the Romans. The Penine chain consists of the rocks which are associated with the coal formation; it is remarkable in some places for its wild scenery, the extent of its caverns, the depth of its ravines, and the height of its precipices; it is broken by torrents and cataracts. Two facts may throw some light on the nature of the scenery in the Staffordshire part of it. The sun, when nearest the tropic of Capricorn, never rises to the inhabitants of Narrowdale, during a period of nearly three months, and when it is visible, it never rises until one o'clock P. M. Secondly, at Leek, during a certain period of the year, the sun is seen to set twice in the same evening, a phenomenon which must be attributed to a mountain at some distance from the town, for after it sets behind the summit, it breaks out again on the northern or most precipitous side. Thus, in a tract of no great extent, the sun appears to set twice in the same evening, and to rise when it has passed the meridian.[k]

[k] Geology of England and Wales.

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The district is more important on account of its mineral products than any other in England. The great coal-fields of Northumberland and Durham, several others of a smaller size in the north of Yorkshire, and the great coal fields in South Yorkshire, Nottingham and Derby, are situated on the eastern side of the Penine chain; the principal deposits on the west are those of North Stafford, Manchester or North Lancashire, South Lancashire and Whitehaven.

Great coal-field of Northumberland and Durham.

The first of these coal fields is the most remarkable; situated in the north-eastern extremity of England, it occupies the greater part of two counties, Northumberland and Durham. Commencing near the river Coquet on the north, it extends nearly to the Tees on the south, forming an area, of which the greatest breadth is equal to twenty-four miles, and the length to fifty-eight.[1] Jarrow on the southern bank of the Tyne, and about five miles from its mouth, is considered the centre of the coal measures, in other words, the beds of coal are there found at the greatest depths; the High Main, one of the thickest, is not less than nine hundred and sixty feet below the surface. It is well known, however, that the inclination of the strata is not uniform, so that the depths are not equal at equal distances from Jarrow.

Quantity of coal.

This coal is generally admitted to be superior in quality to any in the other formations of the same kind, and the difference in the quantity is not less remarkable. Forty beds have been already seen, but many of these are of no great thickness; the most important have been distinguished by the names of the High Main and the Low Main. Shields and Sunderland are the places from which the coal is exported, and the distribution of the trade depends on the size of the two rivers.[m] The Tyne vessels being large, are, therefore, chiefly destined for the London market; the Wear vessels, on the other hand, are so small that they can make their way into the small rivers and harbours

[1] Two accounts of this district have been published, the one by N. J. Winch, Esq. in the Transactions of the Geological Society, the other by Dr. Thomson, in the Annals of Philosophy. We shall refer to both of them in the text.

[m] Winch, Geological Transactions, volume fourth.

in most parts of the kingdom. They supply, therefore, the eastern and southern coasts as far west as Plymouth.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of coal contained in the formation, called the coal-measures. It is not easy to determine accurately their length and average breadth, at all events, a great difference in the necessary data may be found in the different calculations, which have been made on the subject. The quantity exhausted by mining must be very great, as nearly four millions of chaldrons are annually taken from the coal fields in Northumberland and Durham, but however great, it cannot be ascertained. There is a source of error in supposing the beds equally thick throughout, which is by no means the case; neither are they co-extensive; the upper, it is well known, occupy a less space than the lower. The calculations which have been made of their contents, ought to be regarded merely as approximations; but even in this light it is not easy to estimate their relative value. One of the most recent was lately presented to the House of Peers; it is partly founded on hypothesis, and also perhaps on inaccurate data; even some of the necessary elements are not taken into account.[n]

[n] An estimate of the extent and produce of the Durham and Northumberland coal-fields, by Mr. Hugh Taylor:

DURHAM.

From South Shields southward to Castle Eden, twenty-one miles; thence westward to West Auckland, thirty-two miles; north-east from West Auckland to Eltringham, thirty-three miles; and thence to Shields, twenty-two miles, being an extent of 594 square miles.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

From Shields northwards twenty-seven miles; by an average breadth of nine miles, 243 square miles. In all, 837 square miles.

Portion Excavated.

	Square miles.
In Durham.	
On Tyne, say	39
On Wear	40
In Northumberland.	
Say thirteen miles by two	26
The surface of the coal fields is thus equal to	732

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Calculation by Dr. Thomson.

According to Dr. Thomson, the extent of the coal measures is only equal to 180 square miles; and even according to this hypothesis it appears that they may be worked in the same way that they have hitherto been during a period of fifteen hundred years. It is not, however, improbable that the beds are assumed to be thicker than they really are.

Waste of coal.

The abundance of coal cannot justify the waste that takes place in Northumberland and Durham. The practice of separating the more fragile from the sounder parts, was adopted about forty years ago by some miners; it has now become general, and immense heaps of coal are piled at the mouths of the pits. The heat evolved by the decomposition of the pyrites sets fire to them, and they continue to burn for years. One of these masses, which is still burning, is said to cover twelve acres. It is certain, however, that this small coal might be used with profit; it might be converted into coke; and for the purpose of coal gas, it is not inferior to any other sort. Wallis gives an account in his history of Northumberland of a fire, which happened in the High Main coal about a hundred and forty years ago. It began at Benwell, a quarter of a mile north of the Tyne, and at last extended itself to the estate of Fenham, nearly a mile from the place where it first appeared. Eruptions were observed in many places; sulphur and sal ammoniac were sublimed from the fissures, but no stones of any size were ejected. Red ashes and burnt clay, the relics of this pseudo-volcano, are still seen on the western declivity of Benwell hill; and it is credibly attested that the soil in some parts of Fenham has been rendered unproductive by the action of the fire.

Dangers to which the miners are exposed.

It must not be supposed that the most valuable of the

Estimating the workable coal strata at an average thickness of twelve feet, the contents of a square mile are nearly 12,390,000 tons, and of 732 square miles . . . . 9,069,480,000 tons.

Deduct *one-third* for loss by small coal, interruptions by dikes, and other interruptions . 3,023,160,000

There remains . . . 6,046,320,000 tons.

The coal worked annually in this tract amounts to 3,500,000 tons; so that the present sale may continue during 1727 years.

British minerals is obtained without danger; the calamitous accidents, which still take place in the mines, although fortunately their occurrence is now less frequent, prove that the natural obstacles which present themselves, have not been wholly removed by the art of man. It is by no means a matter of surprise that something more remains to be done, but rather that so much has already been accomplished; and it is certain that the accidents, which still happen occasionally, cannot be attributed to negligence or want of skill in those to whom the superintendence of the works is committed. The choak-damp, the fire-damp and the stythe or after-damp are the names that the miners give the gases to which the coal mines are exposed. Their rapid production has been attributed to the following causes:—the coal parts with a portion of its carburetted hydrogen on exposure to the air; secondly, the pyritous shale which forms the floors of the coal mines, decomposes the water that lodges in them; the latter process is constantly operating in old mines. Other causes are in all probability going on in these natural laboratories; for the gases are generated so rapidly and in such quantities as might appear almost incredible without unquestionable evidence. It often takes fire in a shaft, long before the sinkers have reached the coal seam; and the pickmen open crevices occasionally, which emit seven hundred hogsheads of fire-damp in a minute. These currents continue sometimes for several months, and are of more frequent occurrence in the deep and valuable collieries, where the most tremendous explosions take place. The after-damp or stythe by which these currents are succeeded, is a mixture of the carbonic acid and azotic gases, resulting from the combustion of the carburetted hydrogen, and more lives have been lost by it than by the fire-damp. If these calamities are now less frequent than formerly, it is because much ingenuity has been exercised in obviating them; in this point of view the safety-lamp may be considered an invaluable present which the sciences have made to the arts; but it is not the only means by which the chance of danger is averted; large furnaces are kept burning at the upcast shafts; powerful air-pumps, worked by steam-

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engines, are employed to quicken the draught, and their effect may be ascertained from the fact that a thousand hogsheads of air are thus drawn out of one mine in a minute. A sort of trap-door, the invention of Mr. Buddle, is now used in the mines; it is suspended wherever a door is found necessary to prevent the escape of air. It is propped close to the roof in a horizontal position, but in case of an explosion, the blast removes the prop, the door falls and closes the aperture.[o]

History of the northern coal trade.

The importance of the trade to which these mines have given rise, is so great as to render some remarks on its history not unnecessary. It has been supposed that coal was obtained at a very early period in the vicinity of Newcastle; some writers affirm that a colliery was wrought not far from Benwell, the *Condercum* of the Romans, at the time when they were in possession of Britain. The fact, however, is very problematical, and if it be true, it is certain that the use of the same substance was long afterwards unknown to the inhabitants themselves. In the *Leges Burgorum*, which were enacted in Scotland about the year 1140, particular privileges are conferred on those who bring fuel into burghs; wood, turf and peats are mentioned, but no notice is taken of coal. It does not appear that any advantage was derived from them in England before the year 1234, when Henry the Third granted by a charter the right of digging coal in the neighbourhood to the inhabitants of Newcastle, and not long afterwards it was designated by the name of *sea coal*. The trade made some progress in the reign of King John, but although coal was found to be the best kind of fuel, its use was prohibited in London by a royal proclamation. A license was granted by Edward III. to the burgesses of Newcastle to dig coals and *stones* in Castle Field without the walls; and the colliery at Elswick was demised at the same time to Adam Colewell for five pounds of yearly rent. In the fifteenth century, the coal trade had risen to such importance, that acts of parliament were framed for its regulation, and it was directed by one that was passed in the year 1421, that all vessels carrying coal,

[o] Geological Transactions, vol. iv.

must be measured by commissioners nominated by the king, and must have their burden marked upon them, that his majesty may not be deprived of his duty of twopence per chaldron by false measure. It was in the middle of the same century that Scotland was visited by Pope Pius the Second; he relates that he saw poor people begging in rags at the churches, and receiving, not money nor alms but pieces of black *stone* with which they went away satisfied. This species of stone, adds the pope, whether with sulphur or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn instead of wood, of which their country is destitute.[p]

It appears that a lease of two coal pits at Elswick was granted in 1538 for the term of eight years by the prior of Tynemouth to Christopher Midford, at the annual rent of L.50. The price of coals at that time in Newcastle was 2s. 6d. a chaldron, and about 4s. in London. Queen Elizabeth obtained, in 1582, from the Bishop of Durham, a lease of the manor of Gateshead and Whickham, with the coal mines, common wastes and parks for ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of L.90. This lease, which occasioned an increase of two shillings in the price of coals per chaldron, was first assigned to the Earl of Leicester, the queen's favourite, and afterwards to the celebrated Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house. An assignment of the same lease for the sum of L.12,000 was made by Mr. Sutton to Sir William Liddle and others for the use of the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle. Coals then rose to seven, afterwards to eight, and lastly to nine shillings per chaldron. Various regulations and acts relative to the coal trade were made during the same and the four succeeding reigns; it is said indeed that in the year 1648, the price of coal was so high in London that many poor persons perished for want of fuel. In the year 1655, the price of coals in London was upwards of twenty shillings per chaldron, and during the same period three hundred and twenty vessels were employed in the coal trade upon Tyne, each of them

[p] Æneii Silvii Opera.

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carrying annually eight hundred chaldrons. An act of parliament was passed in 1655, by which a duty of one shilling per chaldron was granted to the lord mayor, to enable him to rebuild the churches and other public buildings, which were destroyed by the great fire in the preceding year. The sum, however, was found to be insufficient, and it was raised to three shillings. Charles the Second granted to the Duke of Richmond a duty of one shilling per chaldron, on coal exported by the Tyne, and the right to it continued in the same family until the year 1800, when it was purchased by government.

The state of the coal trade accorded ill with the liberal spirit which pervaded other branches of British commerce, and it called at last for the interference of the legislature. The high price of fuel in the metropolis was attributed to an impost of six shillings a chaldron levied by government on sea-borne coal, and to other local dues equally oppressive. It may be remarked that the same impost was not exacted at the pits or in the counties from which fuel is obtained, and where it is comparatively cheap. Thus a chaldron of coal which costs twelve or thirteen shillings at the coal works, was not sold in London under fifty-five. But the evils of such a system were not confined to the capital, they extended to the country, and it required no great sagacity to discover that this was one and certainly not the least cause of the superior condition of the labouring classes in the north over those in the south.

Number of individuals employed in the coal trade.

It may not perhaps be readily believed that the northern coal trade, or extracting coal from the pits, and conveying it to different places, affords the means of subsistence to more than forty-five thousand individuals. Such, however, is certainly the case, and as no other proof illustrates better the importance of this trade, it may be right to subjoin a quotation from the evidence of Mr. Buddle, taken by a committee of the House of Commons. "I hold a paper in my hand stating the number of people employed in the coal trade in each department. I beg to observe the returns from the Tyne are official documents; from the Wear I have no returns, but it is by an approximate cal-

culation.[q] The number of persons employed under ground on the Tyne are—men, 4937, boys 3554, together 8491; above ground, men, 2745, boys, 718, making the total employed in the mines above and below ground 11,954, which in round numbers I shall call 12,000, because I am pretty sure there were some omissions in the returns. On the Wear I conceive there are at least 9000 employed, making 21,000 employed in digging the coal, and in delivering it on the two rivers. From the best calculations it would appear that averaging the coasting vessels that carry coal, at the size of 220 London chaldrons each vessel, there would be 1400 vessels employed, which would require 15,000 seamen and boys. I have made a summary; there are seamen 15,000; pitmen and above ground people employed at the collieries 21,000; keelmen, coal boatmen, casters and trimmers, 2000; making the total number employed in what I call the northern coal trade 38,000; in London, whippers, lightermen and so forth, 5000, factors, agents, &c. on the coal exchange, 2500; 7500 in all in London. Making the grand total in the north country and London departments of the trade, 45,500. This does not of course include the persons employed in the outports in discharging the ships."

The trade, however important in itself, is much more so in its relation to others; on it the others in a great degree depend. It enables us to explain the rapid and extraordinary rise of many populous towns, such as Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and Leeds; it accounts for the commercial greatness of Britain, to which nothing analagous can be found in ancient or in modern times. If the immense power which the genius of man has derived from this substance be considered, it need not excite surprise that the products of British industry have been multiplied almost to infinity. What has actually happened, may therefore be easily inferred, the different eras that mark the progress of this trade, indicate also corresponding advances in the arts and civilization.

The other places from which coal is obtained, may now Other coal fields.

[q] The approximate calculation has since been ascertained to be under the truth.

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be shortly mentioned. Other coal districts are situated in the great northern division or in the country north of the Trent; of these some are little inferior to the one that has been described. The detached basins or seams in the north of Yorkshire are too insignificant both in extent and thickness to require any particular notice; but it is otherwise with the field in the southern part of the same county. The great Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal field agrees so closely with that of Northumberland in the direction, inclination and character of its strata, that it has been considered an emergence of the same beds from the magnesian limestone, which conceals them through the long intermediate space.[r] The area which they occupy may be compared to a triangle with a truncated apex. The northern extremity forms the base or broadest part, the apex or narrowest is situated in the opposite direction. The greatest length from north to south between Leeds in Yorkshire, and Nottingham is more than sixty miles, the greatest breadth, which is equal to twenty-two, is situated in Yorkshire. Like the strata of the Northumberland coal-field, they range from north to south, dip to the east, where they sink beneath the magnesian lime, and rise towards the west and north-west, where the lowest measures at length crop out against the millstone grit rocks, that form the higher ridges of the Penine chain.

Coal fields, South Yorkshire, Nottingham and Derbyshire.

Indications of coal have been discovered on the south of the Penine chain, between Ashborne and Derby, consequently on the north of the Trent. Turning from the south to the western side of the same chain, two coal fields may be observed, those of Cheadle and Newcastle-under-Line. The latter or, as it is generally called, the Pottery coal field, forms a triangular area, of which the sides are each nearly equal to ten miles, and the base to seven. The number of beds, it has been ascertained, amounts to thirty-two, their thickness varies from three to ten feet. Mole-Copthill may be considered the vertex of the triangle, the sides diverge toward the south-south-east and south-south-west. Much more important than the last is the coal field

Manchester or south Lancashire coal field.

[r] Geology of England and Wales, page 578.

of Manchester or South Lancashire, which commences in the north-west of Derbyshire, and extends to the south-west of Lancashire, forming a crescent, of which the opposite horns are at least forty miles from each other; and almost at an equal distance between them is situated the town of Manchester. The Derbyshire part of the field has been described by Mr. Farey in his natural history of that county; it may be regretted that his example has not been imitated, or that no accurate account has hitherto been published of the Lancashire portion, a fact not a little surprising, considering the zeal of English geologists. But the same may be said of another and a smaller field, occupying probably a detached basin in the northern extremity of the same county, between Lancaster and Ingleton.

Whitehaven coal field.

The group of Cumbrian transition mountains, says Mr. Conybeare, protrudes like an immense excrescence from the side of the Penine chain, and the formations of which it consists are thus forced to make a long detour, as the layers of wood are seen to do in surrounding a knot. The coal measures might be found on the south of this circle, were it not for the indentation formed by Morecambe Bay; they extend, however, on the western coast from Eyemouth, on the south of Whitehaven, to Hesket and onwards at irregular distances to the vicinity of Orton; in other words, they may be traced through the northern semi-circle or boundary of the transition group.

The Rev. Mr. Townshend makes the following remarks concerning the coal of Cumberland: "Collieries proceed along the coast by Cockermouth to Maryport, forming a district about one hundred square miles, in which three coal fields are particularly noticed. First, Howgill, west of Whitehaven, two miles and a half wide from the rivulet called Pow on the eastern side, to more than one thousand yards under the sea. In this field, seven beds have been worked. Second, Whingill, north-east of Whitehaven, it extends 3000 yards in length by 2800 in width. In the depth of 165 fathoms, they work seven large beds, and eighteen thin ones have been observed. Third, Besides these, a more extensive coal field has been discovered on

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the south and south-west of Whitehaven, which is yet unexplored."[s]

Central district.

All the coal fields of any importance in the great northern district, have now been enumerated, they may be considered not only in their relation to the physical geography of the country, but also as having an influence on the destinies of the inhabitants, accounting for the nature of their occupations, the diffusion of wealth, and the greatness of the population in comparison of the surface.

Three coal fields are situated in the central district, one on the confines of Liecestershire and Staffordshire, another in Warwickshire, and a third in south Staffordshire. The first of these has obtained its name from the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, around which it forms an irregular oval, equal in length to ten miles, and to nearly eight at its greatest breadth. But the coal formations within this boundary are much broken, and it is uncertain whether they occupy two detached basins, or belong to one common field. The second or the Warwickshire field extends to the distance of sixteen miles from south-east to north-west, from Wicken, about three miles east from Coventry, to Wareston, about five miles on the east of Tamworth. The average breadth of the tract exceeds three miles. The principal works are at Griff and Bedworth, in the southern part of the field. In the former place four beds of coal are worked, the depth of the first is about 117 yards, and the principal seam is three yards in thickness. The Bedworth works are on the same strata, but the first and second run together, and form a seam of five yards.[t]

Dudley or South Staffordshire coal field.

The Dudley or South Staffordshire field is more extensive than either of the former, being about twenty miles in length, and about four at its greatest breadth. The area has been ascertained by measurement to be equal to sixty square miles. It may be divided into two portions, of which the northern stretches from Cannock Chase to Bilston, and the southern from the last place to the neighbourhood of Stourbridge. It may be mentioned that a

[s] Vindication of the character of Moses as an historian.

[t] Geology of England and Wales.

bed of remarkable thickness, not less than thirty feet, is worked in this field. As this part of the country is inconveniently situated for conveying coals to a great distance, the produce is sold at a cheap rate, and much of it is never carried from the works. It is well known that coals are cheaper in Birmingham than in any other part of England, and that circumstance accounts sufficiently for the rise of the town. There is reason to believe that little more than a third part of the coal obtained from the mines is actually sold, the rest or the smaller fragments become useless by exposure to the air. All the neighbouring counties are now supplied with coal by means of the canals that communicate with Birmingham, and an immense quantity is necessary for the numerous iron works in the vicinity.

North-western district.

It may be observed that the North Welsh coal fields have been less accurately examined than most others in England. A valley nearly parallel to the Menai straits, and about six miles distant from it, traverses the Isle of Anglesey. It is bounded on both sides by carboniferous limestone, and coal, which has been found in the depressions, is worked near the Maltraeth estuary, the same substance extends probably along the whole line. The coal measures in Flintshire are supposed to extend nearly thirty miles from Slanassa, or the western cape of the Dee to the neighbourhood of Oswestry in Shropshire. The plain of Shrewsbury is in many places covered with strata of the newer red sandstone, but several broken patches of coal are scattered over it; they are besides found in the intervals between the transition chains by which the same plain is indented. The Coalbrook-dale field extends from Wombridge to Coal-port on the Severn. The length of the tract is equal to six miles, the greatest breadth does not exceed two. Some of the beds are very sulphurous, and on account of the fetid odour which they emit, they are only used for burning lime. Brown Clee hill and Titterstone Clee hill, two of the loftiest heights in Shropshire, are situated a few miles on the south of Coalbrook-dale. The summits are covered with overlying masses of granite, but the coal is worked about midway from the

Coal in Flintshire.

Plain of Shrewsbury.

Coalbrook dale.

Brown Clee hills.

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base; in the first, the coal is observed in thin strata, but in the other, the principal stratum is upwards of six feet in thickness. The most valuable field or that of Cornbrook, is about a mile long by a quarter broad. The Billingsley tract on the east of the Clee hills, stretches from Deuse hill on the north, to the borders of Shropshire and Worcestershire, a length of eight miles; but it is doubtful whether it consists of one continuous field or several small ones. Two small fields are situated near the base of the Abberley hills, the one at Pensex, the other at the distance of three miles on the west of it; their geological relations have not been examined.[u]

Billingsley.

South-western division.

Another coal country may now be mentioned; it has been called the south-western district, it comprehends the south Welsh basin, those of the forest of Dean, south Gloucester and Somersetshire. These basins are connected with each other by contiguity of position, and geologically by a common base and the general analogies of their structure. The strata near the edges of the basins are often very highly inclined, but nearer the centre a great portion of them is concealed by horizontal deposits of more recent formation, such as calcareo-magnesian conglomerates, sandstone, marle and lias. Thus, in many instances, in Somersetshire, the shafts are begun in lias, and sunk completely through the newer sandstone to the coal measures; some of them, indeed, have been sunk to the great depth of two hundred fathoms.[v]

Great coal field of south Wales.

The coal field of south Wales, extends from Pontipool on the east, to St. Bride's bay on the west. The lowest beds of coal are about seven hundred fathoms beneath the highest elevations in the district, but from this circumstance, the miner is not put to much inconvenience, for the country is intersected by deep vallies, which extend generally from north to south. It appears, from a survey of the district, that there are twelve beds of coal from three to nine feet thick; together seventy feet and a half, and eleven others from eighteen inches to three feet, together

[u] Tracts on Natural History by Dr. Townson.

[v] Dr. Townson's Tracts, &c.

twenty-four feet and a quarter, in all nearly ninety-five feet. The extent of surface is not less than one hundred square miles, and according to the common method of working, every square acre may yield 100,000 tons, or every square mile, 64,000,000 tons of coal. Different sorts of coal are obtained in different parts of the district; on the north-east, it resembles coke, what is termed stone coal is more common on the north-west, the larger sort is used for drying malt and hops, and the smaller or culm, as it is termed, for burning limestone; on the south side, it is mostly of a bituminous quality.

Forest of Dean coal.

The Forest of Dean coal is contained in an elliptical basin, of which the superficial extent is nearly equal to forty square miles. There are not fewer than seventeen strata, but the total thickness of coal does not exceed thirty-seven feet.

Somerset and Gloucester.

The last coal basin that shall be mentioned, is that of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire; it stretches from Iron-Acton on the north, to the foot of the Mendip hills on the south, a distance of twenty-five miles; its breadth from the neighbourhood of Bath on the east, to that of Bristol on the west, is about eleven miles, and this last line is marked by the course of the river Avon, which divides the basin into two nearly equal parts. In this tract several extensive faults elevate the strata to more than one hundred feet, and in the greater portion of it, the coal measures are concealed by more recent deposits, the labour of working them is thus greatly increased, but the difficulty has been surmounted by British industry.

All the coal districts of any importance in England, have now been enumerated; it was thought necessary to describe them minutely, not because this substance forms a distinguishing feature in the physical geography of the country, but an important element of its wealth, the ingenuity of man rendering it subservient to his purposes, and thus increasing his power. It places the mariner beyond the control of the winds, it renders the land traveller no longer dependent on animal force, and enables him to proceed with a velocity which, in the last age, might have been deemed *impossible*, so little are inventions or improvements

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contemplated by the generation that immediately precede them.

Metals, copper and tin.

Iron and lead, the most useful of the metals, are found in the coal countries; we shall afterwards have occasion to allude to them more fully, at present it may be remarked that other metals of great utility, such as copper and tin, are the products of transition or primitive countries. On account of these metals, Cornwall has been long famous; at an early period the Phenicians repaired to this part of England, and traded with the inhabitants; in a later age the Cornish mines were deemed of so much importance that the *stannary* courts for essaying and stamping the metals, the produce of these mines, were established in different towns. In several parts of Cornwall, alluvial deposits of tin are found in vallies and low grounds, they are worked or separated from the earthy matter by passing a stream of water over them; with this exception, copper and tin are not found in strata or beds in Cornwall. The veins in which they occur, extend generally from the east or west, their deviation from that direction, or their inclination to the north or south in some parts of their course, is termed by the miners the *underlie of the load.* What might be naturally expected when two veins underlie each other in opposite directions, and meet under ground, does not often happen, for in many instances they are rich, when separate, and poor beyond their junction. If, on the other hand, two veins underlie each other in the same or nearly the same direction, and the one overtakes the other, they seem mutually to enrich each other.[w]

Veins.

Length and depth of the veins.

No precise information has been obtained concerning the length or depth of the veins. The most productive, it is known, extend to a greater distance than three or four miles, it has been supposed indeed that they extend the whole length of the county, but such an opinion is merely conjectural, as there is every reason to believe that no miner ever observed the termination of a vein either on the east or the west. The same may be said of their depth, for no instance has occurred in which the miners have reached the

[w] Transactions of the Geological Society, volume 4th. Mr. Philips on the veins of Cornwall.

lowest part of the vein, before that happens, the works are abandoned either on account of their poverty, or because the expense of continuing them is not likely to be indemnified by the produce. The mine of Dolcoath is said to be the deepest in Cornwall, and the works are carried on at the depth of 228 fathoms.

Breadth of the veins.

As to the breadth of the veins, they vary from one to thirty feet, but the widest are not considered the most productive, on the contrary, one of two or three feet is preferred, as the ore is found to be mixed in less proportion with foreign ingredients.

Number of mines.

A hundred and twenty mines were worked a few years ago in Cornwall, and the net annual produce of the copper mines alone amounts in value to nearly L.400,000.[x] A century ago the English imported the same metal from Germany and Sweden, it is now exported from England to every quarter of the globe.

Management of the mines.

The manner in which the works are managed, and the prospect of gain held out to individuals, are probably the chief causes of so great a change. In other parts of Europe, works of the same sort are under the control of different governments, a portion of the public revenue is set apart for such purposes, or grants and immunities are established in their favour; lastly, officers educated to the profession of mining are appointed by the state to superintend the mines. But in England the method is different; all that government does is to respect and secure private property, the rest is left to individual ingenuity and enterprise.

Ignorance of the miners.

It might be shown, were it at all necessary, that individuals are better qualified than governments to estimate the profits likely to arise from such undertakings. But while it is not doubtful that the English method is the best, the defects that arise from the habits and ignorance of the miners, may be mentioned with regret. No class of men are more expert than the Cornish miners in discovering veins, a branch of their profession, in which skill is the result of long experience and repeated trials. It may not perhaps be readily believed that all of them, even the directors of

[x] Taylor on the Economy of the Mines of Cornwall and Devon. Geological Transactions, volume 4th.

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the works, or the *captains* as they are provincially styled, are ignorant of chemistry and geology, two sciences, of which some knowledge at least is of the highest use in their art. Much loss and waste, which might have been otherwise prevented, must be attributed to the above cause. It is not more than a century since the copper ore was discovered beneath the tin, and within that period, whatever was not tin, was considered of no value. It is well known that many roads in the county have been mended with copper ore. Cobalt has been thrown away by the miners on the heaps at Dolcoath mine, and bismuth has been mistaken for cobalt in the works at Huel-Sparnon. The native silver in Herland might have remained concealed, had not the vibrations of some filaments attracted the attention of a workman; before that time the ore containing the precious metal was thrown away as useless.[y]

Character of the miners.

Some improvement, however, has taken place of late years, and some good has been effected by mechanics' institutions; still it might be of advantage to establish schools in the most convenient places, that the miners may attain a competent knowledge of their art. The laudable desire of diffusing knowledge among the lower orders might thus be gratified, and the mines might be worked with much greater profit. It is certain that the workmen still make use of the divining rod, and still believe in the reproduction of metals.[z] But the Cornish miners are patient and laborious, they brave great dangers for a very trifling profit. It is customary for a workman to walk two or three miles in the middle of the night, and in the worst weather; having reached the mine, he throws off his dress, and puts on his underground clothes, slings his tools over

y Philips on the veins of Cornwall. Geological Transactions, volume 4th.

z "Whether tin doth grow again, and fill up places which have been formerly wrought away, or whether it only separateth itself from the consumed offal, hath been much controverted, and is not to this day decided. And whether dead lodes that have not one grain of tin in them, may not hereafter be impregnated, matured and prove a future supply to the country when the present lodes are exhausted, I think well deserves our highest consideration." Notes to Carew's Survey of Cornwall by Tonkin, edited by Lord de Dunstaville, 1811.

his shoulder, and descends by ladders with the light of a small candle, a depth of a thousand or twelve hundred feet. The same person works six or eight hours amidst the noise of pumps and steam-engines, with as much alacrity and as little consciousness of danger, as if he were engaged in his ordinary occupations above ground.[a] "The mine of Huel-Cock," says Mr. Pryce, "is wrought eighty fathoms in length under the sea, below low-water mark; and the sea in some places, is only three fathoms over the back of the works, so that the men underneath hear the break, flux, ebb and reflux of the waves, which having had the run of the Atlantic Ocean for many hundred leagues, are consequently impetuous and boisterous. They also hear the rumbling noise of every nodule and fragment of rock, continually rolling on the submarine stratum, and producing a kind of thundering noise, which is not heard without dread by a stranger. Add to this, that several parts of the vein, which are richer than others, have been very indiscreetly hulked and worked within four feet of the sea; whereby in violent stormy weather, the noise has been so tremendous that the workmen have often fled from their labour, fearing that the sea was about to break in on them."[b]

Such is their occupation, and although they are not better paid than men engaged in other sorts of labour, attended with less danger and less toil, comparatively few of them change their calling, or seek elsewhere the means of subsistence.

To describe minutely the mineral kingdom in England is not the design of the present work; the most valuable substances have now been mentioned, and in the remarks on the different counties, occasion shall be taken to notice the most remarkable of their mineral products.

If a line be drawn from the coast of Berwickshire to Liverpool, and through Montgomery in North Wales, to Ludlow east of Hereford, and onwards to Teignmouth on the coast of Devon, on the west of it are the mountainous

[a] Philips on the veins of Cornwall.
[b] Mineralogica Cornubiensis.

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tracts of Cornwall and Devonshire, Wales, Cumberland and Westmoreland; it may serve also as a boundary between the primitive and transition rocks that extend towards the west, and the more regularly stratified and newer deposits on the east. If another line be extended northwards, from Exmouth, through Taunton, to Tewkesbury, and thence with a moderate curvature to the east, through Stratford upon Avon, Leicester east of Nottingham, Newark, Gainsborough and York, to the mouth of the Tees, it shall also divide the island into two portions, of which the western includes, besides the mountainous regions already mentioned, the remaining metalliferous tract, and all the coal districts; that on the east consisting entirely of the more recent stratified rocks; a division which, it has been remarked, is attended with a corresponding difference in the occupations of the inhabitants of the two portions, and forms a sort of natural boundary between the agricultural and manufacturing population.[c]

Consequences of the ignorance of geology.

The science of geology has been cultivated with much success in England, many persons, whose only object is to gratify a desire of knowledge, have bestowed on it their time and their labour. If Mr. Smith had concealed his discoveries, he might have reaped a golden harvest, but he took every opportunity of proclaiming them, thinking it best for the interests of science, and the welfare of his country. The practical advantages resulting from the labours of such men might be appreciated, were it possible to ascertain the sums that have been lost, or may still be lost, in speculations, of which the failure may be predicted with certainty. It is not long since L.80,000 were expended in seeking for coal at Bexhill in Sussex, although the sand of that place is separated by so great a depth from the coal series, as to render abortive every attempt to pass through the intermediate strata.[d] Mr. Townsend informs us, that a pit was sunk for coal to the depth of six hundred fathoms, at Bruham near the chalk hills of Bradley-Nole,

[c] Introduction to the Geology of England and Wales. Smith's Geological Map.

[d] Herschel's Discourse on Natural Philosophy, page 45.

and that the miners reached only to the uppermost beds of the great oolite.[e] The history of mining operations in England abounds with such examples. It may be mentioned, on the authority of the last writer, that the commissioners of the Bath roads sent ten miles for flints, while their waggons actually passed, without their knowing it, over a bed of flints for the greater part of the way, and which was concealed by the sand that covers the surface. The stone of which the Bath cathedral is built, was conveyed from the distance of four miles; it was not then known that the same stone might be obtained in the immediate vicinity; quarries have since been opened. If errors of a like nature are now less frequently committed, if pits are not so often sunk in vain, it is because practical men have availed themselves of the discoveries of geologists, in other words, they have become better acquainted with the geological position of the different strata.

Animal kingdom.

The animal kingdom in England differs little from that of other countries between nearly corresponding parallels; it is unnecessary, therefore, to enumerate the species that compose it. It may be remarked that the wolf and the wild boar, formerly not unknown in England, have long since been extirpated. It is not easy, however, to obtain any accurate information concerning the precise period in which these animals were destroyed. It is known that Edgar, who reigned in the early part of the tenth century, employed many persons in hunting wolves, and so great was their diligence, that these ravenous animals were driven or fled for refuge to the mountains and forests of Wales. Athelstan, the predecessor of the same prince, imposed a tribute on the Welsh, from which they were exonerated by Edgar, on condition of rendering him every year three hundred wolves' heads. The latter tax, it is added, was punctually paid. It appears, from the laws of Hoel-Dhu, the Welsh legislator, that his grand huntsman was permitted to chase the wild boar from the middle of November to the beginning of December. The same animal, it is likely, existed in England after the reign of

[e] Townsend's Vindication of Moses, &c. page 128.

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William the Conqueror; but in his time it was by no means common, and those who killed a wild boar within the royal forests, were punished with the loss of their eyes.

Cervi. The stag in its natural state is very rare in England, still a few of them are found on the borders of Cornwall. In most countries, the colour of the stag is yellow, but in England, it is of a dusky red. Of the fallow deer that are seen in the parks of the landed proprietors, there are two sorts, the one of a fine dappled colour was originally brought from India, the other of a dark brown was imported from Norway by James the First.

Game. The hills, the woods, and the valleys abound with different kinds of game, of which the most common perhaps are the hare, the partridge, and the pheasant. The red variety of the partridge is by no means scarce in Suffolk and other counties; but the pheasant can hardly be said to exist in a wild state; some, it is true, are bred in the woods of Norfolk, and in other parts of the country, but the greater number are brought up in confinement, the eggs are hatched under domestic fowls, and the young at a certain age are set at liberty. The red grouse is observed on the hilly and barren tracts in the north of England, but they are not so common as in many parts of Scotland.

The black cock is found in the New Forest, in different parts of Wales, and also in Hampshire, where it is preserved as royal game. The ptarmigan has been occasionally seen on the lofty hills of Wales and Cumberland. The

Bustard. bustard, although very scarce, exists still in different parts of England, in the open country near Dorchester, on Salisbury plain, in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, and in the wolds of Yorkshire. The wild duck is nowhere more common than in the fens of Lincolnshire.

Migratory birds. Turtle dove. The turtle dove arrives late in the spring, and departs about the end of August; they appear in greater numbers in Kent than in any other county.

Nightingale. The nightingale, the finest of the British songsters, visits England in April, and leaves it in August; it is rare in Yorkshire, it is not heard in the more northern counties.

Woodcock. The woodcocks begin to appear in October, but the greater number do not arrive before November or December;

they return about the middle of March; coming down to the sea coast when the wind is favourable, they then repair to their breeding places. It has been observed that the woodcock is gradually becoming rare in England, and the cause is attributed to the progress of cultivation. The starlings appear perhaps in denser flocks than any of the other birds; they actually darken the air in the fens of Lincolnshire, and break down the reeds with their weight. Starling.

Of the different kinds of fish that frequent the English rivers, the salmon is the most valuable, although it is found in most of the principal streams, it is more plentiful in the Tweed, the border river, than any other. Other kinds are obtained in great abundance on the coasts, and the different fisheries to which they have given rise, form an important branch of commerce. Fish.

The herring fisheries on the coasts of England, are less valuable and extensive than in Scotland; they are taken, however, in many parts of the eastern coast, and principally in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth; they are also found on the western coast, but not in so great numbers. Herring fishery.

Many of the herrings are exported, but the produce of the mackarel fisheries is confined to the supply of the home market; they are taken between the coasts of Norfolk on the east and north, and of Hampshire on the south and west. Mackarel are not so plentiful on the north of Yarmouth, and they are neglected westward of Hampshire, on account of the greater importance of the pilchard fishery. London is the great market for mackarel, and it is calculated that some millions of them are sold there every year. Mackarel.

It is on the coasts of Dorsetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall, particularly the last, that the greater number of pilchards are taken. These fish were once in so much request in the Italian states, that the orders to Cornwall for tin and copper were frequently conditional, or it was stipulated that if so many pilchards could not be sent, the other articles would not be received.[f] Dartmouth and Falmouth are the two ports in which the trade is chiefly carried on, and Pilchards.

[f] Edinburgh Encyclopedia. Fisheries.

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although it has much declined of late years, there are not fewer than three hundred pilchard vessels of every kind in the former place, and a still greater number in the latter.

Oysters.

Colchester, Wells, Faversham, Milton, the Swales of the Medway, Queenborough, Rochester, Sea-Salter, Poole, Tenby and Port-Inon are the principal seats of the oyster fisheries. The Colchester oysters are held in the greatest repute, but they are only fattened there, the most of them are taken between Chichester and Southampton. Poole employs about forty sloops and boats in fishing oysters, and supplies the London market two months every season, in which time the receipts are supposed to average L.8000 or L.10,000. Two hundred fishermen and five or six sloops are employed at Port-Inon in this trade; it supplies the Bristol, Bath and Gloucester markets. The other fisheries are of less consequence, they consist chiefly of turbot, cod and lobster; the most important turbot fisheries are situated on the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and different parts of the English channel; on the other hand, the greatest quantity of cod and lobsters are taken on the north-eastern coasts.

It might be shown that England derives considerable advantage from her fisheries, some affording a cheap and wholesome article of food to every class of the community, others ministering to the luxuries of the rich, and all of them furnishing a hardy race of men to the navy. Few countries indeed are so favourably situated in this respect, the extent of the coasts being very great in proportion to the extent of surface, and the numerous indentations, creeks and inlets, affording shelter from every wind.

Domestic animals.

In every civilized country, the *ferœ* are of infinitely less value than the domestic animals; the food which the latter afford, depends not on the contingencies of the chase, their strength is employed for the advantage of man, their multiplication is subject to his control, and is regulated by his wants; nay more, the very qualities for which they are most valuable, are improved by his care. It is long since the superiority of the English horse has been admitted; certainly neither the land nor the climate is favourable to that animal in its wild state, but every obstacle has been overcome by the

Horse.

inhabitants, and their coursers are equal to any for strength and swiftness. The English racer has been improved with the best blood of Arabia; the remarkable resemblance between them was observed by Buffon, who thought the principal difference consisted in the greater size of the English horse. The latter are probably fleeter, but it need not be forgotten, that the best of them were sprung from Arabs. The English themselves believe that the breed of their racers is apt to degenerate, if it be not crossed at certain intervals with the Asiatic. The passion of the English for horse racing has been at least attended with one advantage, that of improving the breed; in the qualities of the racer, the hunter and the carriage-horse participate; the excellence of the one is well known, and the rate of travelling is the best proof than can be adduced of the superiority of the other.

The English draught horses are held in great and merited repute; the three best sorts are the Cleveland bay, the Suffolk punch, and the Old English black or Lincolnshire cart horse. The first are bred in many parts of Northumberland, Durham and also in Cleveland, a district in Yorkshire, from which, as well as from their ordinary colour, they derive their name. If not urged beyond their ordinary pace, they can bear a long continuance of fatigue; it is said on good authority, that many of them have travelled with heavy loads the extraordinary distance of sixty or seventy miles within twenty-four hours, not once, but three or four times in a week. No animal, it is added, is better adapted for farm labour, and the mares are the best species of stock for the double purpose of work and breeding.[g]

Suffolk horses.

The second variety is admirably adapted for the light and sandy lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, where they are generally used, and where, it is said, they can plough more in a given time than other horses; this, if correct, is as much owing to the nature of the soil as to any excellence in the breed.

Black cart horse.

The black cart horse is common in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and in some of the neighbouring counties. It is remarkable for its size and strength,

[g] Agricultural Survey of Durham, p. 257.

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not for its activity, on the contrary, it is supposed to be heavy and sluggish. These horses have been at different times improved, particularly by the late Earl of Chesterfield, who sent six Zealand mares to England during his embassy at the Hague, and at a latter period by the celebrated Mr. Bakewell. The properties of this breed are exhibited in the London dray horse, and his extreme docility is not the least valuable of his qualities. The other sorts are inferior to the three that have been now mentioned, they are, however, sufficiently numerous; indeed it is hardly possible to travel through England without observing a difference in the draught horses of different counties.

Oxen.

The type of the English ox is said to be preserved at Chartley Park in Derbyshire, and at Chilingham castle in Northumberland, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville. These animals exist still in a wild state, and their colour, shape and habits are very different from those of the domestic ox. The following description of them is given by Mr. Bailey. "Their colour is invariably white, muzzle black; the whole of the inside of the ear, and about one-third of the outside from the tip downwards, red; horns white with black tips, very fine, and bent upwards. Some of the bulls have a thin and upright mane about an inch and a half or two inches long. The weight of the oxen is from thirty-five to forty-five stone of fourteen pounds, and that of the cows from twenty-five to thirty-five the four quarters."[h]

Devonshire oxen, and other varieties.

The county of Devonshire has been long famous for its oxen, and it is has been asserted by some writers on agriculture, that they are directly descended from the wild race. It is certain that they are well calculated for draught, they fatten readily, and from them are derived the *old red cattle* of Gloucestershire, the Herefordshire and the Sussex breed. But the old Gloucester reds are now very scarce; they appear to have been a mixed breed, from the Devonshire and Welsh cattle. The Herefordshire, although larger than the Devonshire, resemble them in other respects. The Sussex cattle are supposed to be the best in the kingdom for draught, and oxen are used more for labour in Sussex than in other parts of England.

[h] Agricultural Survey of Northumberland, p. 141.

The neck of land, containing Cumberland and Lancashire on the western, Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire, on the eastern coast, is considered the native country of the long and short horned oxen. It was on the former that Mr. Bakewell made his experiments for the improvement of cattle, from which there resulted the new Leicester variety, believed to be better adapted for the grazier than any other in the kingdom. The short horns or the Teesdale, Lincoln, Holderness and Tweedside oxen are the largest of any in Britain. The data are wanting to form a correct estimate of the number of cattle in England, but from an approximation sufficiently near the truth, it cannot be less than 4,000,000.

Long and short horned cattle.

The rearing of sheep forms another branch of rural economy, more important than the last in its relation to commerce and manufacturing industry. To enumerate the different varieties of this useful animal might lead us into minute details, which it is necessary to avoid. Sheep are most common on the mountainous districts of England and Wales, on the rich pastures in the midland counties, and on the marshy lands; they are also fattened on many arable farms in different parts of the country. All the varieties in the kingdom may be divided into two classes, the long and the short woolled sheep; the difference between them is founded on the nature of their fleece, the wool of the one being better adapted for woollen goods, that of the other for the fabrication of worsted.

Sheep.

The former, although common in many districts, are more numerous on the eastern than the western side of the kingdom; they are found too in greater numbers nearer the coasts than the middle of the country. The most northern are reared near the mouth of the Tees; others in the tract which comprehends the south-eastern extremity of Yorkshire, the greater part of Lincolnshire, the fen-lands of Huntingdon, Cambridge and Norfolk. They may be seen in the small marshes which surround the inlets of the sea in Essex and Kent, but not in so great numbers as in those of Romney and Guilford in the latter county. They are common throughout Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Northamptonshire, in most parts of

Long woolled sheep.

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Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, on the Coteswold hills, and along the banks of the principal rivers.

Short woolled.

The short woolled sheep are more scattered, and they are divided into different kinds; the Norfolk, South Down, Wiltshire, Herefordshire, the heath sheep, and the Cheviot or mountain breed.

Number of long and short woolled sheep. Quantity of wool.

According to an approximation, which is not believed to be very wide of the truth, the long woolled sheep are equal in number to 4,153,308; the number of acres on which they are maintained, to 3,939,563. The highest stock of long woolled sheep per acre, is twenty-one on four, and the lowest, one on three acres. The weight of the fleece varying from five to nine pounds, may give the average of seven pounds ten ounces. The total quantity of long wool is not less than 137,288 packs. The number of short woolled sheep may be equal to 14,854,299; the highest stock per acre is about four sheep on three acres, and the lowest, one on four. The fleece varies from one pound and a half to five pounds, and the number of packs is calculated to be equal to 255,948. In this estimate the shorn, the carrion, and the wool from slaughtered animals are included. If to these results the quantity of lamb's wool be added, the total produce may amount to 403,954 packs. It is hardly necessary to add that a considerable portion is not fitted for manufacturing purposes.[i]

[i] Some notion of the different sorts of sheep may be inferred from the following table.

	Different breeds and distinguishing properties.			Weight of fleece.	Weight per quarter.
1	Dishley	no horns	white faces and legs	combing wool	7 lbs.	25 lbs.
2	Lincoln	ditto	ditto	ditto	8	25
3	Teeswater	ditto	ditto	ditto	8	30
4	Dartmoor	ditto	ditto	ditto	8	30
5	Exmoor	horns	ditto	ditto	6	16
6	Dorset	ditto	ditto	carding wool	3½	18
7	Hereford	no horns	ditto	fine ditto	2	14
8	South Down	ditto	grey faces and legs	ditto	2½	18
9	Norfolk	horns	black faces and legs	ditto	2	18
10	Heath	ditto	ditto	coarse combing	3½	15
11	Herdwick	no horns	speckled ditto	carding	2	10
12	Cheviot	ditto	white faces and legs	ditto	3	16
13	Dun faced	ditto	dun faces and legs	ditto	1½	7
14	Romney Marsh	ditto	white faces and legs	combing	7	25
15	Spanish	horns	ditto	carding	3½	—

As the breeding of pigs is an object of some importance in England, it may be right to mention the most ordinary sorts or, at all events, the most valuable. The Berkshire is small boned, and disposed to fatten quickly; it has extended from the county, from which it takes its name, to most parts of the island. The Chinese crosses are very common. The Gloucestershire, supposed to have once been the prevailing breed in the island, are of a white colour, large and ill-shaped. The Rudgwick, so called from a town of the same name in Sussex, are the largest sort in England; they feed to an extraordinary size; at two years old, being generally twice as heavy as other kinds of the same age. A new variety, the large spotted Woburn, was introduced by the late Duke of Bedford, they are prolific, hardy and easily fattened. The Dishley breed is distinguished by the common properties of Mr. Bakewell's stock.

Pigs.

BOOK CLIV.

EUROPE.

Europe continued.—England.—Section Third.—Topographical Divisions.—Towns, &c.

BOOK CLIV. HAVING endeavoured in the preceding chapters to give a succinct account of the physical geography of England; having also entered into some details concerning its early inhabitants, their manners, institutions and government; it is only necessary to examine the country more minutely, to describe the different towns, to make known the sources of wealth, or the products of industry for which they are remarkable.

Divisions. Anglo-Norman Islands. The principal civil divisions are counties or shires, of these there are forty in England and twelve in Wales. It may be as well, however, before attempting to describe them, to take some notice of the Anglo-Norman islands near the coasts of France, all that the English sovereigns now possess of the ancient dutchy of Normandy. The inhabitants are governed by their own laws, which are derived for the most part from Norman customs. Although nominally under the government of a higher power, they may be considered free,—they are exempt from naval and military service,—they are not subject to the English church; lastly, they enjoy the benefit of a free port,—they may carry on a trade with the enemies of England in time of war.

The island of Jersey is situated about eighteen miles west of Normandy, and about eighty-four south of Portland in Dorsetshire. It contains two towns, St. Helier and St. Auben, and twelve parishes. The number of inhabitants amounts nearly to 30,000, they are scattered over a surface not more than twelve miles in length and six in breadth. The southern side is almost level with the sea, the three others are defended by dangerous quick-sands and rocks, which rise on the north to the height of forty or fifty fathoms. A series of hills extends along the middle of the island, they are so thickly planted with orchards that they resemble a forest; indeed these plantations are too numerous, enough of arable land is not reserved for the growth of corn, and the deficiency is supplied by importations from the Baltic, England and France. The produce of the apple trees yields twenty-five thousand hogsheads of cider in a season. The island abounds also in cattle and sheep, the wool which the latter afford is manufactured by the inhabitants, and sold in the market of St. Helier. Jersey.

Guernsey, not so large and not so populous as Jersey, is situated about twenty-one miles on the north of it. St. Pierre or St. Peter, the only town in the island, consists of a long narrow street, adorned with several fine buildings. The harbour is safe and commodious, and on each side of it are strong piers. The town and the harbour are defended by the strong fortress of Castle Cornet, built on a steep rock, surrounded by the sea, and only accessible at low water by a very narrow passage. The island is noted for its fruits and for *wrac*, a marine plant, which grows in profusion, and is used both for fuel and manure. The inhabitants are distinguished by their loyalty, but they resemble the French more than the English in their manners and customs. A town, which contains only a thousand inhabitants, and which from the appearance of its houses, resembles a village, is situated near the centre of the small island of Alderney. In the year 1119, Henry Duke of Normandy, son of King Henry the First, and many of the nobility were shipwrecked and lost in the neighbourhood of the island. Guernsey. Alderney.

Not more than five or six of the Scilly islands are in- Scilly Islands.

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habited, and the total number of inhabitants does not amount to three thousand. In St. Mary, the largest of these islands, is situated the small town of Heugton or Newtown, in which the most remarkable buildings are a custom-house, a council-house, and a prison. Dolphin, the only town in Tresco, consists of a church and about forty houses built of stone. The people earn a subsistence by acting as pilots, by fishing and by burning kelp.

Cornwall.

The county of Cornwall, of which these islands form a part, is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the east, where it is bounded by the Tamar, which separates it from Devonshire. It was the ancient country of the *Danmonii*, it derives its present name from its shape, which bears some resemblance to a horn. It has been found by actual measurement to contain 849,280 acres, but of these more than 200,000 are waste, the rest are divided into pasturage and tillage. The greatest length of the county is upwards of ninety miles, the greatest breadth about forty-two, and the narrowest part towards the Land's-End, or from Mont's Bay to the Bristol channel, not more than four. Situated at the extremity of the island, long deprived by their secluded position from the advantages of frequent intercourse with the other inhabitants, the Cornish men were less civilized or more ignorant than the rest of their countrymen; the Armorican, a dialect of the Welsh, was spoken by them at no remote period, it has since been superseded by the English.

Agriculture, industry,—natural productions.

It may be inferred from the extent of the waste lands that Cornwall cannot be considered an agricultural county. A ridge of bare and rugged hills, intermixed with bleak moors, runs along its whole length, and reaches in the narrowest parts from side to side. The low grounds from the hills to the coasts are rendered fertile by the manure which the sea weeds afford; but a brackish atmosphere and violent winds prevent the growth of trees and hedges near the shore. Barley is the grain that succeeds best, and large crops of it are produced near the banks of the Camel; the potato arrives also at great perfection, and seems to be admirably adapted to the climate. But the wealth of Cornwall consists in its mines and fisheries. Various sorts

of fish are taken on the Cornish coast, but none in such abundance as the pilchard; immense shoals of them appear in the summer and autumn, it affords a cheap and wholesome food to the poor, and forms besides an important article of trade; large quantities of them are cured and exported to the Mediterranean. The capital employed in the fisheries exceeds L.400,000, they furnish occupation to 12,000 individuals, and the annual revenue derived from them is not less than L.50,000.

Minerals.

Cornwall surpasses most other counties in its mineral products; by an accurate survey of the mines, made in the beginning of the present century, and by subsequent observations, it has been ascertained that there are forty-five mines of copper, thirty of tin, eighteen of copper and tin, two of copper and silver, one of silver, and others of cobalt, antimony and manganese. The present stannary towns, Launceston, Lostwithiel, Truro, Helston and Penzance, may indicate the importance which has been attached to the tin mines. The tinners are obliged to convey their blocks to these places that they may be stamped by the proper officers. The ordinary weight of these blocks is about 336 lbs., the value of each is upwards of L.10, and the number obtained every year varies from twenty-five to thirty thousand. The annual value of the produce of the copper mines has lately been estimated at L.400,000. The other minerals are *lapis calaminaris*, soap rock and China stone, a decomposed granite of which the feldspar having lost its fusibility, renders it a valuable substance in the Staffordshire potteries. Steatites abound between Mullien and the Lizard-point, and the quarries are let to the Worcester porcelain company. Granite, not the least valuable of the Cornish minerals, forms the chain that passes from Dartmoor to the Land's End; the rock when first broken, is so soft as to be easily worked, but it becomes very hard by exposure to the atmosphere. The industry of the inhabitants is not confined to the occupations which the metals and the minerals of the county afford; there are many paper mills on the streams near Hayle, a village remarkable for its extensive smelting works; carpets are manufactured at Truro, and coarse woollen stuffs

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in Callington, Launceston, St. Austle, Bodmin and other towns.

Falmouth.

As a port and a place of trade, Falmouth may be considered the most important town in the county. It consisted only of a few fishing huts about two centuries ago, but its position without the channel, enabling vessels to sail to the south of Europe, and to avoid the gulf of Gascony, have rendered it an important town. Packets sail regularly for the Peninsula, the West Indies and other parts of the world. The port is supposed to occupy the site which Ptolemy assigns to the *Cenionis Ostium*, and according to a tradition, the *Black Rock* near the middle of the entrance was once an island in which the Phenicians carried on a trade in tin with the natives. The bay from its numerous creeks or windings is capable of affording shelter to the whole navy of England. The ancient *Cenio* or the modern Fal gives its name to the town, which is principally composed of a single and well built street nearly a mile in length. The harbour is defended by the two forts of St. Maw and Pendennis, on two small capes about a mile and a half distant from each other. They were both built by Henry the Eighth, but Pendennis was considerably enlarged by Elizabeth; during the civil wars it made an obstinate resistance against Cromwell, whose lines of defence may still be traced at a short distance from the town.

Parliamentary representation.

The parliamentary representation of Cornwall is too remarkable to be passed over in silence; the county and the boroughs send forty-four members to parliament. Elective rights were conferred on different places at different periods, evidently for the purpose of increasing the influence of the crown over the commons. The boroughs from which members are returned, are very insignificant, still all the bribery and corruption that prevail, are insufficient to save the degraded inhabitants from poverty and wretchedness.

Devonshire.

The county of Devon, in size the second in England, lies between two seas, having the Bristol channel on the north and north-west, and the English channel on the south and south-east. It extends to the distance of sixty-

seven miles from the most northern to the most southern point; its breadth from east to west is not less than sixty-four. The Tamar and the Exe are the principal rivers; the first forms the western limit of the county, the second takes its source in the sterile and marshy district of Exmoor; enlarged by several streams, it throws itself into the English channel at Exmouth. The soil and the face of the country are very various; the district from the borders of Dorsetshire to Exeter, comprehending the greater part of the southern coast, is pleasant and fruitful. Such is the mildness of the climate that the myrtle grows without shelter on the shore, and the winters are sometimes not less favourable to invalids than those in the South of Europe. The South-Hams, part of the same tract, has been frequently called the garden of Devonshire; it abounds in picturesque scenery, varied by bold swells and rich vallies. Numerous springs, flowing from the sides of the hills, unite into brooks, and spread luxuriance along their banks.

Dartmoor.

The country extending from the vale of Exeter to the borders of Cornwall, or the greater portion of the western district, consists of about three hundred thousand acres of uncultivated land, in which the bleak and naked morass of Dartmoor occupies more than eighty thousand. The forest of Dartmoor, as its name implies, was once covered with trees, but a few stunted oaks, some mountain ashes and willows are all that grow on it at present. The marshes in the higher parts of Dartmoor, although dangerous to cattle, are valuable on occount of the fuel with which they supply the inhabitants. Sheep and black cattle are the riches of the people, the latter thrive well on the coarse and sour herbage, but the former are of a small size and subject to different diseases.

North Devon.

North Devon extends from Dartmoor to the Bristol channel; in this district the land yields plenty of corn, and the soil is everywhere productive except on the tops of the highest hills; lofty trees are seen on the vallies, and the heights are in many places covered with coppice woods.

Minerals.

The value of the mineral products of Devonshire may be inferred from its geological position; tin was formerly obtained in great quantities, but the mines a.. no long-

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er worked; copper, lead, manganese and gypsum are found in the north-eastern part, or in the neighbourhood of Exmoor; in other places are quarries of marble and stone well adapted for building. The products of industry are serges, shaloons, broad-cloths and blond lace.

Industry.

Towns—Plymouth.

Plymouth in the southern part of the county, was formerly better known by the name of Devonport; it is now a very flourishing town, a well frequented port and an important maritime arsenal. The Sound by means of the break-water, lately erected across it, may afford a safe protection to a large fleet; but a reef of rocks about fourteen miles south-west by south from Plymouth, rendered the access dangerous to ships. It was found very difficult to erect a sufficiently strong light-house on these rocks, both because they are exposed to frequent storms, and because at high water they are covered by the sea; besides, as a foundation for such a building, they offered many disadvantages, which it was necessary to surmount. Three Eddystone light-houses were at different times erected, and all of them were overthrown. The present one, it has been already observed, was built in 1774, under the direction and according to the plan of the celebrated Mr. Smeaton.

Trade.

The principal imports of Plymouth are coal, culm, corn, wine and timber. The various works, that are carried on, the trade it possesses, render it a place of considerable wealth, but it is not less distinguished by its charitable institutions, there are many schools for the poor, several hospitals and alms-houses, a public dispensary and a large asylum for females.

Exeter.

The ancient inhabitants of Devonshire were the same as those of Cornwall; *Iscx*, their principal city, was the *Isca Danmoniorum* in the itinerary of Antonine, it was afterwards called *Excester*, and at a still later period Exeter; its different names indicate its position on the Exe. It was erected into the capital of a diocess by Edward the Confessor in the year 1094, but before that time it contained so many convents that it was known by the name of Monkstown. It consists of four principal streets, which terminate in *Carfax* place, so called from two old Norman words,

signifying four ways. The upper part of the city is defended by an ancient castle, which, it is generally supposed, was built by the west Saxons, although it seems more probable from the name of *Rougemont* that it was the work of the Normans. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, is a magnificent building, but the Lady-Chapel is the only part of the original fabric that remains. Although commenced in the year 932, in the reign of Athelstan, and carried on under different bishops during four hundred years, it appears from its uniformity and the proportions between the different parts, as if the whole had been the work of a single architect. The modern bridge over the Exe might be considered a fine structure, if it were not disfigured by houses on both sides, and by a church which covers a great part of it. An arm of the sea flowed formerly near the walls of Exeter, but the navigation was almost destroyed by one of the earls of Devon.[k] The present haven was constructed in 1697, and by means of flood gates which were then raised, vessels of a hundred and fifty tons can arrive at the quay near the walls of the city. The manufactures of Exeter consist of cloths and woollen stuffs; the serge market is held weekly, and with the exception of that at Leeds, it is the greatest market in England.

Dorsetshire.

The county of Dorset, which is situated on the east of the last, has sometimes been called the garden of England, a name by no means applicable to the whole of it. It is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the south by the English channel, on the west by Devon and Somerset, and on the east by Hampshire. The superficial area is supposed to be equal to 1130 square miles. The northern plains were formerly covered with wood, they are now in a high state of cultivation. A ridge of lofty chalk hills, which extends through the south-eastern coun-

[k] The magistrates of the town having in their official capacity decided that no citizen of Exeter should be allowed to wear the livery of a nobleman within their township, without having first obtained the consent of the mayor and burgesses, one of the earls of Devonshire, offended at this noble spirit of independence in the inhabitants of Exeter, caused large stones and trunks of trees to be thrown into the bed of the Exe, in order to obstruct the navigation between Exeter and Topsham.

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ties terminates in Dorsetshire, at least no considerable beds are found on the west of it. Numerous flocks are fed on these hills and on the downs, which extend to the sea; the number of sheep kept in the county is estimated at 800,000, and the annual export at 150,000. A heathy common passes from the borders of Hampshire to the centre of Dorsetshire, and its want of fertility is amply compensated by the rich vales on the south-western side. A sort of peninsula, formed by the Frome and the sea, has been incorrectly denominated the isle of Purbeck. It has been long famous for its limestone quarries; the coarser sorts are used in paving, the finer take a polish little inferior to marble. Pipe clay is dug in several parts of Purbeck, and much of it is exported from Corfe-Castle to the Staffordshire potteries.

Isle of Purbeck.

Isle of Portland.

The island of Portland, another peninsula, is connected with the land by a long and narrow stripe of sand and gravel. Some notice has already been taken of the calcareous stones, of which the whole of Portland isle is composed; it may be added that the stone is white and durable, easily worked, splits freely in every direction, and well adapted for buildings under water; these qualities render it a very valuable freestone, and great quantities are exported to different parts of England, Ireland and France. A safe road for ships is situated on the north of the isle, but the southern point or Portland Race is one of the most dangerous places in the channel.

Dorchester.

The town of Dorchester, a place of great antiquity, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground above the river Frome. It was in ancient times inhabited by the *Durobrigæ*, who called it *Durnovaria* or the passage of the river. The Romans, who gave it the name of *Durnium*, encompassed it with walls and a deep ditch. Several antiquities have been at different times discovered; a mosaic pavement about four feet below the ground may be considered the most remarkable, but there are also some traces of Roman ways, that terminated in Dorchester. It was formerly a place of some importance on account of its manufactures, which are not so flourishing as they once were. The town is built in the direction of the four cardinal points, the houses

are of stone, the streets are all paved and well lighted. The prison, perhaps, the finest of the public buildings, can contain only eighty-eight prisoners, but under the same roof are a penitentiary and a house of correction.

Poole.

The seaport of Poole, the only other place that requires to be mentioned in this county, rose into importance some centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. It now contains more than seven thousand inhabitants; it sends many vessels every year to Newfoundland, they carry out provisions and different commodities, and return laden with fish for Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Somersetshire.

The maritime county of Somerset is bounded on the north by the Bristol channel; it is about sixty-eight miles in length from east to west, and forty-eight from north to south. It contains more than a million of acres, of which upwards of 400,000 are arable. Few counties exhibit so great a variety of soil and situation. The north-eastern part abounds with rocks, and is intersected by the Mendip hills, a lofty mineral tract; the rivers unite near the centre, and form marshes and fens. The Quantock hills, many downs and heaths occupy the western side, and the bleak and sterile region of Exmoor extends from the north-western extremity. The southern part towards Dorsetshire is high but well cultivated; lastly, vallies of great fertility are scattered in different parts of the county.

Agricultural produce, minerals, &c.

Cheese, not inferior to any in the kingdom, is made in the village of Chedder, and many cattle nearly equal in size to those of Lincolnshire, are bred in the luxuriant meadows near the sources of the Parret. The mineral riches of the county are more important; the Mendip hills afford abundance of coal, lead and calamine. The coal is consumed in Bath, Wells, Frome and other places in the neighbourhood. The lead is mostly exported, and converted on account of its hardness into shot and bullets. The calamine is conveyed to Bristol and other towns, where it is used in making brass.

Canals.

The conveyance of goods has been facilitated by water communications; the Exe and the Thone are connected by a canal which passes from Tiverton to Taunton; another extends from Bristol to Bath, and the Somersetshire coal

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canal joins by means of its two branches those of the Kennet and Avon.

Wells.

The small city of Wells, which is now a joint bishop's see with Bath, derives its name from a neighbouring spring,—St. Andrew's Well. It took its origin from a collegiate church built by king Ina in the year 704; it was afterwards raised to its present dignity, and the cathedral, one of the most ornamented structures of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, was founded in the thirteenth century. The town is pleasantly situated under the Mendip hills, but it does not contain more than six thousand inhabitants.

Bath.

Bath, a more ancient and a more important city, lies on the north-east of Wells, at the distance of about nineteen miles. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills that are intersected by the Avon, which encircles a great part of Bath, and continues navigable onwards to Bristol. The Kennet and Avon canal, which falls into the same river at Bath, completes the inland water communication with the metropolis, through Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somerset and Gloucester, to Bath and Bristol. Bath claims a higher antiquity than any other town in England, and it is remarkable that all the ancient names which have been handed down by tradition, bear some allusion to the quality of its waters. Antiquaries have traced their discovery, with greater ingenuity than truth, to Bladud, son of Lud, eighth king of the Britons, in a direct line from Brute or Brutus, the grandson of Æneas. The springs continued unknown, however, before the arrival of the Romans. The fine situation of Bath, the mildness of the air, the hills which tower above it, and the streams that water the valley, attracted the notice of the Romans, and induced them to found a city, which was often the residence of their governors, and sometimes of their emperors. The city was built in the form of a quadrangle, extending about four hundred yards from east to west, and nearly as many from north to south. It was fortified by a wall twenty feet in height, sixteen in breadth at the base, and not more than eight at the top. The angles were supported by strong towers, and a gate was erected at each extremity of the two principal streets,

by which the town was intersected and divided into four parts. The name of *Aquæ Solis* indicated the heat and efficacy of the thermal springs; and the magnificence of the Roman works may be traced in the ruins of the baths, which were discovered near the centre of the city in the year 1775. The virtue of the springs has been acknowledged both for external applications, and internally as a medicine; the highest range of the thermometer reaches to 170° of Farenheit. The town has long been a place of great concourse, and such is the reputation of its waters, that it has become of late years, next to the metropolis, the principal resort for the nobility, the wealthy and the indolent. It surpasses every other town in England, in the elegance and splendour of its buildings, but their greatest ornaments consist perhaps in the materials with which they are constructed,—the white stone that abounds in the neighbourhood. In former times Bath was situated in a valley, and the reflexion of the sun's rays from the white soil rendered it very hot in summer, but as it became enlarged, houses were built on the steep northern side of the valley, tier rose above tier, and the whole affords at present a singular and striking aspect.[1]

Buildings, charitable institutions.

The city is divided into four parishes, and in one of them is situated the abbey church, the finest edifice in Bath, its architecture is of the florid Gothic, the great number of its windows has been considered a defect; there are not fewer than fifty-six, on this account it has been sometimes called the lantern of England. Of its various charitable institutions, the most deserving of notice is the general hospital for patients from every part of the kingdom, who are likely to be benefited by the use of the waters. Other institutions of the same sort, societies of which the end is to provide for the wants of the poor, or to meliorate their condition, prove that charity is not incompatible with gaiety, or even with dissipation.

Bristol.

Although the next town, we have to mention, is not so important as it once was, still it derives its importance from its commerce. The trade of Bristol, long second

[1] Aiken's England Delineated.

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only to that of London, is now surpassed by other towns, more distinguished for the enterprise and activity of their inhabitants. Bristol stands at the confluence of the Avon and the Frome, at the distance of about ten miles from the place where the Avon discharges itself into the Severn. Although only a small portion of it is situated in the northern confines of the county, and although the greater part of it belongs to Gloucestershire, it may be here described, because it was included in Somersetshire before it formed a separate jurisdiction. The effects of the tide, or the height to which it raises the waters, enable vessels of considerable burden to arrive at the quay of Bristol; but its trade is mainly supported by its extensive inland communications with the Severn and all its branches, the Avon, the Wye and many other rivers. It thus possesses the export and import trade of a considerable part of the kingdom, and has thus an outlet for its varied manufactures. As to its foreign trade, it is principally carried on with the West Indies; it furnishes employment to a great many ships, they carry clothing and different articles to the inhabitants, and bring back colonial produce, which gives rise in its turn to different branches of industry. Of these the most important are the sugar-refineries, that serve for the supply of Wales and all the western counties in England. The other manufactures are different sorts of glass, copper and brass, white-lead, gun-powder and earthen-ware. There are besides works for smelting lead, and making shot, iron founderies, tin-works, rolling and slitting mills, all of them affording valuable articles for exportation.

Bristol, it may be added, is a place of great antiquity; it appears to have been founded by the Britons; it was the *Brightstowe* or pleasant city of the Saxons. The unfortunate Stephen was imprisoned in the castle of the same city after his defeat by the empress Maud. It owed its prosperity to Edward III., who made it a staple for wool; since his time it has been one of the great commercial cities in England;[m] lastly, it was raised into the

[m] Lardner's Cyclopedia, vol. i.

seat of a diocess in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The Bristol and Matlock mineral waters are of the same quality, their principal ingredients being chalk, *lapis calcareus* and *calaminaris*. It is affirmed, on very respectable authority, that a singular phenomenon took place at these wells, in November 1775, during the great earthquake at Lisbon; the water became suddenly as red as blood, and so turbid that it could not be drunk; at the same time the water of a common well near Kingswood, turned as black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight.[n]

Eminent men.

Before leaving the county of Somerset, it may be remarked that it has given birth to several eminent men. The famous friar Bacon, one of the earliest philosophers, who appears to have been acquainted with the secret of making gun-powder, and who veiled the interpretation of it in an enigma, was born at Ilchester in the year 1214. Cudworth, the well known author of the Intellectual System, and the great Locke, were natives of the same county, the one of Aller, and the other of Wrington. Fielding, one of the best of the English novelists, was born at Sharpham, and Bristol was the birth-place of the unfortunate Chatterton. To these names may be added those of Cabot, Dampier and Rodney.

Gloucestershire.

The county of Gloucester, partly contiguous on the south to that of Somerset, is naturally divided into three very different districts, the eastern, the middle and the western. The first or the Coteswold, the largest of the three, is about 200,000 acres in superficial extent. Although a high and bleak tract, it is well adapted for rearing sheep; a short fine grass is produced in many places, and saintfoin, which has been much cultivated, is used both for hay and pasture. The native sheep were of a small light sort with a very fine but scanty fleece; the breed has been greatly altered by mixtures from other counties; the carcass is heavier, a greater quantity of wool, but of a coarser quality, is now obtained. The Stroudwater hills, adjacent to the Coteswold, sink gradually into the Vale or middle

[n] Capper's Topographical Dictionary, article Bristol.

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district, which borders on the Severn. The soil is mostly of a fertile loam, and the pastures furnish the cheese for which the county is celebrated, and of which 12,000 tons are annually exported. The same district is crossed by the Stroud-canal, that connects the Thames with the Severn, and opens a direct communication with every part of the kingdom. The forest of Dean, which once afforded timber for the English navy, occupies the greater part of the western or smallest district. The same forest and that of Kingswood are now mostly cleared of trees; the land is restored to cultivation, and both of them contain iron, coal and limestone; in the latter, different iron-works have been erected; in both, a hundred and fifty coal mines have been opened, and their produce is consumed in the neighbouring country and manufactories. The same part of Gloucestershire abounds with orchards; the styre-apple is converted into cider, and the perry made in the district, is said to form the basis of most of the champagne that is sold in the metropolis.

Gloucestershire was inhabited in ancient times by the *Dobuni*, who distinguished themselves by their resistance against the Romans; even in the present day it affords ample materials for antiquarian research. The antiquities of Woodchester have already been ably illustrated by Mr. Lysons. Camps, stations and other remains of Roman times may be traced in different parts of the county.

Gloucester.

Gloucester, the capital of the county, and a very ancient town, was the *Caer-Clovi* of the Britons; at a later period the Saxons gave it the name of *Gleaucestre*, from two British words, *glaw*, fair, and *caer*, a city. It was made a borough by King John, and a corporation by Henry III. Edward I. held a parliament in the same place, and several useful laws were enacted, that have been since called the statutes of Gloucester. Richard the Third, the famous duke of Gloucester, gave the city his sword and cap of maintenance, and erected it into a county with jurisdiction over the adjacent hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton. These privileges continued in force until the restoration, when the walls were razed to the ground, because the inhabitants had shut their gates against Charles the First.

Before the memorable siege it sustained in 1643, it contained eleven churches, but at that period six of them were demolished; they have not since been rebuilt. The remains of abbeys and monasteries are scattered over the neighbourhood; they were at one time so numerous as to give rise to the monkish proverb, *As sure as God 's in Gloucester.*[o]

The abbey church was raised into a cathedral by Henry the Eighth; it has been often repaired, and partly rebuilt, so that it combines the architecture of different ages. It is more than 420 feet in length, and 144 in width. A majestic tower, 198 feet in height, rises from the centre of the building. The interior has a solemn and imposing aspect, and the cloisters are not inferior to any in the English cathedrals. Among the various monuments contained in it, the most remarkable are those of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and the unfortunate Edward the Second; the former is of wood, and the latter of alabaster; from its perfect execution, it is supposed to have been the work of an Italian artist.

Industry and manufactures.

Although ill-peopled in proportion to its size, Gloucester possesses many natural and artificial advantages for commerce; it is situated about thirty miles from the junction of the Severn with the Bristol channel; it is connected with the great system of canal navigation in the north, and it is united by means of the Stroudwater canal with the eastern counties. The principal manufactories are those of hemp and cordage, wool-stapling and pin-making; the last of these is not the least important, it has been estimated that pins to the amount of L.20,000 are sometimes sent in the course of a week to London; thus the value of this single branch of industry may be easily computed.

Mineral waters.

Cheltenham and Clifton in the same county have become flourishing places from the great number of strangers that repair to their mineral springs, which belong to the saline and chalybeate class, of the same sort and by no means superior to those of Gloucester.

Stroud

The small market town of Stroud, about ten miles

[o] Cappen, idem, ibid.

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the south-east of Gloucester, may be mentioned on account of the industry of its inhabitants. It is situated on the ridge of a declivity near the confluence of the Frome and the Sladewater, and it has long been considered the centre of the cloth manufactory in the county. Of the 8000 individuals that form its population, the greater number are engaged in trade, particularly in making cloth. The water is celebrated for imparting a scarlet dye and other grain colours; for this reason perhaps, cloth manufactories have been extended upwards of twenty miles along the river, and many fulling mills have been erected on its banks. Cirencester, the *Corinium* of Ptolemy, and the *Durocornovium* of Antoninus, once a place of great importance, still famous for its antiquities, is now little better than a village; its inhabitants find employment in making edge-tools, in stapling wool, and in manufacturing carpets.

Cirencester

Berkely.

The small town of Berkely was the birth-place of the celebrated Jenner, but no monument has been erected to announce the honour which it claims, or to record his invaluable discovery. The castle in the neighbourhood of the town, the residence of the Berkely family, has been the scene of various events in early history, the most memorable was the murder of Edward II. in 1327.

Wilts.

The inland county of Wilts is contiguous on the north and north-west to Gloucestershire, on the west to Somersetshire, on the south to Dorsetshire and Hampshire, on the south-east and north-east to the last county and Berks. It may be readily inferred from what has been already mentioned, that its boundaries are almost wholly artificial; in figure it bears some resemblance to an ellipsis of which the longer axis is from north to south.

Face of the country, soil, rivers, &c.

The face of the country, and the quality of the soil are very different in the two great divisions of Wiltshire. The soil of South Wilts exhibits a certain degree of uniformity, the hills are composed of chalk; silex, the usual accompaniment of that substance, appears in most places. The sides of the hills from which it has been washed, consist of a chalky loam; flints abound in the lower parts, and the centre of the vallies through which the rivulets run, is covered with a stratum of broken flints, and

black earth deposited from the neighbouring hills. The declivities which have been most washed, are barren and unfruitful, the more level places and the vallies which have been least exposed to the rapid streams, are the most productive in the district. The Wiltshire downs are situated in the same part of the county, they may be divided into the Marlborough downs and Salisbury plain, which is equal in superficial extent to more than 500,000 acres. Vast flocks of sheep, accompanied by solitary shepherds, wander over this immense plain, in some respects the most remarkable in England. The soil in North Wilts is less uniform; the under stratum in a large portion of it is formed by a loose and irregular mass of flat broken stones, which the country people call corn-grate, and which extends without interruption through the north-west part of Wiltshire. It is covered with an upper stratum of red calcareous loam, known by the name of stone-brash, from the loose stones with which it is mixed. A vein of excellent gravel, covered with rich loam, runs in a broken line from Tytherton through Christian-Malford to Somerton; the richest part of it is situated in the neighbourhood of Dantzey. A hard rock of bastard-limestone, on which the soil is by no means fruitful, extends with little interruption through the remainder of the county. Bradon forest, however, forms an exception; a cold iron clay rises to the surface, and of so poor a quality, that the term Bradon land has become proverbial in the county for a barren and ungrateful soil.[p] Wiltshire is watered by the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon and several other rivers. The Deverill, like the Mole in Surrey, loses itself more than a mile, and appears again in the neighbourhood of Warminster.

Towns.

Salisbury.

Salisbury, the see of a bishop, and the capital of the county, is situated on the Upper Avon, by which and its tributary streams it is nearly surrounded. The cathedral, a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the thirteenth century, is a very uniform and regular edifice; its spire reckoned at more than four hundred feet, is higher than that of any other English cathedral. The small

[p] Davis' Agricultural Report of Wiltshire.

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Amesbury, —Stonehenge.

town of Amesbury may be mentioned as the birth-place of the great Addison, and also on account of its vicinity to Stonehenge, from which it is not more than two miles distant. It is perhaps impossible to determine the origin of this stupendous structure, it is most probably the remains of a druidical temple. Seventeen huge stones, still erect, and seven others lying on the ground form the outer circle of the fabric. The inner circle, about eight feet from the outer, consists of nineteen stones, eight of which have fallen. The circumference between the two circles is about three hundred feet; the stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from six to seven broad, and about three in thickness. The whole appears to have been encompassed with a trench, in which the remains of three entrances may still be traced. Around it are many tumuli, and in some of them human skeletons, urns, armour and weapons have been discovered. Independently of the purposes for which they were erected, it is difficult to imagine the means by which the early inhabitants, ignorant of machinery and the mechanical powers, could have transported such masses to a solitary plain. A Roman camp at no great distance from it, is defended on both sides by the Avon.

Representation, Industry.

Wiltshire possesses an undue proportion of parliamentary boroughs, from these and from the county not fewer than thirty-four members are returned. The towns are more important for their industry than the number of their inhabitants. Wilton is famous for its carpets, Salisbury for its cutlery and woollen stuffs. The inhabitants of Devizes, Bradford, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury and all the adjacent towns from Chippenham to Heytesbury, are occupied in woollen manufactories, principally of fine cloths. There are indeed few villages in which some branch of industry is not carried on. The same county participates in the advantages of inland navigation; the canals, by which it is intersected, are those of the Thames and Severn, the Kennet and Avon, the Wiltshire and Berkshire, the Salisbury and Southampton.

Hampshire.

Hampshire, Hants or the county of Southampton was in ancient times inhabited by the *Regni* and the *Belgæ*, by whom, it is supposed, the city of Winchester was founded.

The county is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey and Sussex, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It might be compared to a square, were it not for a triangular projection at the south-west extremity. Exclusively of this portion, it is about forty-two miles in length, and thirty-eight in breadth. Hampshire is distinguished as an agricultural, although its sea-coast renders it also an important maritime and commercial county. There are different kinds of soil, but chalk forms the principal ingredient of the greater part; extensive and fertile marshy lands reach to the neighbourhood of the sea. The borders of Dorsetshire are covered with sterile heaths, but abundant crops are raised on those of Berkshire. The products of the county are excellent wheat, barley and the ordinary leguminous plants; hops, which have been much cultivated of late years, may also be reckoned among its staple commodities.

Forests.

The forests in Hampshire, although formerly more extensive than at present, are too remarkable to be passed over in silence; the principal are Alice-Holt and Wolmer, East-Bere and the New-Forest. The first, situated in the eastern part of the county, is bounded by the river Wye; the second lies in the neighbourhood of Portsdown, and is not less in superficial extent than 16,000 acres; the last or the largest received the name of the New Forest, because it was added to the others by William the Conqueror, whose injustice in dispossessing the inhabitants of their lands and houses, was supposed to have been avenged by the casual deaths of his sons Richard and William Rufus, and his grandson Henry within its precincts. It stretches from Godshill to the sea, and the space which it occupies is equal to more than 92,000 acres. The forest was principally valuable on account of the timber with which it supplied the navy, but of late years, the trees fit for that purpose, have decreased in number.

Isle of Wight.

The isle of Wight, situated at the eastern entrance of Stadland bay, has long been considered one of the most delightful residences in Britain; it is twenty-two miles in length, by twelve and a half in breadth; it contained in 1820, 31,166 inhabitants. The climate is very mild, the

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land, rich and fruitful, and some of the sites, remarkable for their beauty; on that account it has been much frequented during the fine season. The mineral products of the island are numerous, chalk is used as a manure, limestone, fullers-earth and two kinds of ochre are exported. It has four sides which are nearly rectilinear, the two northern front England, and the two others the open sea. It forms a natural shelter to the flourishing ports and excellent roads from which Hampshire derives so much importance.

Southampton.

Southampton-Water, a large and deep haven in which the largest vessels may sail, lies opposite the projecting angle formed by the two northern sides of the Isle of Wight. It receives the waters of several rivers, among others, the Anton, the Itchin and the Test. Southampton is built on its shore at the confluence of the Test and Itchin; it was formerly considered the chief town in Hampshire, which is still called the county of Southampton; it contains at present 13,353 inhabitants, and reckons about 187 ships, measuring more than 10,000 tons. It was on the shore near Southampton, that king Canute gave his flatterers a memorable reproof, by showing that all his power yielded to the immutable laws of nature; it was at the same place that Henry the Fifth collected his forces for the conquest of France. The present inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in timber, hemp and tallow with the north of Russia; in wine and fruit with Portugal; in iron, lead, coal and glass with Wales, Newcastle and different parts of England. The shipowners send a number of vessels every year to the Newfoundland fisheries, and a regular communication is established between Cherbourg and Southampton, by means of packets.

Portsmouth.

But Portsmouth is by far the most important maritime town in the county, nay in some respects, in the kingdom. Situated on the western side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of the bay termed Portsmouth harbour, it consists of the old town of Portsmouth, surrounded with walls and fortifications, and the new town of Portsea, which was only begun about a century ago. As it was found impracticable to enlarge Portsmouth on account of the walls by which it is enclosed, it has become in consequence less populous

than Portsea; they may be said, however, to form a single town. The harbour is superior in size, depth and security to any other in the kingdom; it is not much broader at its entrance than the Thames at London, but it gradually expands into a great width, and into several channels, which may afford a safe shelter and anchorage to almost the whole British navy. The spacious roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where a thousand ships of the line may ride in security, forms a great addition to its harbour. The natural advantages of its position have rendered Portsmouth, the great naval arsenal of England, and the principal station of the British fleet. The same place has been rendered impregnable by works of art, which were begun at a very early period, continued at distant intervals, and not completed before the reign of George the Third. It is the seat of a naval college and a school of naval architecture, of which the governor is the first lord of the admiralty. The dock-yards are the most complete in the world, within them are contained all kinds of naval and military stores, and all the necessary manufactories for the supply of naval equipments. Some of these works or manufactories may be mentioned. The ropery is a spacious building, three stories high, fifty-four feet broad, and a hundred and ninety-four long; the strongest cables are made there, and the labour has been much simplified by the use of machinery. The rigging-house and sail-loft are fine structures, the former occupying nearly 600 feet in length, and sixty in width, the two latter 400 feet. The two hemp-houses and the two sea-store houses form a line of building 800 feet long. The tarring house and the other appendages of the ropery are on the same scale. The anchor-forge, a vast building in which anchors weighing a hundred cwts. are wrought, may remind a stranger of the fables concerning the work-shop of Vulcan; on approaching it, the ear is stunned with tremendous noise; it is impossible to examine it minutely without admiring the various substitutes, which ingenuity has devised for the abridgment of labour. Contiguous to the forge are an iron-mill, a copper-mill and a refinery, in which the old copper is remelted and rolled, and where cast-bolts, gudgeons and other articles of the same metal are made. The

Harbour.

Naval manufactories.

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wood-mills front the northern dock, the machinery is moved by steam, and that for making blocks, is perhaps as curious and worthy of attention as any in Portsmouth. The gun-wharf is an immense depot for guns, carronades and mortars, with shot and shells of every weight and size. The victualling-office, situated in the Portsmouth division of the town, comprehends several extensive ranges of building, among others, a large store-house that occupies the whole length of a street, and serves as a repository of the provisions and liquors that are used in the navy. The grain for the consumption of the mariners and the troops is ground at the king's mill on the Portsea side; it is turned by a stream of salt water, admitted from the harbour at full tide, and let off at low water. Such are some of the public works at Portsmouth, from them a stranger may derive some notion of the resources of a great nation. It may be added that during the last war more than four thousand workmen were constantly employed in the dock-yards.

Fareham.

Fareham at the head of Portsmouth harbour, has become a place of consequence from its connexion with the town. Sloops and smaller vessels are built in it, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn and coals.

Gosport.

Gosport at the mouth of the same harbour, is a populous town, inhabited chiefly by sailors and artificers. It contains a large naval hospital, extensive barracks, docks and wharfs for merchant vessels. The produce of the neighbouring country supplies in part the demand created by the government establishments in these places and in Portsmouth.

Winchester.

The ancient city of Winchester is the only other place in Hampshire, that requires to be mentioned. It was the capital of the whole country during the reign of the Saxon king Egbert, it became at a later period the great emporium of the wool trade, but it is long since its commerce has fallen into decay. It declined after the dissolution of its monastery by Henry the Eighth, and it suffered greatly in the course of the civil wars. It stands on the eastern declivity of a hill above the river Itchen; it seems to have derived its original name of *Caer Gwent* or the *White City*,

from the chalky cliffs which surround it. Although the streets are spacious and well aired, Winchester has the appearance of an ancient city. The cathedral is as remarkable for the antiquity of its foundation, as for the splendour of its architecture. It occupies probably the site of a building raised by the zeal and piety of the Saxons. It was much altered and improved in succeeding ages, and bishop Fox rebuilt it according to its present form in the sixteenth century. The length of the building is 545 feet; and among the distinguished prelates of Winchester, may be mentioned William of Wykeham, Waynfleet, Fox and cardinal Beaufort, whose shrines are works of great magnificence and beauty. Cathedral.

The college of Winchester, founded by William of Wykeham, has now become one of the great public schools in England. The building is divided by two courts; the entrance to one of them is under a large gate-way, adorned with busts of the founder and Edward the Third; the other is admired for its niches and pinnacled canopies: the chapel and hall, which form the south wing, are supported by massive buttresses. The college is founded for a warden, ten fellows, seventy scholars, three chaplains, six choristers with masters and subordinate officers. A building has been erected on the west of it for students not on the foundation. Although our limits prevent us from mentioning the other public buildings in Winchester, it may be remarked that the chapel of the ancient castle contains what is denominated Arthur's Round Table, one of the few memorials, whether counterfeit or real, that still remains in England of chivalrous times. College.

The isle of Wight, it has already been observed, is under the civil jurisdiction of Hampshire; it is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Mede, which rises in the southern angle, and discharges itself at the northern extremity of the island; hence the divisions of east and west Medina. The southern coast is edged with steep cliffs of chalk and limestone, hollowed out in many places into caverns. In the neighbourhood of St. Lawrence, a large tract has fallen from the summit, and formed the romantic ledge, known by the name of the Undercliff. The west- Isle of Wight—towns.

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ern side is fenced with ridges of rocks; the most remarkable are those which from their sharp extremities, have been called the Needles. The safe roadstead of St. Helens is situated off the eastern side of the island.

Newport.

Newport, the principal town, is a place of considerable population. The work-people are employed in the manufacture of starch and hair-powder, and also in making bis-

Carysbrook Castle.

cuit for the navy. Carysbrook castle, at a short distance from Newport, was in former times an important fortress; it has now become the residence of the governor of the island. It was rendered memorable as the place where Charles the First was confined more than a year, while a prisoner of the parliament. The former importance of the borough of Yarmouth, now little better than a fishing village, is attested by its privilege of returning two members to parliament.

Sussex.

The county of Sussex forms a long stripe of land on the southern coast; it is bounded on the north by Surrey and Kent; on the south by the English channel, which together with Kent, forms also its narrow eastern boundary, and on the west by Hampshire. It measures more than seventy miles from east to west; its mean breadth is less than twenty; it is equal in superficial extent to 1461 square miles. It is divided into six rapes, a division peculiar to Sussex; the western are Chichester, Arundel and Bramber; the eastern are Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings; these are again subdivided into sixty-five hundreds.

Soil and products.

The soil varies between chalk, clay, loam, sand and gravel, according as each of these substances predominates. The northern and middle portions are of the same nature, and may be said to form a continuation of the wealds in Kent; they were formerly wholly covered with forests, and although many of them have been destroyed, the country still abounds with lofty trees; indeed the oaks of Sussex are said to be better and more numerous than those of most counties; they succeed best in the stiff clay on the wealds; the chalk-hills are equally noted for their beech trees.

A ridge of hills, extending in a north-westerly direction, is composed of gritstone, limestone and iron-ore. A rich

tract of arable and meadow land forms a narrow belt below the middle of the county; beyond it are the downs, a range of green open hills, affording excellent pasture to sheep. It is in this tract, between Lewes and the sea, that the South Down sheep are reared. Different parts of Sussex are equally famous for their cattle, and in no other county are so many oxen used in agriculture. There were at one time many iron works in the same county, and much charcoal was used in smelting the ore; in this way the woods were gradually diminished. The same branch of industry is now abandoned; the works, from the comparatively late improvements in smelting the metal with pit coal, are now confined to the counties, which abound both in the cheaper fuel and in iron-ore. The products of Sussex are hops, corn, wool, cattle and timber, marl and limestone.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are the Adur, the Arun and the Ouse, a name common to other streams in England. They rise in the northern part of the county, and after dividing the chalk hills into four or five different portions, discharge themselves into the Channel; the first at Newhaven, the second near Shoreham, and the third at Little-Hampton. Although by no means large, they have been of the greatest utility in affording connecting points to the different canals which have been undertaken or are already completed.

Towns.

Chichester.

There are few populous towns in Sussex, and the most important are situated at a short distance from the sea. Chichester, the capital, is the seat of a diocess, which was transferred to it from Selsey in the reign of William the Conqueror. The cathedral having been destroyed by fire, a second was built in the twelfth century, which has been at different times enlarged and repaired. It is an elegant Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, with a spire nearly three hundred feet in height. The town consists principally of four broad and well paved streets, that intersect each other at right angles; it claims some degree of antiquity, for it is said to have been founded by Cessa, the second king of the south Saxons. Traces of an earlier period may be observed in the neighbourhood. A Roman pavement was discovered in Chichester in 1727; and the

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Brell, near the city, is the site of a Roman camp, supposed to have been raised by Vespasian, and which from the nature of the soil, must have been a work of considerable difficulty. The finely situated town of Arundel on the Arun, was formerly ranked with the strong places in England; it possesses a harbour, where many small vessels are loaded with timber for the dock-yards.

Horsham.

Horsham on a branch of the same river, near the Surrey border, derives its name from Horsa, the brother of Hengist, by whom it is said to have been founded. It is now a populous borough, in which the spring assizes are held; it is also the seat of the county jail, a modern and commodious building. Extensive barracks, and a large magazine of arms are situated in the neighbourhood.

Lewes.

Lewes, on the river Ouse, one of the few populous places in the county, has become important from the industry of its inhabitants, from its cannon founderies, its corn and paper mills. It was the scene of a destructive battle between Henry the Third and the barons, in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner.

Hastings.

Although Hastings is still the first in rank of the Cinque Ports, it has fallen into decay; it now possesses a wretched harbour; and the only method by which ships can be secured from the waves, is by drawing them on the beach. It may also be mentioned on account of its connexion with a remarkable event in English history. William the Conqueror is supposed to have landed with his fleet near Pevensey, and, after burning his ships, to have assembled his army at Hastings, whence he marched to battle in an adjacent plain. Harold lost his crown and his life; fifteen thousand of the victors, and many more of the vanquished, were slain.

Brighton.

It is not many years since Brightelmstone or Brighton was inhabited by fishermen; it has now become a populous town, and a place of fashionable resort in the summer season. The preference given to it for sea-bathing was derived from its vicinity to the metropolis, and from its healthful situation; but the principal cause of the great extension of Brighton, must be attributed to the choice made of it as a summer residence by George the Fourth, when

prince regent, in consequence of which a marine pavilion was built at a vast expense. In conformity to an act passed in 1821, a long and convenient chain suspension-pier for the improvement of the harbour was erected. Brighton is much benefitted by the numerous travellers to France, embarking from it by the steam-packets to Dieppe, and proceeding onwards through Rouen to Paris, the distance by land being much shorter than from Calais. It was from Brighton that Charles the Second embarked to France, after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

Eminent men.

Two individuals, who have shed a lustre on English literature, were natives of Sussex. Collins was born in Chichester about the year 1720. The great and unfortunate Otway, without a rival in the pathetic, was born at Tooting in 1651; he died of want in 1685.

Kent.

Kent, the next county we shall mention, is about sixty-three miles long, and nearly forty broad. The whole area is about 1537 square miles, or 983,680 acres; of these, about 500,000 are arable, and 300,000 pasture lands; the remainder consists of hop grounds, woods and marshes. The soil is different in different parts of the county. The land in the immediate vicinity of the Thames is low and marshy; but chalky heights rise at no great distance from its banks. A hard and unfruitful soil extends to the north-eastern extremity, and thence round to Dover, forming the lofty white cliffs which bound the island, and exhibiting from sea that striking appearance, from which the ancient name of Albion was derived. The southern part of Kent, or the Weald is a flat woody tract, of a clayey soil, fruitful but unwholesome on account of its great moisture. The midland and western districts are intersected by hills and dales, arable and pasture lands, equal in fertility to any part of England.

Kent is almost entirely an agricultural county; it abounds in corn; its other products are large oxen, pigs, hops, fruit, particularly cherries, apples and filberts, with which the London market is supplied; wood and madder for dyeing, samphire, hemp and oak timber. The manufactures are of secondary importance. Dartford and Feversham, however, are famed for their powder-mills;

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Maidstone and Dover for their paper-mills. One of the largest flour-mills in the kingdom is to be seen in Canterbury; and there are also in the same place, silk, cotton, and worsted manufactories. The art of bleaching and printing calicoes furnishes employment to many in the neighbourhood of Crayford. Iron furnaces, copperas and salt-works have been erected in different parts of the Wealds; lastly, a great quantity of coarse cloth for packing hops, is made in several parts of the county.

Dover.

The sea-coast, the Downs, the dangerous Goodwin Sands and other places, illustrative of the physical geography of Kent, have been already mentioned, but no notice has been taken of some of the remarkable towns in the county, and of these the number is sufficiently great. Dover, at no great distance from the South Foreland, is nearer the continent than any other of the British ports, the breadth of the Channel between it and Calais being only seven leagues; it is on that account much frequented by the travellers who visit France; for their accommodation not fewer than thirty regular packets have been established, and many of them are steam-vessels. The town appears to have been a place of some consequence in the earliest times; it was the *Dour* of the Britons, the *Dubris* of the Romans, and the *Dovre* of the Saxons. It is mentioned in history as a place of the greatest importance at so early a period as the Norman conquest; in a later age it was often called the *Clavis et Repagulum totius Regni.* The ancient castle is by some supposed to have been built by Julius Cæsar, others believe that it was founded by Claudius. It was long deemed impregnable; but in the reign of Charles the First, Drake, a zealous republican, formed a plan to seize the garrison. Accompanied at midnight by ten or twelve men, they reached by means of ropes and scaling ladders, the top of the high cliff without being discovered. Having despatched the sentinel, they threw open the gates; and the garrison, who were in the utmost confusion, supposing themselves to be attacked by superior numbers, surrendered this important castle to a handful of desperate men. The recent improvements connected with the fortress are the subterranean works and casements, capable of con-

taining 2000 men. The town consists of two parts, the upper of which is called the Town, and the other the Pier, they are connected by Snaresgate, a long and narrow street, so named from the lofty rocks that overhang it, and menace the inhabitants with destruction.

Pile of bones.

A remarkable pile of dry bones, twenty-eight feet in length, six in breadth, and eight in height, is to be seen at some leagues westward of Dover, under the church of Hythe. According to an inscription, it appears to be the remains of Danes and Britons, who were slain in battle near the place, before the invasion of William the Conqueror. The principal canal in the county is a military work, constructed along Romney marsh, in the neighbourhood of Hythe. It is thirty-two yards in width and six in depth, with a raised bank or breast-work to defend the soldiers. Although Hythe has fallen into decay by the filling up of its harbour, it retains the privilege of sending two representatives. The same may be said of Romney, its harbour is destroyed, but in its corporation, consisting of twenty-one persons, is vested the right of returning two members.

Hythe and Romney.

Sandwich.

The ancient town of Sandwich was once a flourishing port, but from the influx of sand, the harbour is only accessible to small coasting vessels. After its prosperity was destroyed, many refugees from the Low-Countries repaired to it, they established manufactories of baize and other cloths in the town. Among these emigrants were some gardeners, who finding the neighbouring land well adapted for the cultivation of vegetables, applied their skill to that purpose, and succeeded so well that the vicinity is still distinguished for the production of garden seeds, which with several other products are exported from Sandwich.

Deal.

The seaport of Deal, between the North and South Forelands, contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is supposed to have been the *Dola* of the ancients, where Julius Cæsar landed on his first invasion of Britain. It has no harbour, but the Downs or that part of the sea between the shore and the Godwin Sands, about eight miles in length, and varying in depth from eight to twelve fathoms, afford generally a secure station for vessels. Homeward and outward

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bound ships of war anchor there to put in letters, set passengers on shore, take in provisions, or wait for orders. The coast is defended by batteries and martello towers, constructed during the late war, on eminences which command every access to the shore. The town is not included among the Cinque Ports, it is supposed, however, to depend on Sandwich; the streets in the upper part are spacious and well built, the lower are narrow, irregular, and dirty. The most important institutions are a naval hospital and a house of industry. It was at Deal that Perkin Warbeck, the famous impostor, landed when he personated the Duke of York. The vicinity of the Godwin Sands renders the frequent service of pilots indispensable, and those of Deal are distinguished for their boldness and activity, qualities which they have acquired by often assisting vessels in distress.

Of the inland towns in Kent, the first in importance is the ancient city of Canterbury, the metropolitan see of all England, the capital of the county, the *Caer-Kent* of the Britons, and the *Durovernum* of the Romans. It is situated in a pleasant valley, between hills of moderate height, watered by numerous springs, and by the Stour, which divides itself into several small streams, and forms different islands, on one of which the western part of the town has been built. Pope Gregory sent a number of Benedictine Monks with Augustine at their head to Ethelbert, king of Kent, for the purpose of converting the king and his people to Christianity. The conversion of Ethelbert took place in the year 597, it was followed by the installation of Augustine as bishop of the see of Canterbury, since that time it has been in possession of the primacy. The strong military causeways leading from Canterbury to Dover and Lymne, as well as many Roman relics and coins which have been discovered in the neighbourhood, attest its importance at an earlier period. The whole city was made over to the bishops by William Rufus; but its reputation for sanctity was greatly increased by the murder of Thomas-a-Becket in 1170. The offerings of kings, nobles and other pilgrims at the shrine of the martyr were so numerous, that the whole church and chapel in which his remains

Early history—Cathedral.

were interred, glittered with jewels. Henry the Eighth seized all these treasures, and by his orders the bones of the saint were burnt to ashes. The present cathedral was commenced about the year 1174, it was not completed until the reign of Henry the Fifth. Kings and princes, among whom are Henry the Fourth and the Black Prince, cardinals and bishops are interred in it. It was much injured during the civil wars, and Cromwell converted it into a stable for his dragoons; it was imperfectly repaired after the Restoration. Built in the form of a double cross, it is about 514 feet in length within the walls, and 178 in breadth; the height of the vaulted roof is equal to 80, and the great tower to 235 feet.

Diocess. Privileges of the archbishop.

The diocess of Canterbury contains 257 parishes, besides chapels in Kent, and about a hundred more in other diocesses; the last are called peculiars from an ancient privilege of the see, by which wheresoever the archbishop had manors or advowsons, the parishes were exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocess, and transferred to that of Canterbury. The archbishop is primate and metropolitan of all England; he is the first peer of the realm, taking precedence of all the great officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood-royal. At coronations, he places the crown on the king's head; and wherever the court may be, the king and queen are his parishioners. The bishop of London is his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his subdean, the bishop of Lincoln his chancellor, and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain.[q]

The city of Canterbury is of an oval shape, and the four principal streets are built in the form of a cross. It is divided into six wards, which are subdivided into 21 streets, 56 lanes and 62 alleys.

Rochester, Chatham.

The Thames bounds the county on the north; the next river in point of size is the Medway, it throws itself into the former near its mouth, between the isles of Grain and Sheppey, at some leagues below Rochester, a town in which the most remarkable structures are a cathedral and

q Capper, idem, ibid.

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a stone bridge 560 feet in length. A long row of buildings on a gentle eminence, called the Bank, unites the town of Rochester with that of Chatham. The last place is well known for its naval arsenal, the large buildings connected with it, and its docks defended by strong and extensive fortifications. The dock-yard is one of the largest in England, and some of the largest ships in the navy have been built in it. The Ordnance Wharf, in which all kinds of naval stores are deposited, is adjacent to these works, and in order that they might be better secured, the Lines, a series of fortifications, were erected according to act of parliament in the year 1758. It was to guard against the danger of an invasion that these fortifications were raised, and if they had been built in the time of de Ruyter, he might have found it impracticable either to destroy the arsenal, or to burn the ships. Although the present town may be said to have been founded by Charles the Second, it is not remarkable for regularity.

On the banks of the Thames, at the distance of eight miles to the east of London, is situated the town of Woolwich. Henry the Eighth rendered it an important place by building a royal dock, that has been gradually enlarged, and is now provided with every convenience for building men-of-war, of which it has sent out many first-rates. But Woolwich is still better known as a royal arsenal, as the principal depository of naval and military ordnance; it contains also an excellent foundery for cannon, and a laboratory for cartridges and all sorts of fire-works. It was selected on that account as a fit place for an academy, or place of education to young men destined to the service of the artillery and engineers. From these buildings and also from extensive artillery barracks, the town has somewhat the appearance of a large fortress.

Military academy.

Greenwich.

Greenwich on the banks of the Thames, and at no great distance from the last town, has several claims to celebrity. It was a royal residence at an early period; a palace was built, and a park enclosed by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and it became afterwards a favourite residence of several sovereigns. It was at Greenwich that Henry the Eighth and his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born.

The palace was in a ruinous state at the time of the Restoration, Charles the Second caused it to be taken down, with the intention of erecting another and more magnificent edifice on its site. One wing of the building was finished in his time, and there the king used occasionally to reside. In the reign of William the Third a design was formed of founding an hospital for aged and disabled seamen; on the recommendation of Sir Christopher Wren, the unfinished palace was enlarged and fitted for the purpose. Such is the origin of Greenwich hospital, one of the finest buildings in England, and sufficiently spacious to contain a thousand pensioners, nurses and boys. The park, intended as an appendage to the palace, was laid out by Le Notre in the reign of Charles the Second; and Greenwich observatory is built on one of its most commanding stations, the site of an old tower erected by Duke Humphry. The eminent men who have filled the office of astronomer royal, have conferred on it a degree of celebrity, and Greenwich is still the first meridian on the English charts. It is necessary to omit several places of secondary importance in the county of Kent. It may be remarked, however, that the naval works at Deptford occupy an extent of 32 acres. The town is watered by the small river Ravensworth, near its junction with the Thames; the works consist of two wet docks, the one single, the other double, three slips, a basin, and two ponds for masts, with store-houses and the various works for anchors, cables, masts, blocks and the other implements of naval architecture. The manor-house of Say's-Court, on the site of the present work-house of St. Nicolas, was the residence of Peter the Great when he worked as a ship-wright at Deptford. It was in the same place that the celebrated Drake was visited in 1581 by queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him the world and a ship for his arms.

Greenwich hospital.

Observatory.

Of Gravesend it is only necessary to remark that it is considered the head of the port of London; it is the place where the outward bound ships remain until they are visited by the custom-house officers, and at which passengers commonly embark and land.

Gravesend.

Kent retains the name of the people who inhabited it in

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the time of Caesar; their territory was then divided into four small kingdoms, which were united during the Heptarchy. The Saxon kings held their court at Canterbury; and after the conquest by the Normans, it was the only kingdom that preserved its ancient laws and usages, of which the most remarkable were gavelkind and a complete exemption from vassalage.

Middlesex.

Although Middlesex may be considerd one of the most important counties in England, it is by no means large, indeed it does not contain more than 282 square miles. It is contiguous to the county of Hertford on the north; it is separated on the east from Essex by the Lea, on the south from Surrey and Kent by the Thames, and on the west from Buckinghamshire by the Coln. It contains about 180,480 acres; 100,000 are pasture, 40,000 are arable, and not fewer than 15,000 are laid out in market gardens for the supply of the metropolis. Much of the clay round London is made into bricks, an acre is said to yield about a million, and their value to amount to L.500. But the greater part of the land has been converted into rich pasturage; there is reason to believe that 8500 milch cows are kept in Middlesex, and 1500 in Kent and Surrey for the supply of the inhabitants of London. To obtain hay for the London market is the principal object of the farmers in the county, and they raise annually on an average a quantity sufficient for 30,000 horses.

Canals.

Middlesex participates in all the advantages of inland navigation. The immense line of canals and rivers, that extend along and across the kingdom, communicate with the Thames and London by means of the Grand Junction, which enters the county from the north at Rickmansworth, and falls into the Thames at Brentford above, and at Limehouse below, the metropolis. Another branch terminates at Paddington on the north-east of the former.

London.

The verdant fields and the woods extending on the banks of the Thames, almost to the gates of London, form a singular contrast with the movement and activity on the river, with unnumbered masts apparently rising from the water. Other signs announce at a greater distance from the metropolis, the capital of a powerful empire, the most populous

city in Europe, the most commercial in the world. The last assertion may be easily confirmed, indeed the proofs of it may appear to be exaggerated. It has been ascertained that the total value of property annually shipped and unshipped on the Thames, is upwards of L.70,000,000; and that in addition to the crews of the vessels, 8000 watermen and 4000 barges are employed in lading and unlading ships. The average number of British ships and vessels always lying in the Thames and docks is about 13,000. It is not less certain that about a thousand steam-vessels sail to and from London in the course of the year. As to the inland trade, 40,000 waggons and other heavy carriages enter or leave the metropolis annually, and the value of the goods, which are thus transported, is not less than L.50,000,000. If L.10,000,000 be added as the value of goods otherwise conveyed to London, of the cattle and sheep driven to it, the annual amount of the trade may be estimated at L.130,000,000. This does not include the various private methods of intercourse with the capital, or the fifteen hundred methods of leaving London by stage coaches and other public conveyances in the course of a day, or the mail coach establishment for the conveyance of passengers, small parcels and letters, the most expeditious mode of travelling ever carried into effect in any country, communicating with every part of the kingdom, and travelling continually day and night at the rate of ten miles an hour.[r] Trade.

The foundation of London is generally believed to have been anterior to the Christian era. According to Tacitus, it was the great mart of British trade and commerce in his time. The Romans called it *Lundinium*: the *Trinobantes*, the *Atrebates* and the other British tribes, *Lundayn*; under the Saxon domination, it received the names of *Londenceaster*, *Lunden-Byrig*, *Lunden-Wye* and lastly London. The history of its successive additions and of the privileges that were conferred on it, is not without interest. In the sixth century it was made the metropolis of Essex, or the kingdom of the East Saxons. It became under History of London.

r Capper's Topographical Dictionary.

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Alfred the capital of England, and the rights which it had obtained from former princes were confirmed by the Conqueror. Henry the First extended its jurisdiction over Middlesex, empowered the inhabitants to choose their sheriff and justiciary among the citizens, but reserved to himself the right of nominating the portreeve or mayor. Not long after the death of the same king, the citizens purchased from his successors, the conservancy of the Thames, and the right of electing their magistrates; lastly, the municipal government of London assumed under Richard the First, if some modifications and additional privileges be excepted, the same form which it has since retained. Thus, during the reign of John, Henry Fitz-Alwyn took the title of mayor, instead of *custos* or *bailiff*, under which titles he had held the same dignity during twenty successive years. In the reign of Edward the First, the city was divided into twenty-four wards, every one of which was governed by a magistrate or alderman, and each ward chose some of the inhabitants as a common council, who were sworn to assist the aldermen with their advice in all public affairs. Edward the Third united the town with the southern bank of the Thames, conferred the title of lord on the mayor, and granted the privilege of having a gold or silver mace carried before him on public occasions. Richard the Second seized the chartered liberties of the city, which were afterwards restored on payment of a heavy penalty.

Streets lighted for first time.

Henry the Fourth conferred additional privileges on the city; but his reign is distinguished by the burning of "obstinate heretics," and by a plague which carried off thirty thousand persons in London. The town was first lighted in the year 1416, by lanterns suspended from cords placed across the streets; the same method is still used in France.

First printing press.

The reign of Edward the Fourth is remarkable for the establishment of the first English printing press by William Caxton in 1472; it was erected, however, in Westminster, not in London. Henry the Eighth not only caused the streets to be paved, but removed va-

rious nuisances, among others, the crowded monastic institutions. The long and prosperous reign of Elizabeth was marked by rapid advances in trade, industry and wealth, more than by improvements or architectural embellishments of the capital. The Exchange, the principal edifice erected during the reign, was built by a merchant, not by the queen. In 1588, when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada, the city raised ten thousand troops, fitted out sixteen of the largest ships in the river Thames, and defrayed the charge both of men and ships during the time they continued in the queen's service. In 1615, the sides of the principal streets, which had been formerly covered with pebbles or gravel, were laid with flag-stones. Two years before that period, in 1613, the New River was made to communicate with London by Sir Hugh Middleton, an undertaking worthy of a sovereign.[s] While Charles the First was actually opposing the liberties of his subjects, he granted the citizens of London several charters, by which he confirmed all their former privileges, and added several new ones. The town embraced the republican party; and it displayed in the year 1660 the same zeal in bringing about the Restoration. On account of its conduct on the last occasion, Charles the Second granted a confirmation of all its ancient charters, privileges, liberties, rights and customs.

Silk manufacture.

The short reign of James the Second, remarkable for want of faith, corruption and other public vices, is not less so for the establishment of the most important manufacture in London, that of silk in Spitalfields, begun by French protestants who were driven from their native land by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After the Revolution, to which the citizens of London contributed, all the privileges they had received from former

[s] The New River supplies the metropolis with thirteen millions of gallons of water every day. Although the original projector was ruined by the undertaking, in consequence of the difficulty he experienced in obtaining support; so great, however, is the benefit, which the inhabitants have derived, that a share in the New River Company, which was at first sold for L.100, is now worth L.15,000. See Results of Machinery, page 83.

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monarchs were anew confirmed by William and Mary; not long afterwards, under the reign of the same princes, the bank of England was established. An act was passed in the reign of queen Anne by which fifty additional churches were built. But it was in the long reign of George the Third that the limits were enlarged beyond example. Two leading causes may account for it; the first or the great advances in commerce and manufactures date from the end of the American war, by the second or the increasing public debt, a new race of capitalists in the funds were naturally attracted to the metropolis.[t]

Plague.—Fires.

If Constantinople be excepted, it is doubtful that any other city in Europe has suffered so much as London from pestilence, famine and conflagrations. The most dreadful instance of pestilence is perhaps the one known by the name of the *Great Plague*, which was found in the course of five months to have carried off 68,596 individuals. Hardly had it ceased when a terrible conflagration commenced on Sunday the 2d of September 1666. A violent easterly wind spreading the flames, the fire continued four successive days, and within that time were consumed four hundred streets, 13,200 houses, the cathedral of St. Paul, eighty-six parish churches, six chapels, the Royal Exchange, Custom-house, several hospitals and libraries, fifty-two of the Companies' halls, three of the city gates, four stone bridges, as many prisons, and a great number of other buildings. The value of the property destroyed, is said to have amounted to L.10,730,500. It is remarkable that six persons only lost their lives during this great devastation. The monument, a fine column 200 feet in height, serves still to record the calamity.

Municipal Divisions.

London is divided into twenty-six wards, and each of them is subject to the jurisdiction of an alderman, chosen by the householders or freemen at large, in assemblies termed wardmotes. One of these aldermen is elected Lord Mayor on Michaelmas day, but he does not enter on his office until the ninth of November following. The two sheriffs elected annually by the livery are appointed both

[t] Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, vol. i.

for the city and the county. The recorder, a sergeant learned in the law, is chosen by the lord mayor and aldermen for their instruction and assistance in legal proceedings and matters of justice. The same person is the orator of the city on all extraordinary occasions, and when seated on the bench, delivers the sentence of the court on criminals. Besides these officers, there are several others, as the coroner, the town-clerk, the common sergeant and city remembrancer. The suburbs in Middlesex are under the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace for the county, and there are besides several courts in which magistrates sit every day for the examination of offences, and the summary determination of various complaints.

Form, Buildings, &c.

The form of London is very irregular; it extends in a direction parallel to the Thames, and the greater part of it is situated on the northern bank of the river. If Westminster and Southwark be included, the length of the town is equal to seven miles; the broadest part is little more than four, and the narrowest is upwards of two. The streets are for the most part wide, few of them being so narrow as to prevent two carriages from passing abreast, and many broad enough to admit of five or six. The finest are those in the west end of the town,—the residence of the nobles and the wealthy; the narrowest are in the city, the most ancient and the most central quarter of London. But the east end is also inhabited by opulent merchants, particularly by those engaged in the foreign and colonial trade. In the same quarter are situated immense basins, constructed for the reception of ships, and the largest storehouses in the world. The latest additions made to the town are situated on the north, where by means of different streets, several villages have been united to the capital.

The uniformity of the houses, almost all consisting of three stories, almost all built of brick, and covered with plaster, the cleanness of the streets, the broad pavements for foot passengers, and the brilliant light with which they are every evening illumined, render London unlike most of the continental towns. The finest streets are Oxford Street, Piccadilly, Pall-Mall, Portland Place, Haymarket and

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Regent Street. The last, both for its breadth and the magnificence of its buildings, may rival any in Europe.

Squares.

There is nothing in London like the *Boulevards* which are so much admired in Paris, and there is nothing in Paris like the squares in London. Some of them are very large; Grosvenor Square, surpassing in many respects every other, contains five acres; the buildings, which enclose it, are perhaps the most magnificent in the capital; an equestrian statue of George the Second is placed in the centre, and the ground round it is planted with trees, evergreens and shrubs. Portman Square holds the next rank, but it is smaller, and the houses are not so large. Berkley Square is ornamented with an equestrian statue of George the Third in the costume of Marcus Aurelius; and in Cavendish Square, which is for the most part surrounded with good houses, there is a statue of William, duke of Cumberland. Lincoln's Inn Square, the largest of any, covers the same extent of surface as the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

Public Buildings.

London contains few monuments worthy of its extent or its wealth. A stranger looks in vain for the public fountains, that he is accustomed to see in other capitals, and to admire not only as architectural embellishments, but as giving the towns in which they are situated, an appearance of freshness and cleanliness. The ornament, however, is all that is wanting, the use and advantages of public fountains are more commodiously supplied by subterranean pipes, by which abundance of fresh water is conveyed to every dwelling. Although the new buildings in Covent Garden market, render it one of the best in Europe, London, on the whole, is not so well supplied with markets as Paris.

The Royal Exchange, which was founded by a private citizen, Sir Thomas Gresham, is entered by a detached Corinthian portico at its principal front in Cornhill. It has been improved by a new entablature, balustrade and bas-reliefs. The Guildhall is remarkable for its spacious hall, in which the civic entertainments are held. The Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor, is a very clumsy building; according to Ralph, it

looks as if it had been built by a ship-carpenter.[u] The Bank of England in the heart of the city, is a vast and characteristic pile, covering an indented area of about eight acres. The prevailing orders are the Corinthian and the Doric. Somerset House, although incomplete, is one of the largest buildings in the metropolis; it communicates with the Strand by means of three arcades. A vestibule with Doric columns leads into a large quadrangular court with a bronze group in the centre. It has three fronts, the one overlooking the court is rich in architectural ornaments, and the one commanding the river, is adorned with a fine terrace. The buildings which bound the quadrangle, consist partly of public offices, connected with the army and navy, and also of the apartments of the Royal Society and Royal Academy. The British Museum, a brick building by the celebrated Puget, in the taste of the age of Lewis the Fourteenth, is a large and imposing rather than a graceful edifice. It is chiefly remarkable for the purposes to which it is devoted, and the interior abounds with objects of antiquity, paintings and statues; among the last are the Elgin marbles, models of sculpture, comparable to any that have been left by the ancients, and exercising at present a beneficial influence on the fine arts in England. Although the library contains a great many volumes, it is immethodically arranged, and deficient in the selection of editions. The ancient fortress of the Tower contains several streets, and occupies an area of twelve acres and five roods square, within an embattled wall and ditch. It was for many ages the residence of kings, and the White Tower was built by William the Conqueror. The small armory, a spacious apartment, not less than 345 feet in length, contains complete stands of arms for 200,000 men. The royal train of artillery, the horse armory, the jewel

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[u] The celebrated amateur architect, Lord Burlington, to whose taste London is indebted for some fine private mansions, sent the corporation an original plan for the mansion house, by Palladio. Who is this Palladio? Is he a freeman, said a magistrate? Having been answered in the negative, a discussion arose, lasted for some time, and was abruptly terminated by somebody saying, "Palladio is a papist." The result was the building of the Mansion House by the city architect. See Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, vol. i. p. 26.

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office where the regalia are preserved, are situated within the Tower. The same building serves still as the great state prison in cases of high political misdemeanour and treason.

Palace of St. James.

The palace of St. James is an ancient brick building of irregular architecture, by no means resembling a royal residence. The exterior forms a singular contrast with the magnificent and the costly furniture of the interior. Another palace, one originally destined for George the Fourth and his successors, is almost finished, at least more than enough is completed to enable one to judge of its architecture, and to be convinced that it may bear a comparison with the finest structures in London. It was in Whitehall, a large square building formerly inhabited by kings, that the unfortunate Charles the First was beheaded.

Churches.

Of the three hundred and forty-six churches in London, three are chiefly worthy of notice. The first of these or St. Paul's cathedral, is confined in a narrow area on the north bank of the river, between Cheapside and Ludgate Street. The body of the church is in the form of a cross; a stately dome which rises from the centre is adorned on the outside with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony; it is crowned by a gilded ball and cross, the highest ornaments of the edifice. The length of the church is five hundred feet, the breadth two hundred and fifty, the height to the top of the cross, three hundred and forty, and the entire circumference, two thousand two hundred and ninety-two. St Paul's is adorned with three porticos, the one at the principal entrance faces the west, the other two at the extremities of the cross aisle, front the north and south. The western portico consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight composite above, supporting a grand pediment; the whole rests on an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of twenty-two square steps of black marble. The interior of the church is relieved by several statues and monuments that have been erected to the memory of eminent men. It may be added, that St. Paul's was built at the national expense by Sir Christopher Wren; the sums laid out on

it amounted nearly to L.750,000. It was completed in thirty-five years, having been begun in 1675, and finished in 1710.

Westminster Abbey was originally founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons. The present church was begun by Henry the Third, and continued by Edward the First, as far as the extremity of the choir; the nave and west front were erected in succeeding reigns, and the western towers were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The length is three hundred and sixty feet, the breadth seventy-two, and the length of the transept or cross aisle, a hundred and ninety feet. The interior of the church cannot be too highly commended; it is in the form of a long cross, and the choir is one of the finest in Europe. It is there that the ceremony of crowning the kings and queens of England is performed. The sepulchral monuments of illustrious men are situated in twelve small chapels at the eastern extremity of the church, and these memorials strike the beholder with endless variety. It is to be regretted, however, that they have been of late profaned by the indiscriminate admission of obscure and vulgar names.

The church of St. Stephen Walbrook is perhaps the finest monument of the genius of Wren. The area is divided and adorned, and the roof sustained by sixteen Corinthian columns, eight of which support a hemispherical cupola.

Six bridges communicate with both banks of the Thames. Bridges.
New London Bridge is not yet finished, it is to consist of five arches, and the central one is a hundred and fifty feet wide. Southwark Bridge, at a short distance above it, is a noble structure of cast iron, having three arches, the central spanning two hundred and forty feet. The middle arch, seen from the Southwark side, with the dome of St. Paul towering in conjunction above it, is perhaps one of the grandest architectural combinations in London.[v] Blackfriars bridge was finished in 1769; it is remarkable for the lightness of its construction, and the length of it is equal to 1100 feet. Waterloo bridge is massive and simple, and

[v] Idem. Ibid.

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one of the grandest fabrics in the metropolis. Westminster bridge has been deservedly admired, it was finished in 1750, it cost L.389,000. The expense of the Waterloo bridge was upwards of a million.

Thames tunnel.

In addition to these communications, a tunnel, a stupendous work, forming a subterranean passage beneath the bed of the Thames, was attempted at Rotherhithe, and suspended when it had reached half way by an irruption of water; but enough had been accomplished to shew the practicability of the undertaking, and it is not improbable that London may ere long be indebted to the genius of a Frenchman, for a work to which nothing comparable has been achieved either by the ancients or the moderns.

Parks.

The parks or the most frequented public walks have been happily denominated the lungs of the metropolis. Into them and into the neighbouring villages London discharges its multitudes on Sundays and holy-days to the amazement of foreigners. These parks, although not numerous, are sufficiently spacious. St. James' and the Green park may be regarded as one. Hyde park is the resort of the gay and fashionable,—promenading in their carriages along the drive, or on foot in Kensington Gardens, which although detached, are supposed to form a part of it. A building, called the Coliseum, but which bears a greater resemblance to the Pantheon, has been erected in Regent's park. The purpose for which it was built is worthy of notice; it was to exhibit a panorama of London and its neighbourhood on a surface of 4000 square feet, consequently the largest representation of the sort, that has been painted. Adjoining to the building are a covered walk of great extent, gardens, Swiss cottages and three cascades, one of which falls from the height of sixty feet.

Theatres.

Of the thirteen theatres in London, the most important are Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden and the King's Theatre or Italian Opera. As a building, the last is little inferior to the finest theatres in France and Italy, but it is deficient in machinery and decoration, indeed the want of scenic illusion, which strikes a stranger so forcibly, would not be tolerated on the continent. The national drama has of late fallen into disrepute, it is affirmed that persons

of distinguished rank no longer frequent Drury Lane and Covent Garden, it is equally true that there are at present no dramatic writers of distinguished merit.[w] The stage for which Jonson and Shakespeare wrote, has been degraded by dramas taken from popular novels, or from such French plays as are acted in the minor theatres of Paris. Thus, if the theatres are not well attended, it is because dramatic literature has declined, and not, as has been idly alleged, on account of the increasing morality and piety of the British people.

Scientific and useful institutions.

It may be seen from the following list, which is by no means complete, that London surpasses every other capital in the number of its scientific and benevolent institutions. There are two universities, sixteen schools of medicine, as many of law, five of theology, eighteen public libraries, three hundred gratuitous elementary schools, the royal academy of sciences, the society for the encouragement of arts and manufactures, that of antiquaries, those of chemistry, geology and pharmacy, of horticulture, statistics, of Palestine for the advancement of geography and natural history in Palestine and Syria, another for the encouragement of discoveries in the interior of Africa, the royal Asiatic society, of which many excellent memoirs have been published, and lastly, the Bible society, that has diffused an immense number of Bibles in a hundred and forty different languages and dialects. To avoid too long details, it may be added that there are a hundred and forty-seven hospitals or houses for the reception of the infirm and indigent, seventeen hundred dispensaries where medicine and medical attendance are provided for the poor, fourteen spacious prisons, in which many improvements have from time to time been introduced in the physical and moral treatment of the inmates; it is still to be regretted that similar improvements have not been adopted on the continent.

Benevolent institutions.

Number of houses, streets and squares.

If the immorality of a town is always in a direct ratio with its population, it follows that there must be an immense number of profligate and abandoned persons in a capital, which contains, on a surface of more than seven geographical leagues, 1,500,000 inhabitants, 170,000 houses,

[w] Idem. Ibid.

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8000 streets, fourteen markets and seventy squares. According to the calculation of a London magistrate, twenty thousand individuals rise every morning without knowing where to obtain their daily food, or where to find a bed during the night.[x] To the above number it is necessary to add 16,000 beggars, 100,000 sharpers or swindlers, and 3000 receivers of stolen goods. The total number of domestics of both sexes, who are out of place, amounts to more than 10,000. The number of public women is not less than 40,000; the haunts of vice and debauchery which they frequent, must be proportionate to so great a number. Such is the afflicting spectacle that the greatest capital in Europe presents, a capital in which philanthropy is by no means an empty name; on the contrary, the benevolence of private individuals is fostered both by public opinion, a powerful engine in England, and by the influence of government. London, however, possesses the sad advantage of being in proportion to its population, infinitely more corrupt than Paris. More than eight thousand individuals are annually put into the different prisons;

Police.

but a stranger, particularly a Frenchman, may admire the manner in which the business of the police is performed; it is done without ostentation, without military parade, without any thing that gives the duty of preserving order, the appearance of an abuse of power. The watchmen, to whom the public safety is committed, are very numerous; they walk the streets during the night, cry the hours, give alarm in case of fire, warn the inhabitants, if their doors have been left open by negligence, arrest those who commit crimes, or disturb the public peace; and all this is done without arms, unless their baton or staff can be considered one. Their duties are in a great measure pacific, their number enables them to preserve order, but not to prevent crimes in an immense town, where more than one individual out of every fifteen is a knave, a sharper or a pickpocket.

Environs of London.

London has been examined in different points of view; the greater part of it, it has been seen, is situated in

[x] Colquhoun on the Police, edition of 1822.

Middlesex; some other places in the same county may be mentioned. Hackney, near the Paddington canal, contains 23,000 inhabitants; it was the birthplace of Howard the philanthropist; the same place is also memorable from its antiquity, and the remains of a Roman road may still be seen in the vicinity. St. John's palace, a very ancient building, was inhabited by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem; the Knights Templars had a residence at no great distance from it, but as it has been long converted into flour and lead mills, it is now better known by the name of Temple mills.[y] Hampton Court on the banks of the Thames, is adorned with a royal palace and extensive gardens.

Chelsea. Chelsea, about a mile and a half from London on the Westminster side, is also situated on the banks of the Thames. It contains more than 27,000 inhabitants, but it is principally worthy of notice on account of its hospital for decayed and maimed soldiers, one of the finest buildings and the best institutions in the kingdom. Chelsea Hospital was begun by Charles the Second, continued by James the Second, and completed by William the Third. Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of the celebrated statesman, was the first projector of the building, to which he contributed L.13,000. The pensioners are veterans, who have been either disabled or twenty years in the army. Their number amounts to 336; there are besides 20,000 out-pensioners, and their allowance is proportionate to their length of service. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by a poundage from the pay of the army, and the deficiency, if any, is made good by parliament. The Royal Military Asylum, lately erected in the same town, serves as a place of education for one thousand children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The whole army contributes one day's pay per annum in support of this institution.

Surrey. The county of Surrey, on which that part of London on the left bank of the Thames is situated, was inhabited by the Regni; and during the period of the heptarchy it was included in the kingdom of the South Saxons. Conti-

[y] Hackney is said to have been the first village near London, to which carriages ran at stated times for the convenience of passengers; hence the term hackney-coach, has been derived.

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guous on the north to Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire, on the west to Berkshire and Hampshire, on the south to Sussex, and on the east to Kent, it covers an area of 758 square miles. As an agricultural county, Surrey is much inferior to many others; of its 485,120 acres, only 80,000 are arable; it is true, however, that the quantity of garden-ground, cultivated for the supply of the London market, exceeds 4000 acres. The mineral products are important; they consist of iron-ore, firestone, limestone, fuller's-earth and chalk. Two sorts of fuller's earth are obtained, the one of a blue, the other of a yellow colour; the latter is chiefly used in fulling the finer cloths of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, the former is sent to Yorkshire for the coarser manufactures. The firestone, obtained in the neighbourhood of Gadstone, Gatton, Mersham and other parts of the county, is extremely soft when first worked, and incapable of resisting a moist atmosphere, but after being kept some months under cover, it becomes so compact as to resist the heat of a common fire; it is therefore in great demand in London. Surrey has four canals, which communicate with London and the sea. The principal manufactories and products of industry are distilleries, vinegar works, potteries, paper, snuff and gunpowder mills, starch, hats and calicos.

Mineral products.

Products of industry.

Guildford.

Guildford, the capital of the county, does not contain four thousand inhabitants; it is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a chalk hill on the banks of the Wye. The town has often been the residence of English monarchs, and it retains the traces of its former grandeur. Some parts of its ancient castle are still visible, and the square tower or Keep, as it is called, must have been at one time a place of great strength. It is not known by whom it was built.

Kew.

Kew on the banks of the Thames, and about six miles west from London, may be mentioned on account of its botanic gardens, which are laid out in a very judicious manner, and contain an immense number of flowers and exotic plants. It is admitted, however, that they have been comparatively neglected since the time of George the Third. Richmond, about two miles on the south of

Richmond.

the last village, is peopled by six thousand inhabitants, and in its church are deposited the remains of Gilbert Wakefield and Thomson the poet. The small town of Putney in the same county, is distinguished as the birth-place of Gibbon, the historian.

Berkshire. Berkshire, contiguous on the east to Surrey, is separated on the north from Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire by the Thames, and bounded on the south by Hampshire, and on the west by Wiltshire. The shape of the county is very irregular, being about forty-eight miles long, twenty-five broad in some places, and in others only six.

Windsor. Windsor, situated near the eastern extremity of the county, has been for more than seven hundred years the favourite residence of British kings. The castle, erected soon after the conquest by William the Conqueror, was much enlarged by succeeding princes. It was there that Edward the Third was born, and it was there that he instituted the order of the Garter, of which the knights have always been installed in the chapel of St. George, an addition made by the same king to the palace. It is situated on a height above the Thames, and commands an extensive view of a rich and romantic country; but it might occupy too much space to describe the various parts of the edifice, the additions it has received, the internal decorations and the valuable paintings. It may be sufficient to remark that a grant of L.500,000 was made by parliament in 1824, for the purpose of repairing and embellishing Windsor Castle. St. George's Chapel, which may be considered a part of the building, is not inferior to any Gothic structure in the kingdom.

Reading. Reading, the capital of the county, has been the scene of several important events in civil and ecclesiastical history. It is situated on two small eminences, and their declivities terminate in a pleasant valley, through which the branches of the Kennet flow, and join the Thames at the extremity of the town. It possessed since the twelfth century, a magnificent abbey, one of the richest in the kingdom at the period of the dissolution. It was afterwards distinguished by its woollen manufactories, which have fallen into decay, and their loss has been inadequately

BOOK CLIV. supplied by the making of sail and sack-cloth. It is still, however, a place of considerable population, and much business is carried on at the wharfs on the Kennet, in the import and export of commodities, particularly of flour, which is sent to the metropolis.

Newbury. Newbury on the banks of the Kennet, was famed, in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, for its woollen manufactories, a branch of industry in which John Winschomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, rose to celebrity.

Abingdon. Abingdon, like many other places in England, owes its origin to a monastery, which continued in great splendour until the dissolution. It carries on at present a considerable trade in malt, with which it partly supplies the metropolis.

Wantage. Wantage, a small market town on the border of the vale of Whitehorse, is remarkable as the birthplace of Alfred the Great, from which it has been inferred, that it was then a royal residence.

The county was inhabited, in early times by the Atrebates, a tribe that migrated from Gaul, probably from the neighbourhood of Arras, before the island was invaded by the Romans. It is impossible, indeed, to examine Berkshire without observing many memorials of different epochs. A Roman camp of a quadrangular form, may be seen near Wantage, on the banks of a canal in the northern part of the county. The remains of a Roman fort are still visible at Lawrence-Waltham, and it is supposed that the castle of Cherbury near Denchwarth, was originally founded by king Canute. A range of chalk hills extends towards Oxfordshire, and one part of it, destitute of herbage, bears some resemblance to the gigantic figure of a white horse; hence the plain which these hills enclose, has been called Whitehorse-vale.

White-horse-vale. A white horse, it is well known, was represented on the standard of king Alfred, and the country people still believe that the figure, which covers an extent of more than an acre, was intended to commemorate a victory over the Danes. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages meet every year on St. John's day, in order as they say to clean the horse, in other words, to take away the grass and plants, which might alter its appearance. When their work is finished, the rest of the day is devoted to

rural mirth. A number of stones standing on end, at no great distance from the valley, are supposed to indicate the burying place of several Danish kings. It is certain that the neighbourhood has been the scene of frequent battles between the Danes and Anglo-Saxons.

Oxfordshire.

Oxfordshire, contiguous to the northern limit of Berkshire, is bounded on the west by Gloucestershire, on the north by the counties of Warwick and Northampton, and on the east by Buckinghamshire. Like Berkshire, its figure is very irregular; the northern portion is much broader than the southern, and a narrow neck, if it may be so called, extends between the two. The three counties of Berks, Oxford and Buckingham, although separately much broken and indented, form together a figure resembling a circle.[z] The soil of the county may be divided into three distinct sorts; 1st, the red land of the northern district, which in fertility is superior to any other portion of equal extent; 2d, the stone-brash district; 3d, the Chiltern hills; besides these there are different loams in different parts of the county. The following are supposed to be the proportions of the different soils—red land, 79,635 acres, stone-brash, 164,072, Chiltern, 64,778, different soils, 166,400.[a] The same county is watered by not fewer than seventy distinct streams or rivers; few of them, it is true, are large, and the most remarkable have been already mentioned. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those of the midland farming counties; corn and malt are exported on the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing districts, but it is chiefly used for home consumption. The products of the dairy are more abundant in the central or enclosed districts, and many calves are reared of which the veal serves to supply the London markets. The hills yield ochre, pipe-clay and other useful substances.

Soil.

Streams and Rivers

Products.

Oxford.—Antiquities. Historical associations.

The capital has been considered the great glory of the county. Besides the lustre which it derives from its university, the city is venerable from its antiquity. Some have invested it with the honours of fable, and traced its

[z] Aiken. [a] Agricultural Survey.

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origin to a thousand years before the Christian era. But the authentic history of Oxford dates from the time of Alfred, who resided there. The town was stormed by William the Conqueror on its refusal to admit him, and the inhabitants at a later period took part with King Stephen against the empress Matilda. The ruins of Beaumont palace rise near Worcester college; it was built by Henry the First: it was afterwards the residence of Henry the Second, but it is chiefly famed as the birth-place of Richard, Cœur-de-Lion. In later times, Oxford has not only been often inhabited by English kings, but it has been the seat of frequent parliaments. The unfortunate Charles the First held his court there during the whole of the civil wars, and it then became the centre of various military operations in the adjoining country. In the year 1643, in one of these combats,—the skirmish of Chalgrave near Wattington, John Hampden, the celebrated patriot, was slain.

University.

Oxford is pleasantly situated on a gently rising ground in the midst of meadows, at the confluence of the Isis and the Cherwell. It surpasses other cities in the beauty and magnificence of its buildings. The University consists of twenty colleges and five halls; the latter are all that remain of the numerous halls, hostels or inns, which were originally the only academical houses of the students.[b] The total number of members in the University books is

[b] The following are the different Colleges in Oxford. First, Baliol College, founded in 1269, by John Baliol of Bernard Castle, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland. 2d, Merton College, erected in 1267, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Lord Chancellor of England. 3d, University College, supposed to have been founded by Alfred, but principally restored by William, Archdeacon of Durham, and Walter Shiriaw, Bishop of Durham, and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. 4th, Exeter College, founded in 1314, by Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter. 5th, Oriel College, founded in 1324, by Adam de Brome, Almoner to Edward the Second. A tenement called *L' Orielle* or *L' Oriele*, was annexed to it by Edward the Third, from which the College derives its name. 6th, Queen's College, founded in 1340, by Robert D'Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, consort of Edward the Third. 7th, New College, or Winchester College, founded in 1379, by the celebrated William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England. 8th, Trinity College, founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1594. 9th, Lincoln College, founded in 1427, by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln. 10th, Worcester College, founded by Sir

upwards of three thousand, and of these a thousand are maintained on the revenues of the different colleges. The university is governed by a chancellor, generally a nobleman, a high steward, a vice-chancellor, a province chancellor, two proctors, a public orator, three esquire beadles and other inferior officers. To give a view of the system of education would far exceed our limits. Suffice it to say that lectures are delivered on every branch of literature and science. To obtain academical honours requires some degree of capacity and diligence, but the ordinary degree, which qualifies for ordination and the learned professions, may be very easily acquired. It cannot be denied that the university affords the most valuable means of obtaining knowledge, and that the students have it in their power to make a good or a bad use of the advantages which they enjoy. In Oxford literature is chiefly cultivated, in Cambridge, science. The former was distinguished for its tory politics, the latter for its liberal principles; but the distinction has been less marked in later times than at the period of the Revolution.[c]

Useful Institutions.

Vain deluding pleasures are supposed to be banished from Oxford, the abode of useful or intellectual occupations. It is true that there is a theatre, and one which displays the architectural talent of Wren, but the only actors are the students, and the only plays, those of Greek or Roman authors. The same interesting city is indebted to

Thomas Coke of Bentley in Worcestershire in 1714. 11th, St. John's College, founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, Alderman of London. 12th, All Saints' College, founded in 1438, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. 13th, Magdalen College, founded in 1458 by William of Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester. 14th, Brazen Nose College, founded in 1502 by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton of Prestbury in Cheshire. Its singular name appears to have been derived from an iron ring fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate. 15th, Corpus Christi College, founded in 1516 by Bishop Fox, Lord Privy Seal to Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. 16th, Christ Church, founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. 17th, Jesus College, founded in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth. 18th, Wadham College, founded in 1613 by Nicolas Wadham of Merrifield in Somersetshire. It was in this College that the plan of the Royal Society was first proposed. 19th, Pembroke College, founded in 1620, by Thomas Tesdale of Glympton in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, rector of Ilsley in Berkshire. 20th, Hereford College, founded in 1312, by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter.

[c] Lardner, volume first.

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several wealthy individuals for different useful institutions. The botanic garden was founded in 1632, by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, but it was completed and adorned by Dr. Sherrard, who added a library to it, endowed a professorship, and furnished the garden with many rare and valuable plants. The Ashmole museum was presented to the university in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, together with the manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale, his father-in-law. The Clarendon press was erected in 1712, from the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's history of the Rebellion. The fund for the Ratcliffe library was bequeathed by Dr. Ratcliffe in 1749, and to the same person the university is indebted for an observatory worthy of Oxford. In an apartment of a quadrangular building, called the Schools, are arranged the famous Arundel marbles, collected in Greece and Asia by the earl of Arundel, and presented to the university by his grandson, the duke of Norfolk. The Bodleian or university library, added by Sir Thomas Bodley to the remains of the library of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, may be considered, with the exception of the one in the Vatican, the most valuable in Europe.

Oxford contains fourteen parish churches, many chapels for dissenters, some gratuitous schools and other charitable institutions.

County.

The roads in Oxfordshire have been of late much improved, and its commerce has been increased by the canal which was cut in the northern part of the county. The principal manufactures are those of blankets at Witney, shag at Banbury, gloves and polished steel at Woodstock. Many of the poorer classes are employed in spinning or making lace. But notwithstanding the famous forest of Wichwood, the want of fuel is everywhere felt; it is apparent in the condition of the lower orders; it accounts for their comparative poverty. The county, inhabited in ancient times by the Dobuni, included by the Romans in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, and forming part of Mercia in the time of the Heptarchy, possesses still two Roman roads; one of which, Ikenild Street, communicates with Goring, and passes north-north-east to Bucks; the other or Akeman street crosses the county to Burford.

Buckinghamshire is contiguous to Oxfordshire on the west, to Northamptonshire on the north, to Middlesex, Hertford, and Bedford on the east, and to Berkshire and a small portion of Surrey on the south. Its greatest length from north to south is about fifty miles, its greatest breadth is not more than sixteen. It contains 518,400 acres, of these 240,000 consist of clay and loam, and 7000 of sand; the rest is of a very mixed nature, composed of chalk, gravel, sand, clay and clayey loam. The Chiltern hills run across the county from east to west, the Ikenild way, which has been already mentioned, lies on these hills, and on the right side of the same road, towards the vale of Aylesbury, the soil is much more valuable, letting to the amount of 10s. per acre more than on the left. Lastly, as an agricultural county, Buckinghamshire has been divided into three parts,—arable farms, dairy farms and farms partly grazing and partly arable. Soil.

No part of the county is situated at a great distance from a navigable way to London. Thus, the Thames is navigable on the south from Henley by Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor and Staines; while the Grand Junction Canal and its auxiliary branches from Wendover, Aylesbury and Buckingham, are equally navigable on the east. The mineral products are not numerous; marble, however, is obtained at Newport-Paynell, and there are several pits of excellent fuller's-earth on the confines near Woburn, but few of them are worked. Lace is the principal manufacture: it is true that there are many paper mills, that a cotton manufactory has been erected at Amersham, still more lace is made in Buckinghamshire than in any other county; in this branch of industry, and in plaiting straw for hats, almost all the poor women and girls are employed.[d] Inland Navigation.

Aylesbury and Buckingham are the capitals; the former, much more populous than the other, contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It gives its name to the rich vale of Aylesbury in the middle of the county, one of the most fruitful tracts in the kingdom, extending to the distance of many miles, from Tame on the borders of Oxfordshire to Leigh- Towns.

[d] Aiken.

BOOK XLIV. ton in Bedfordshire. The town was a strong place in the time of the Saxons, and was included in a royal manor by the Conqueror, who parcelled it out to different tenants, and from the nature of their tenure, some notion may be inferred of the luxury or simplicity of the Norman court; they were obliged to find litter or straw for the king's bed-chamber three times a year, if he passed in that direction so often, and to furnish him besides with three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer. It was erected into a corporation by the charter of queen Mary in 1553. The streets lie round the market-place, in the middle of which a spacious hall has been erected for the quarter sessions and the lent assizes; it is also adorned with a market-house, which is built after the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens.

Buckingham. Buckingham, the ancient capital of the county, and venerable from its antiquity, was fortified with a rampart and tower in the year 918 by Edward the Elder, to defend it against the incursions of the Danes. It is situated on the river Ouze, over which there are three stone bridges, but the number of inhabitants does not exceed four thousand. Buckingham, indeed, has long been in a state of decline; having lost the privilege of holding the assizes, which were removed to Aylesbury, it was recovered in 1758 for one half of the year. Lace-making is the only manufacture in the town.

Eton. Eton, the only other place in the county that shall be mentioned, is situated on the Thames opposite to Windsor, with which it is connected by means of a bridge. It was rendered a seminary of learning by Henry the Sixth in 1440; having been originally endowed for a provost, ten priests, six clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars with a master to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men. It now supports a provost, vice-provost, seventy scholars, and many officers and assistants. Besides the king's scholars, there are seldom fewer than three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons who are educated at Eton.

Eminent men. Among the eminent men that the county has produced, may be mentioned Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, a prelate distinguished by his wit and learning, but suspected

and not without reason, of having been engaged in a plot to bring in the pretender. Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, the framer of the liturgy, was a native of Whaddon. Sir Kenelm Digby, born at Gothurst in 1603, was an elegant scholar, a naval commander, a visionary in philosophy and religion, at one time a protestant, at another a catholic convert; an admirer of Cromwell, and yet imprisoned by the parliament during the civil wars. Believing it practicable to prolong the life of man to the antediluvian period, he laboured to discover the means by which it could be accomplished, and was assisted by Descartes in the vain attempt.

Hertfordshire.

If we cross the Grand Junction Canal near the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, we may arrive at the capital of the last county, in the vicinity of which the rivers Lea, Maran, Rib and Quin unite, and form the New River, which flows in an artificial channel forty-two miles, supplies the inhabitants of London with water, and communicates with the Thames. Hertford or Hartford bore in ancient times the name of *Durocobriva*, which signifies the Red-Ford, so called from the colour of the gravel at the bottom of the Lea, which waters it. As there were formerly many deer in the county, it has been maintained that its modern name is derived from Hart, a deer. It has been affirmed in support of this opinion, that the arms of the town are a hart couchant in the water. This, however, cannot be considered any proof of the etymology, as the arms were devised from the name of the town.[e] The Saxon kings often held their court at Hertford; a strong castle was erected in the same place by Alfred, to check the incursions of the Danes, who frequently laid waste the country from the Thames to the Ware. A spacious building, a dependance of Christ's church hospital in London, and serving as a country residence to part of the scholars, has been erected in the town. The commerce of Hartford consists principally in the exportation of malt to London, but as a place of trade or industry, it is nowise remarkable. The county was inhabited before the Roman invasion by the *Tauni*,

Hertford.

Ancient inhabitants of the county.

[e] Capper's Topographical Dictionary.

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the *Trinobantes* and the *Cassii*, tribes whose territory extended to the shores of the ocean. Under the Saxons, it was divided between the kingdoms of Kent and Mercia. The traces of several Roman camps may be seen in different parts of the county; the ancient *Duroletum* is supposed to have been built at Cheshunt, and *Cæsaro-Magus*, it is said, occupied the site of Braughin.

St. Albans.

St. Albans and Hertford are the only boroughs in the county, and the former is as populous as the latter. It is also distinguished by its abbey church, a very large edifice, formerly the church of a celebrated abbey, founded by Offa king of the Mercians, in honour of St. Alban, the protomartyr of England; and it is certain that the abbots rose to the dignity of taking precedence of all others in the kingdom. When the monasteries were abolished by king Henry the Eighth, the abbey church of St. Albans was offered to the inhabitants by Edward the Sixth for L.400. The offer was accepted and the church was preserved. But besides the abbey church, there are two others of great antiquity, those of St. Michael and St. Peter; in the former has been placed the monument of the great Bacon, who with his mother was interred within its walls. The remains of the ancient town of Verulam, one of the most important places in England during the Roman period, are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Albans, and many relics of that celebrated people have been found under its ruins.

Battles.

St. Albans has been the scene of two battles during the bloody wars between the roses. The first combat between the parties was fought near the town in 1455, and terminated in favour of the Yorkists. In that engagement king Henry the Sixth was taken prisoner, the brave Clifford and the great earl of Somerset were slain. In the second battle in 1461, queen Margaret at the head of the Lancastrians obtained a decisive victory. A bloody battle was fought during the same wars on the field of Barnet, between St. Albans and London. Gladmore heath was also the scene of a memorable engagement between the Yorkists under Edward the Fourth, and the Lancastrians under the king-making earl of Warwick, in which the latter lost his life. The action is recorded by a monument raised on the spot, where the roads to St. Albans and Hatfield divide.

The boundaries of the county are nowhere marked by nature, except where the Lea and the Stort separate it from Essex. It is contiguous on the north to Bedfordshire and Cambridge, on the east to Essex, on the south to Middlesex, on the west to Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, with which it is much intermixed. It contains 337,920 acres; of these three-fourths are in tillage, the rest, in pasturage. The northern part of the county is hilly, forming a portion of the chalky ridge which extends across England. The soil throughout is nowhere very rich, but it is made productive by the chalk and lime that are dug and burnt, by the soot, ashes, bones and other substances that are transported from the metropolis. It is thus rendered very favourable to wheat and barley, the principal agricultural products of the county. The town of Ware in particular sends more malt to London than any other place in the kingdom, but it must not be imagined that it is all the produce of Hertfordshire, part of it is undoubtedly obtained from the adjoining counties. The manufactories are too insignificant to require notice. County.

Of the eminent persons that Hertfordshire has produced, not more than two shall be named. The celebrated traveller, Sir John Mandeville, a native of St. Albans, was as remarkable for his credulity as for his enterprise and research. Nicolas Brekespere is better known by the title of Adrian the Fourth; he too was a native of St. Albans, and the only Englishman that ever rose to the papal chair. One of his acts is connected with English history, for he issued the celebrated bull, which gave the sanction of the church to the conquest of Ireland by Henry the Second. Eminent persons.

The maritime county of Essex is bounded on the north by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, from the first of which it is separated by the Stour, on the west by the counties of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, from the last of which it is separated by the Lea, on the south by the Thames, which divides it from Kent, and on the east by the ocean. It has been remarked in the account of the coasts that the maritime side is broken and indented. The area of the county is supposed to be equal to 1525 square miles; it is divided Essex.

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into twenty parts, of which fourteen are hundreds, five half-hundreds and one a royal liberty. The soil and the face of the country are sufficiently varied. The south-western portion is occupied by Epping forest, which is covered with rich pasturage, not with trees as its name imports. The same part of the county, watered by the Roddon, that runs parallel to the Lea, yields the best butter that is sold in London. Northwards the country becomes less uniform and level; Saffron-Walden in this part of Essex, indicates by its name the product for which it is famous. Saffron, which was at one time cultivated in many parts of England, is now almost confined to the country between the last place and Cambridge.

Coriander, carraway and teazel.

A threefold crop of coriander, carraway and teazel may be mentioned as a singular product of Essex. The two first are cultivated on account of their aromatic seeds, and the last is used in the manufactories of woollen cloth. They are all sown together, but they come to maturity at different periods, and the succession of the whole lasts three or four years.[f]

Potatoes.

Potatoes are grown in greater quantities in Essex than in any other southern county; but they are mostly cultivated in the south-western portion between the Lea and the Thames, for the purpose of supplying the London market.

The central portion of Essex is in general a fine corn country, varied with hills and adorned with woods. It becomes gradually marshy towards the sea-coast; some parts are exposed to frequent inundations, others are formed into islands by inlets of the sea. The northern part of the coast is more elevated and more healthy, but the proverbial insalubrity of the hundreds of Essex, is not compensated by their fine pastures, and the same may be said of the marshy tracts along the Thames from the junction of the Lea to the mouth of the river, for they are equally unhealthy.

Minerals.

Essex is but scantily supplied with minerals, the most important are the lime and chalk quarries in the neighbourhood of Purfleet, on the north of the Thames, where they extend across the river from the county of Kent.

[f] Aiken.

The principal manufactures are those of cloths, baize and woollen stuffs. Calico-print-works have been erected in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and there are several mills for making sheet lead on the banks of the Lea. Not fewer than two hundred vessels from eight to fifty tons are employed in the oyster fisheries in Essex, and it is calculated that 20,000 bushels are annually sent to the metropolis, or exported to the continent. CLIV. Industry.

Chelmsford claims the rank of capital, but it contains little worthy of notice. Situated at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Cann, the population is little more than five thousand inhabitants. If a great part of the business of the county is transacted at Chelmsford, it may be attributed not so much to the circumstance of its being the chief town, as to its convenient and central position. The most remarkable buildings are a spacious county hall, and a large prison constructed according to the improved plans of the celebrated Howard. Chelmsford.

The ancient town of Colchester, much more important than the last, formerly the Roman colony of *Camolodunam*, is situated on the banks of the Colne, in the north-eastern part of the county. It was an important place in the early period of English history, and its venerable castle is supposed to have been built by Edward, the son of Alfred the Great. At the time of the persecutions in the Low Countries under the Duke of Alva, a number of refugees settled in Colchester, and introduced the manufacture of baize, which succeeded so well that the town became not long afterwards the most wealthy and populous in Essex. Although this branch of industry has been abandoned, Colchester may still be considered one of the few important towns in the county. The walls of its old castle are nearly entire, and some notion may be inferred of its ancient strength from their solidity and extent. The same place sustained an obstinate siege during the civil wars, but it was at last forced to surrender to the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, and it may be added that the two commanders of the besieged, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, were shot under the castle wall, for no other cause apparently, than their courage in defending the town. Col- Colchester.

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chester may also be remarked for its commodious workhouse, its large hospital, its several charity schools and other benevolent institutions. It has long been famous for its oysters; those that are known by the name of Pyefleet, are sold for the highest prices in the London markets.

Harwich.

The position of Harwich, the principal port on the Essex coast, has been already indicated. The harbour, independently of the bay, is not only safe, but very large and commodious. The post-office packets sail and return regularly twice a-week to and from Holland and Germany. More than 5000 tons of shipping, navigated by 500 men, are employed in the North Sea fishery, and other vessels are engaged in the London and coasting trade. Harwich possesses also a yard for the Royal Navy, at which ships of inferior rates are built and repaired.

Other places.

Coggeshall on the Blackwater, Braintree on the west of it, and Bocking on the north of the last place, were formerly in great repute for their woollen manufactures, the raw material of which was principally supplied from Lincolnshire. The goods were exported to Spain, Portugal and Italy through the intervention of London merchants; of late years, however, the trade has been diverted into a different channel, it has been transferred to the northern towns. Some other places may be briefly mentioned. It was at Ashburn near Rochford that King Edward Ironside was defeated with great slaughter by Canute, King of Denmark in 1016. Danbury attests by its name the presence of the Danes; it is built on the highest eminence in Essex. Borking was once the seat of a Benedictine nunnery, in which the abbess was one of the four who were baronesses in right of their station; she lived in great splendour, and had several officers in her household. Tilbury-fort on the Essex shore, opposite to Gravesend, is the principal defence of the passage up the Thames. It is a regular fortification, mounted with a great many cannon, and well manned in time of war; its principal strength, however, on the land side, consists in the practicability of laying the whole level under water. Purfleet on the same bank of the river, deserves notice as the great depot of gun-powder for government. A very large magazine erected for the

purpose, has been secured by every contrivance against fire and lightning.

Suffolk.

The Stour separates the county of Essex from that of Suffolk; the other boundaries of the last county are Norfolk on the north, Cambridge on the west, and the German Ocean on the east. The Waveney and the Little Ouse form the northern limit, and the Stour almost the whole of the southern. The Larke and another small stream bound it on the north-west, but the greater part of its western limit is not marked by nature. The county is equal in superficies to 1566 square miles; it has been subdivided into twenty-one hundreds.

Soil.

The soil is generally level, but of different qualities; it may be included, however, under three varieties. The coast and the inland districts near it, are for the most part sandy, they consist of arable land, heaths and marshes. The first is fruitful in barley and different sorts of grain; the second are well adapted for sheep, and numerous herds of oxen are reared on the marshes. The inland part from south to north, or the larger portion of Suffolk, is covered with a rich clayey or rather sandy loam, resting on a retentive clay marl bottom. It is very fertile in corn and other plants, and much butter, milk and cheese are obtained from it. The butter is exported in great quantities to London and different parts of England; the Suffolk cheese is said to be the worst in the kingdom, but it is principally owing to the manner in which it is made. The north-western portion is an open, sandy country, forming part of the extensive heath-tracts in this part of England; it is mostly laid out in rabbit-warrens and sheep-walks. Besides the ordinary crops which are raised in Suffolk, turnips, mangel-wurzel and cabbages are in many places as common as in Norfolk.

Domestic Animals.

Some of the domestic animals differ from those in the counties that have been mentioned. The Suffolk draught horse, it has been seen, is middle-sized, short-made and capable of great exertion, but of late years comparatively light active horses, and almost as large as the blacks in the midland counties have become common. All the cows are of the polled kind, and they are inferior to none in England for the abundance of their milk, in proportion

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to their size. The Suffolk sheep differed little from those of Norfolk, but they are now rare, they have been succeeded by the South Down.

Minerals.

If shell-marl be excepted, by which the soil has in many places been much improved, the other fossils are not very valuable.

Ancient trade. Sudbury.

Suffolk was once as much distinguished for its manufacturing, as it is now for its agricultural industry. Sudbury was formerly peopled by a colony of Flemings, who were invited by Edward the Third to instruct the English in the art of manufacturing wool. This circumstance accounts for the former populousness and wealth of the town. It continued to flourish during several centuries, and many of the inhabitants were employed in manufacturing different sorts of woollen stuffs. Although it is long since its ancient trade has fallen into decay, Sudbury still exports serges, and possesses an extensive silk manufactory. An additional impulse has been given to the industry of the place since the Stour has been made navigable for barges to Manningtree.

Ipswich.

Ipswich, the county town, has also lost much of its ancient splendour; it is situated on the Orwell, it contained at one time not fewer than twenty-one parish churches and other religious houses, in particular, a monastery of Dominican friars, of which the cloisters are still entire. Once noted for its broad cloths, and for the best sail-cloth in England, it had several companies of traders, possessing distinct charters, and according to the unwise policy of former times, exclusive privileges. But the woollen trade began to decline during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was gradually transferred to a different part of England. The commerce of Ipswich consists at present in malting and exporting corn; it is not without some foreign and coasting trade, but both are inconsiderable. There are two yards for building ships, and vessels of five hundred tons have been constructed in them. Packets sail every tide from Ipswich to Harwich. The famous cardinal Wolsey, a native of Ipswich, endowed a college and grammar school, as a place of education preparatory for his college at Oxford; but his disgrace, before the building

was completed, put an end to his benevolent intentions. The same town was the seat of a mint during the heptarchy, and it received a charter during the reign of king John. It still possesses many rights and privileges, among others, an admiralty jurisdiction on the Suffolk coast, and on that of Essex to the neighbourhood of Harwich.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Bury St. Edmunds, situated on the Lark, need not be mentioned for what it now is, but for what it was at a former period. Edmund, king of the East Angles, in the latter part of the ninth century, was cruelly murdered by the Danes, and received after his death, the honors of martyrdom: his body having lain unnoted during thirty-three years, became suddenly an object of great veneration, and shortly afterwards an abbey was erected on the spot. Other religious edifices were built at different periods, and at the time of the Reformation, Bury possessed forty churches and chapels, most of them richly endowed. It has at present several charitable institutions; it is still the seat of the county assizes, and if the absence of trade and industry can entitle a town to such a privilege, it is likely to preserve it.

Cambridgeshire. Newmarket.

The greater part of Newmarket is situated in Suffolk, but the whole of the race-course lies in the county of Cambridge; perhaps on that account, the claims of the latter county have been preferred, and Newmarket is generally included in the towns of Cambridgeshire. It has been long famous for its horse-races, which take place in April, July and October. The passion of James the First for racing appears to have first rendered it fashionable, and it is well known that he sent for some Cambridge divines, to hold a conference with him at Newmarket. Charles the Second, also a patron of the turf, built a house in the same place, which is still a royal residence. The town consists chiefly of a long and well built street, and the fleetest horses in England are kept in the neighbourhood, and trained for the course.

Cambridge.

The ancient Granta or the modern Cam waters the chief town in the county, the *Camboritum* of the Romans, which derives its modern name from a bridge over the river. The gate-house of a castle built by William the Conqueror, has been converted into a county gaol. The

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town was destroyed in the reign of William Rufus, and often laid waste during the baronial wars by outlaws from the isle of Ely, before Henry the Third secured it by a deep ditch. The followers of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw were not idle in Cambridge; having seized the records of the university, they burnt them in the market-place. It is about twice as long as it is broad, and it is not more than a mile in length; old and clumsy houses, narrow and irregular streets attest its antiquity. The market-place is formed by two squares, and in that part of it opposite the county hall, is situated Hobson's conduit, which furnishes the inhabitants with a plentiful supply of excellent water.[g]

According to an old observation, Oxford is an university in a town, and Cambridge, a town in an university; it is literally true that the buildings of the university encircle the town of Cambridge. The police is jointly governed by the corporation and the university, the vice-chancellor being always a magistrate by virtue of his office. Nay more, the proctors not only attend to the discipline and behaviour of all the under masters of arts, but are also clerks of the market, and have cognizance over weights and measures. It is certain, too, that without this source of prosperity, Cambridge might fall into decay; it is not a manufacturing town, it is not distinguished in any branch of industry.

University. The university, it is said, was first founded in the year

[g] This conduit, from which Cambridge derives so much advantage, was built and given to the town by a very worthy man, Mr. Tobias Hobson, a carrier between Cambridge and London, and the first person who let out horses to the students of the university. Observing that the scholars rode hard, he kept a large stable of horses, with boots, whips and spurs, that the young gentlemen might be speedily equipped. If a person came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was a great choice, but he was obliged to take the horse nearest the stable door, in order that "every customer might be served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with equal justice." Hence the proverbial expression, "Hobson's choice," "This or none." A short account of this extraordinary person appeared in the Spectator, No. 509. The lines on the death of Mr. Hobson, by Milton, are perhaps the most ordinary of the great poet's productions; unlike his other juvenile performances, they contain few indications of rising genius. Their mediocrity is reluctantly admitted by Dr. Newton, the learned editor of Milton.

630, by Sigibert, king of the East-Angles; but the colleges were not built before the reign of Henry the Third, and as a corporate body, it dates its first charter from the time of Elizabeth. The privilege of sending two members to parliament, conferred on it by James the First, has since been preserved. The senate-house, an imposing edifice, is built of Portland stone, and adorned with pilasters, supporting an entablature. In the same building, the election of all officers takes place, the appointment of magistrates, the admission to degrees, and every important business connected with the university. St. Peter's college claims the distinction of being the most ancient; founded in 1284 by Hugh de Balsam, bishop of Ely, it is nowise remarkable for its architecture. Clare-hall[h] was founded by Richard Badew or Badow in 1326; having been destroyed by fire, it was afterwards rebuilt by Lady Clare. Among the illustrious men educated in this college, were archbishop Tillotson and Cudworth, the author of the Intellectual System of Philosophy. Pembroke-Hall was founded in 1363 by the "virgin-wife" of Andomer de Valentia, the unfortunate earl of Pembroke, who was killed in a tilting match on his wedding-day. The chapel built by bishop Wren from a design of his brother Sir Christopher, is one of the finest in Cambridge.[i] Corpus Christi, founded by two societies or guilds, the one called Corpus Christi, and the other the Virgin Mary, was begun in 1344, and completed by Henry duke of Lancaster in 1356. Archbishop Parker enriched it by the addition of fellowships and scholarships, and also by a collection of books and manuscripts. The manuscripts, relative to the ecclesiastical history of England, are considered of great value. Caius College was originally founded by Edward Gonville, rector of Terrington in Norfolk, and afterwards endowed by Dr. Caius, physician to Queen Mary. It consists of three courts and as many gates, those of Humility, Virtue and Honor. In the chapel is the tomb of Dr. Caius, and from the epitaph, of which the Doctor him-

Buildings, Colleges.

[h] Halls and colleges are synonymous at Cambridge.

[i] Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, volume first.

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self was the author, it is evident that he formed very high notions of his own merit, a delusion to which the secluded life of a college is by no means unfavourable.[k] It is undeniable, however, that several truly great men are ranked in the number of its students; among the divines are the names of Jeremy Taylor and Samuel Clarke; among the physicians, none is more eminent than William Hervey, the great discoverer of the circulation of the blood. King's college, founded by Henry the Sixth, has enabled Cambridge to vie in architectural grandeur with Oxford, and it is very doubtful that King's college chapel has any rival in the sister university. If the intention of the royal founder had been carried into effect, the college might have been one of the most magnificent buildings in the kingdom; but he was prevented from accomplishing his purpose, by the calamities and misfortunes of his reign. A range of buildings, in the Roman style, was erected to form the side of a quadrangle, which should be afterwards continued, and the whole was recently remodelled and completed. The dimensions of the quadrangle, much inferior to those of the original plan, are 280 feet in length by 270 in breadth. The chapel was begun by the same king; Henry the Seventh completed the outside, and Henry the Eighth, the stalls, relievos and painted windows. It combines extent and solidity with grace, and it is not less admirable for the minuteness of its details. Sir Christopher Wren, it is well known, was in the habit of visiting it every year, and that great man considered it the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in England. Catherine Hall was founded in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, chancellor of the university; and in the chapel belonging to the college are some memorable sepulchral monuments. Jesus College was originally a convent of nuns, established about the beginning of Henry the First's reign, or the end of king Stephen's. Adjoining lands were assigned to it about the year 1160 by Malcolm the Fourth, king of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge. The monastery was at last dissolved by Henry the Seventh and pope

[k] Lardner. Idem. Ibid.

Alexander the Fourth, on account of the illicit conduct of the nuns. The possessions were made over to John Alcock, bishop of Ely, and preceptor to Edward the Fifth, for the maintenance of a master, six fellows and six scholars, but the number has since been increased in consequence of succeeding endowments. Jesus College is not remarkable for its architecture, but it was the place where Cranmer and Bancroft, Hartley, Jortin and Flamsteed were educated. Christ's college was first built on the site of an hostel called God's-house, by William Bingham, rector of St. John's, London. It was removed to its present site by Henry the Sixth, who intended to increase the number of scholars to sixty, but was prevented from doing so by the ensuing civil wars. His maternal sister, Margaret, countess of Richmond, and mother to Henry the Seventh,[1] completed the building, and endowed the college for a master and twelve fellows. Some superstitious objections having been urged against this number, as containing an allusion to our Saviour and his twelve apostles, a thirteenth fellowship was added by Edward the Sixth, and two others by different individuals at a subsequent period. Christ's College boasts of having educated Milton, but from its treatment of that great man, it seems to have been unworthy of the honour. There is still in the gardens a decayed but venerable mulberry tree, which was planted by the poet when a student. St. John's College was also founded by the mother of Henry the Seventh, at the request of her confessor Fisher, bishop of Rochester. It reckons Cecil, the minister of Queen Elizabeth, Ben Johnson, Otway, Prior, Ambrose Philips and John Horne Tooke among the number of its students. Trinity College, founded by Henry the Eighth, is the largest, and in some respects the finest in the university. It consists of three quadrangles, and is entered by two magnificent portals, adorned with statues and lofty towers.

[1] The countess of Richmond was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, where an altar tomb, with a statue of brass, was erected to her memory. Around the monument is a Latin inscription written by Erasmus, for which he received *twenty shillings* from the university of Cambridge.

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In the chapel is Roubillac's marble statue of the great Newton, and underneath it the following inscription from the third book of Lucretius,—" Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit." Emmanuel college, an extensive and elegant building, was founded in 1548 by Sir Walter Mildmay, a privy counsellor to queen Elizabeth. Sidney-Sussex college, originally a monastery of Franciscans, was granted at the Reformation by Henry the Eighth, to the master and fellows of Trinity, but it was purchased from them, and endowed as a separate institution by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex. It reckons Oliver Cromwell among the number of its students, and it may be added that a plaster impression, taken of the protector's face after death, was sent into Italy, and a bust made from it by the celebrated Bernini; the same bust has lately been placed in the library. Queen's college, founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid consort of Henry the Sixth, is the one in which Erasmus was professor of divinity. There are besides two other colleges, those of Downing and Trinity-Hall; the foundation-stone of the former was laid with much solemnity in 1807, the latter was a hostel for the entertainment of students before any colleges were erected. Thus it appears that there are not fewer than seventeen colleges in Cambridge. As an university, it enjoys a higher reputation in the exact sciences than Oxford; and although a long period has elapsed since the time of its great luminary, the advantage may still be attributed to the impulse communicated to these sciences by the genius of Newton.

Ely.

The town of Ely in the isle of the same name, may be remarked on account of its cathedral, a very large edifice, which affords a striking object to an extensive surrounding country. The revenues of the see are considerable, and the bishop possesses the rights of a palatine, and exercises temporal jurisdiction in the isle. The town is the only episcopal city in England, that is not represented.

The county of Cambridge was in ancient times inhabited by the Iceni, and afterwards included in the third province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. It contains about 858 square miles,

and the Ouse divides it into two parts. The northern, in which the isle of Ely is situated, forms an immense plain, broken on the south by some comparatively high hills; on the north, however, the elevations are very inconsiderable, being merely sufficient to raise the villages that have been built on them, above the general level. The whole tract, naturally a marsh, is still in rainy seasons subject to inundations by the rivers, which move slowly through it to the sea. It has been rendered habitable by means of great labour, unnumbered drains are cut through it in various directions, and the water, raised in many places by windmills, is thus pumped from the ditches, which everywhere intersect the low grounds, and which are confined by banks on a higher level than that of the surrounding country. The most remarkable of these works are the Old and New Bedford rivers, so called from the noble family that has given its name to the whole tract, which they were so instrumental in improving. These rivers which enclose the isle of Ely, branch from the Ouse at Earith in Huntingdonshire, and communicate again with the same river at Denver-sluice near Downham in Norfolk. The Nen, which waters the north-western part of the county, is also conveyed through an artificial channel. The county is varied by bleak moors, luxuriant meadows and in some places by cultivated fields. In the lower tracts oats is almost the only sort of grain, in the higher, wheat and barley are raised. The drier spots are marked by villages and groups of trees. Coalseed, a common crop in this part of Cambridgeshire and in all the low counties, is valuable as winter feeding for sheep, and also on account of its seed, from which oil is extracted.

The south-western part of Cambridgeshire is a very different country, it is fruitful in corn, particularly in barley, which is malted and exported in great quantities. The south-eastern portion, extending from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is connected with the vast tract which stretches southwards into Essex, and northwards into Norfolk, and forms one of the largest plains in England. The soil is poor and in many places covered with gravel; saffron is cultivated in some places, in others scanty crops

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of barley are raised; but sheep-walks cover the greater portion of the surface. Cherry-Hinton at the foot of the Gog-magog hills is noted for its large chalk-pits, for the marine productions contained in them, and for many rare plants that grow in the neighbourhood.

Norfolk.

Washed on the north and the east by the German Ocean, the county of Norfolk is bounded on the south and south-east by Suffolk, and on the west by part of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Presenting an almost regular curve to the sea, and a convex line somewhat indented to the land, its figure resembles an ellipsis, of which the shorter axis may be about forty-eight miles from north to south, and the other about seventy from east to west. According to the statistical returns, it contains 1,094,480 acres, and of these not fewer than 730,000 are arable. It has been divided into thirty-three hundreds, and these are again subdivided into many parishes, in all 756, a greater number than in any other county in England.

Rivers.

The inland limits are marked by rivers. The Great Ouse forms part of the south-western side, and falls into the sea below Lynn. The Nen, part of the western limit, communicates by several channels with the Ouse, and empties itself into the Lincoln Wash. The Little Ouse rising from a marsh on the southern part of the county, divides Norfolk and Suffolk, flows westwards, and joins the Great Ouse. The source of the Waveney is only separated by a causeway from that of the Little Ouse; it forms the remaining portion of the Suffolk boundary, and falls into the Yare, a short way above Yarmouth. These and other rivers mostly rising in marshy lands, and proceeding slowly through a level country, diffuse themselves over the lower tracts, forming large pools, to which the country people have given the name of *broads*. They are stocked with fish and different sorts of wild-fowl, and the rivers have at least one advantage, they may be easily rendered navigable or converted into canals.

Agriculture. Face of the country.

Norfolk has long been distinguished as an agricultural county; cultivation has been extended and improved, and, on the whole, the various implements of husbandry are superior to those in many parts of England. The face of the

country is more uniform than in other tracts of an equal extent. It cannot be said to be wholly level, for it is broken by gentle inequalities, but there is not a single hill in the county. The low and marshy grounds in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire extend from the western extremity of Norfolk to Lynn. On the east, a narrow and humid tract runs from Yarmouth to a considerable distance up the country. Other marshes, less extensive than the former, are situated in the northern part of Norfolk. A considerable tract on the west from Thetford northwards, consists of open heaths. The other parts are in a state of cultivation, but the soil varies in different districts. In the north-eastern it is composed of a light sandy loam, easily cultivated, and by no means unfruitful; on the south-east the land is deep or humid, and the central and southern districts are covered in many places with a rich clay. The agricultural products depend on the situation and the nature of the soil. The light and sandy districts are fruitful in barley; wheat, on the other hand, thrives best on the strong clayey lands. Norfolk is also noted for its turnips, they are more generally cultivated in the county than in any other part of the kingdom. The field cultivation of turnips dates from the reign of George the First, before that period they were confined to gardens, and merely used as a culinary plant. Lord Townsend, who accompanied the same king to Hanover, as secretary of state, having observed whole fields of turnips in the electorate, brought home some seeds, and recommended them to his tenants in Norfolk. The experiment succeeded beyond expectation, turnips became a common crop, and were afterwards gradually extended to every part of the country. It is not the least advantage of this culture, that the ground never lies fallow, in other words, the turnips prepare it for corn. The same root is principally used by the farmers for feeding cattle, and numerous herds of oxen, bred in Scotland, are fattened in Norfolk. Thus, there is a weekly market for Scottish cattle at Norwich, and one every fortnight at Setch.

Turnips.

Buck-wheat, an ordinary crop on the light soils, is used for feeding poultry, or fattening pigs. A great quan-

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tity of butter is exported from the fenny districts, and sold in London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are much valued on account of their mutton, and their wool serves to supply the manufactories of coarser cloth in Yorkshire. The poultry is supposed to be the best in England, and the rearing of turkeys is an object of profit to the small farmers, and a considerable trade is thus carried on with the metropolis. The same county abounds in game, in hares, partridges and pheasants; the latter are so numerous that the crops in many places are injured by them. According to a calculation, which is believed to be correct, the value of the different sorts of grain, the flour and malt, exported annually from Norfolk, amounts to more than L.900,000. The wool and the provisions that are exported, including merely the profit arising from feeding Scots cattle, are estimated at L.250,000. No better proof need be adduced of the industry and good husbandry of the inhabitants.

Norwich.

Although the ancient city of Norwich was not founded by the Romans, it is by no means unlikely that it owes its origin to that celebrated people. When the camp at Castor, the famous *Venta Icenorum*, was no longer used, the rude beginning of a town became visible on the road which leads from it to the present city. The one increased as the other fell into decay; and Norwich was in all probability a place of some importance, when the first authentic mention was made of it in the Saxon Chronicle, in consequence of its having been laid in ruins by Seuno the Dane, in the year 1004. Some notion of its populousness at a later period, may be inferred from the ravages which the plague made among the inhabitants. It is said that 58,000 persons were carried off by that disease in the year 1348. Although some allowance ought to be made for exaggeration, still the exaggeration cannot be supposed to have been greater with respect to Norwich than to other towns, which suffered from the same calamity. The same city, it is undeniable, bears many traces of antiquity; and although adorned with numerous public buildings, the streets are narrow, ill arranged and ill paved. The cathedral was founded by Herbert de Losinga in 1096, after he had removed with his monks

from Thetford to the neighbourhood of Norwich. The general style of the building is Norman, characterised by semicircular arches and short columns; it is likely, however, that it has since been much altered or improved. The number of parish churches in Norwich is greater than that in any other town in England, with the exception of the metropolis. At one period there were not fewer than fifty, but they have been since reduced to thirty-six. The finest are those of St. Peter, St. Stephen and St. Andrew, but the small church of St. Julian is considered the most ancient. It appears as if the number of dissenting chapels and meeting-houses corresponded with that of the churches; both are out of all proportion to the size of the city, or the number of inhabitants. The other public buildings are the ancient castle, the town and guild halls, the theatre, the new corn-exchange and the hospital or infirmary.

Industry.

It is as a manufacturing town, as a place of commerce and industry, that Norwich is chiefly celebrated. The woollen manufacture was first introduced in the reign of Henry the First at a place called Worsted, from which the name of the article was afterwards derived.

In the latter part of the fourteenth century, other Flemings, driven from their country by oppressive enactments, settled in Norwich, and laid the foundations of its trade. About two hundred years afterwards, it received an accession of most useful hands, by the arrival of many Hollanders and Walloons, who fled from the sanguinary Duke of Alva. But even before the settlement of the last colony, Norwich had become an important town. According to Blomefield, in the time of Henry the Eighth, the annual sale of stuffs made in the city only, amounted in value to L.200,000, exclusively of stockings, which were estimated at L.60,000. From an act passed in the fourteenth year of the same reign, it appears that the making of worsteds and stammins, which had greatly increased in the city of Norwich, and county of Norfolk, was now more diligently practised in Yarmouth and Lynn. The wardens of these towns were therefore made subject to the jurisdiction of Norwich. New manufactures were introduced in the reigns of Ed-

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ward the Sixth and Mary, and regulations were passed for the making of satins, satins-reverses, Naples-fustians and other articles. The prudent and politic Elizabeth, by the advice of the duke of Norfolk, offered an asylum and protection to the persecuted inhabitants of the Low Countries. These colonists, it has been already stated, formed a great accession to the industry of Norwich; they afforded too an example of the folly of interfering with religious scruples, and the wisdom of an enlightened toleration. New fabrications were made from the intermixture of silk, mohair and wool; new names were also introduced for them, and bayes, sayes, arras and nerchades were then first exposed in the English markets. In the year 1575, the Dutch Elders presented in court a specimen of a new article called bombazine, such is the earliest date of a manufacture, for which Norwich has since been distinguished above other cities in England. It may be right to add that exclusive privileges were unwisely conferred on the Flemings and the other foreign settlers, and that their descendants enjoy some of them in the present day. The trade of the town was further extended in consequence of a liberal enactment of George the Second. It was determined to open the port of Yarmouth for the importation of wool and woollen yarn. The advantage, however, was insufficient to enable it at a later period to compete with Manchester. The cottons of the latter town, from the cheapness and rapidity with which they are manufactured by the admirable inventions of Arkwright and other ingenious men, proved destructive to the home trade of Norwich. Extraordinary efforts were made by the industrious inhabitants, and new outlets were created for their products. Foreign connexions were improved and extended, the taste of every climate was consulted, and Norwich goods found many purchasers in the great annual fares of Frankfort and Leipsic. To supply the demand thus occasioned, the distaff and the loom were continually plied in Norfolk and Suffolk; it was calculated that in the former county fifty thousand tods of wool were annually spun; the quantity, however great, proved insufficient, and yarn was exported from Scotland and Ireland. It appears

from a computation which has been published, that the yarn then imported every year from Ireland to Norwich was greater than the quantity imported about fifty years before that period into the whole kingdom.[m] The trade, however, fell a second time into decay; its connexions were abridged, its foreign outlets were shut in consequence of the long and destructive war that followed the French revolution. Norwich has not recovered its ancient prosperity, but it is still a populous and industrious town. It is situated on the Yare, over which six bridges have been erected. The Wensun, which falls into it in the neighbourhood, has lately been enlarged so as to make Norwich a port.

Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, although formerly much more flourishing than at present, is still a place of importance as a harbour and fishing town. Situated on a peninsula at the eastern extremity of the county, it possesses by means of rivers all the export and import trade of Norwich and other places on the same side of Norfolk and Suffolk. It carries on a foreign trade with the Baltic, Holland, Portugal and the Mediterranean; it sends likewise several vessels to the Greenland fisheries. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons; that for mackarel in May and June, the other for herrings in October and November. The latter is the more important; not fewer than 70,000 barrels of herrings are often taken and cured in the course of the season. The town was formerly enclosed with walls, and the plan, according to which it is laid out, renders it probable that it was the object of the architect to contain as many persons as possible in a given space. Thus, the streets run from north to south, and are joined by nearly two hundred lanes. Yarmouth consists only of a single parish; it is encompassed on the east and the south by the sea, on the north by the main land, and on the west by the Yare, over which a handsome drawbridge, that has lately been erected, unites it with Suffolk.

King's Lynn.

King's Lynn or Lynn Regis at the other extremity of Norfolk is also a great commercial outlet; it carries on

[m] Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, volume first.

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by means of its inland communications, a considerable trade with the neighbouring counties, and supplies them with wines, coal and other articles. These advantages it possesses from its situation at the mouth of the Ouse; but it is likewise watered by four rivulets, over which eleven small bridges have been erected. A custom well deserving praise has been long established in the town; it is usual to hold every month a feast of reconciliation, in other words, a meeting of the mayor, magistrates and clergymen, who for the purpose of preventing law-suits, hear and determine the disputes that arise between the inhabitants.

Feast of reconciliation.

Eminent persons.

The parsonage house of Burnham-Thorpe, a very simple building, may be mentioned as the birth-place of Nelson, the greatest and the bravest admiral of his age. The unfortunate Ann Boleyn, one of the celebrated victims of Henry the Eighth, and the mother of Queen Elizabeth, was born in the old mansion-house of Blickling Hall.

Lincolnshire.

The large maritime county of Lincoln, the third in point of size in England, is bounded on the east by the German Ocean and the Wash, which separates it from Norfolk, on the north by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the Humber, on the west by the last county and those of Nottingham and Leicester, on the south by Rutland, Northampton and Leicester.

Name and early inhabitants.

It was included in the province of *Britannia Prima* by the Romans, and before the period of their invasion, it was inhabited by the Coritani. It was called *Lincollnscyre* by the Saxons, and *Nicolshire* by the Normans. The Anglo-Saxons united it first to the kingdom of Mercia, and afterwards to Wessex. The whole county was divided after the conquest among the followers of William.

Superficial extent—Population. Nature of the country—Divisions.

The area of Lincolnshire is stated to be 1,758,720 acres or 2748 square miles, and the number of inhabitants to each square mile, not more than ninety. The discriminating features of the county are strongly marked by nature, and although many parts are now very fruitful, they have only been rendered so by the gradual labour of centuries. Originally covered with fens and marshes, it is now fertile; it abounds in flocks and cattle, but it is destitute of beauty,

humid and unhealthy. The heaths on the north and south of Lincoln, the only heights that can be discovered, are calcareous hills, commanding an extensive view of the low lying plains.

Holland.

The whole county has been divided into three districts, those of Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey. The first, by no means unlike the country from which it derives its name, occupies the south-eastern portion of the county, from the neighbourhood of Wainfleet to the shallow inlet of the Wash. It consists of two divisions, Upper and Lower Holland, both abounding in marshes, some still in a state of nature, others intersected by numerous drains or canals, and crossed by raised causeways. The lower or the southern district is the most humid, indeed it is only protected against constant inundations by vast banks raised along the rivers and the coasts. The air is damp and unwholesome, the water, brackish or unfit for domestic purposes, and the inhabitants are therefore provided with cisterns for rain water. Industry, however, has triumphed over every obstacle, it has diffused comfort and wealth; the richest pastures in the kingdom have been formed out of swamps and marshes; nay more, they have been converted into arable lands, and crowned with luxuriant harvests. Much still remains to be done, but some notion may be inferred of what has been accomplished from the fact, that within a period of thirty years, from 1780 to 1810, 100,000 acres in Lincolnshire have been drained, restored to agriculture, and let on an average at a rental exceeding fifty shillings an acre.[n] The aquatic fowls that frequent the fens, are wild ducks, teal, widgeon and other birds of a like sort; the largest decoys in England, are kept in these parts, and more than three thousand wild ducks are often sent to London in the course of a week. The same tracts abound in wild geese, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, ruffs and reeves, that find plenty of food in the fishy pools and streams. The avoset or yelper appears in numerous flocks near the Fossdike-Wash, where the knot and the dottrel, that

Water-fowl.

[n] Stone's View of the Agriculture of Lincolnshire.

BOOK CLIV. are considered great delicacies, are taken and sent to London.*

Kesteven. The district of Kesteven, or the western portion of Lincolnshire, extending from the centre to the southern extremity of the county, is distinguished by the variety of its soil, and although interspersed with several large heaths, is on the whole a fruitful country. The largest of these heaths are Ancaster and Lincoln, but much of them has of late years been enclosed. The fens in Kesteven are not

Lindsey. so numerous or so large as those in Holland. Lindsey, the largest division of the three, comprehends all the country on the north of the Westham and Fossdike. It may be said to be destitute of hills, but it is the highest part of the county. The extensive heaths, called the Lincolnshire Wolds, are situated on the north-east of the district. Many flocks of sheep are fed throughout this tract, and it has been computed that in the whole county 2,500,000 are reared, which are supposed to yield 22,000,000 pounds of wool. The river isle of Axholme, formed by the Trent, the Dun and the Idle, a rich low tract in which much flax is cultivated, is situated in the north-western part of Lindsey.

Products. If Lincolnshire is no longer a manufacturing county, it may partly be attributed to the extraordinary decay of its ports, which although once numerous, are now either choaked with sand, or wholly deserted by the sea. The higher grounds yield all the ordinary sorts of grain in abundance, and the lower are fruitful in oats, hemp, flax, woad, saintfoin and other plants. But Lincolnshire is chiefly noted as a grazing county, and the domestic animals that are reared on its pastures are the largest of their sort in England. Thus, the ox weighs from eighty to a hundred stone; the horse and the sheep are distinguished by similar properties. The latter afford a thick coarse wool, well adapted for the worsted and coarser manufactures of Yorkshire.

Rivers—Canals. The Humber and the Trent water the northern and the western sides of the county. Some of the other rivers are

* Aiken, Id. Ib.

the Witham, the Ankholme, the Welland and the Glen. The inland navigation of the county has been much extended and improved by means of canals. One from Boston by Brothertoft on the Witham, proceeds to Lincoln, enters the Fossdike canal, and thus communicates with the Trent. The canal from Grantham to Nottingham, which is about thirty-three miles in length, was completed in 1796, and cost L.100,000. It passes near extensive plaster beds, and lime is brought in great quantities from Criche in Derbyshire. The Stainforth and Keadley commences at the river Dun about a mile west of Fishlake, waters Crowle and Keadley and passes onwards to the Trent. Thus by means of these works, Lincolnshire communicates with all the manufacturing towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Boston. Boston and Lincoln are the most important towns in the county; the first, situated in the district of Holland near the mouth of the Witham, is surrounded by rich pastures and recent enclosures, fruitful in corn. The harbour was almost blocked about half a century ago, but the channel has of late years been opened and deepened. Thus restored to the purposes of commerce, it carries on a considerable trade with the Baltic, and more than a hundred small vessels sail from it every year in the fishing season. The town was chosen as the site of a monastery by Botolph, a Saxon monk, and the church of St. Botolph is considered the largest parish church in England, being about three hundred feet long within the walls, and a hundred wide. The height of the tower is not less than 282 feet; it is crowned by a very large lantern, which serves as a pharos to the dangerous channels of the Lynn and Boston Deeps. The same place was at an early period more opulent than at present, even in the time of Henry the First, it afforded a rich booty to a gang of robbers, who came to its fair in the disguise of monks, and laid it in ashes. It was incorporated by Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty with jurisdiction over the neighbouring coasts. It has already acquired something of its ancient prosperity from the new enclosures and improvements in its harbour, and it possesses an advantage which was wanting in past times; it communicates with Lincoln, Not-

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tingham, Derby and many other places by means of canals.

Lincoln.

Lincoln, the capital of the county, is situated on the banks of the same river, about thirty-six miles above Boston. It occupies the site of *Lindum*, a town built in the form of a large square by the Romans. The ancient Lindum was surrounded by walls, and defended by towers; one of its gates, still remaining and built in the form of a semicircular arch ten feet in diameter, and as many in thickness at the base, has been considered one of the most perfect relics of Roman architecture in Britain. Other monuments of the same period are not wanting; several stone coffins were found in 1739, beneath them was a tesselated pavement, and still lower down a Roman hypocaust; lastly, a sudatory was discovered in another part of the town in 1782. During the earliest struggles between the Saxons, the Danes and the Normans, the name of the town is frequently mentioned; and at the epoch of the conquest, it was ranked with the largest and wealthiest cities in England. The castle, erected by the Conqueror to keep the citizens in awe, was long supposed impregnable, and even at so late a period as the civil wars, the possession of it was eagerly contested both by the royal and parliamentary forces.

Cathedral.

The cathedral, a very lofty building, was founded in the year 1086; it has been much injured and in many places repaired. It consists of a nave with its aisles, three transepts, one near the centre, the two others near the eastern and western extremities; there are besides a choir and chancel with aisles; lastly, three chapels and cloisters are connected with the last divisions. On the whole, it is only inferior in size and grandeur to that of York, and the west front is perhaps unequalled on account of the richness and lightness of its Gothic architecture. In former times, it was one of the wealthiest English cathedrals, and according to some authors, Henry the Eighth took from it 2921 ounces of gold, and 4285 ounces of silver. Some of the shrines were of pure gold, others of silver, and the mitre of the bishop was resplendent with diamonds, sapphires and other precious stones. The see of Lincoln, although

much reduced from what it once was, is even at present the largest in England. The town, independently of its religious edifices and its vestiges of Roman times, possesses other monuments of past days. Some notion may be formed of the strength and grandeur of the ancient castle from what remains of the massive walls and embattled towers. Fort Lucy is now in ruins, but its old tower was connected with the citadel by a subterranean communication. Antiquaries have not determined whether the priory was originally intended as a religious or military edifice. It is known that the house inhabited by John of Gaunt, the celebrated Duke of Lancaster, added greatly to the strength and magnificence of Lincoln, but the site and a few detached parts of the building are all that remain. In the same city Henry the Second repeated the ceremony of his coronation, and it was the seat of a parliament in 1301 under Edward the First. It is certain in former times Lincoln was a wealthy and magnificent town, but neither its past wealth nor magnificence can be attributed to the industry or commercial greatness of the inhabitants. It appears as if its rise in the darkness of the middle ages was owing to the number of its churches and monasteries, and also to the choice of it as a place of residence by many noble and royal personages. It is true, however, that particular privileges were conferred on it at different times, and of these the most important, or the one granted by Edward the Third, rendered Lincoln a staple for wool, leather and lead. The present trade consists chiefly in corn and wool, and the latter furnishes employment to many of the lower orders. It has been already remarked that Lincoln is built on the Witham, but that part of the river which passes along the principal street is arched and concealed. The Fossdike canal forms a communication between Lincoln and the Trent, and by means of that river with the principal canals in the kingdom.

Other towns.

The other places in the county may be shortly mentioned. Gainsborough on the Trent, a place famous for its beer, carries on a considerable trade in corn and other commodities, and participates also in the commerce of the Baltic. Great Grimsby, a decayed port near the mouth of the Hum-

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ber, has become again flourishing in consequence of the improvements made in its harbour. Louth on the banks of the Ludd, rose into importance after a canal was cut parallel to that river from the town to the neighbourhood of Tetney creek. By this channel vessels of considerable burden sail to the metropolis and to different parts of Yorkshire. Stamford, a place of great antiquity, was divided at one time into fourteen parishes. Although now fallen into decay, it derives some advantage from its situation on the great northern road.

Number of churches.

In no part of the kingdom are to be found in the same extent, so many early ecclesiastical monuments as in the fenny tracts of Lincolnshire, where stone is wholly wanting, and where the soil does not apparently afford a secure foundation to a building. Their situation, however, was a sort of natural defence against the attacks of freebooters, and the conveyance of heavy materials might have been facilitated by the drains or canals, which must have been cut before such a situation could be rendered habitable.

Eminent men— Newton.

Lincolnshire has produced several eminent men; Lord Burleigh was born at Bourn in 1521; and the two Wesleys, the founders of the Arminian methodists, a fanatical and very numerous sect, were natives of Epworth. The small manor-house of Woolsthorpe in the neighbourhood of Grantham, was the birthplace of Newton, who completed what Copernicus and Kepler had left unfinished. In this great man, qualities which are seldom combined, were united; genius with patient perseverance, a most comprehensive mind with great powers of concentration, an almost unerring judgment, and a sagacity that enabled him more than once to lay open the veil of nature, to predict truths, which were confirmed in a later age.

Yorkshire.

Yorkshire is out of all proportion in point of size with the other counties. It extends the length of a hundred and thirty miles from Spurnhead at the mouth of the Humber, to the north-western frontier; it is ninety miles in breadth from Flamborough-Head to the borders of Lancashire. The circumference is not less than 460 miles; the superficial extent exceeds 6000 square miles. This

Ridings.

great extent gave rise in all probability to its division into three ridings. The North Riding is bounded on the north by the Tees, which separates the county from Durham, on the east and north-east by the German ocean, on the south-east by the East Riding, on the south by the ainsty of York, and the West Riding, on the west by the county of Westmoreland. It is eighty-three miles in length from east to west, and thirty-eight in breadth from north to south. The East Riding, the least of the three, is partly separated from the North Riding by the Hertford and the Derwent; an irregular line from the Derwent to the Ouse, commencing a short way above Stamford Bridge, forms the rest of the boundary in the same direction; lastly, the Ouse divides it from the West Riding on the south-west. The West Riding is the largest of the three; the ainsty of York and the Ouse form its eastern limits; it is contiguous to Lancashire on the west, to the counties of Chester, Derby and Nottingham on the south.

North Riding.

The North Riding, it has been seen, comprehends the whole northern part of the country from side to side. The country along the shores of the German ocean is cold, bleak and mountainous. The cliffs on the coast vary in height from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet, and the neighbouring lands rise very rapidly to the elevation of four or five hundred. The soil consists chiefly of a brown loam, and the hills near the sea abound in aluminous shale, which is worked in many places. The district of Cleveland is remarkable for its fertility, the same may perhaps be said of the vale of York, but both are surpassed by Swale-dale, the plain on both sides of the Swale. The eastern Moorlands, a wild, barren and mountainous tract, occupy a space not less than thirty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. They are intersected by ravines and vallies, some of which are very large, and in many of them cultivation reaches to a considerable height. The western moorlands form part of the mountainous range, which extends from Scotland to Staffordshire. The mineral products of these lofty tracts are not without value; aluminous shale, the most important of any, has been already mentioned, and iron-ore and coal are common to many parts of the eastern

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moorlands. It is supposed that veins of copper are scattered in different parts of the western; the fact, however, requires additional confirmation, and it is certain that none of them are worked. Lead is wrought to great advantage, and next to alum, it is considered the most valuable mineral product of the district.

East Riding.

The East Riding admits of almost every variety of soil from the heaviest land to the lightest sand. The country near the sea from the Humber to the North Riding, is naturally unfruitful, and rendered more so by the climate. But from Spurnhead to Bridlington, a distance of thirty-eight miles, the shore is low, and the blasting effects of cold winds are less severely felt. The sheep district or the Wolds occupies 300,000 acres, and extends almost from the northern to the southern limits of the Riding. The tract bounded by the Wolds, the Ouse and the Humber, is flat in most places, and the soil consists of a stiff clay or sandy loam. The same may be said of the country watered by the Humber from the neighbourhood of Hull to Spurnhead. The whole extent of the Riding is equal to 819,000 acres, of these 350,000 are pasture, and more than 150,000, arable lands. Agriculture has been much extended of late years throughout this part of the county. Large tracts, formerly flooded the greater part of the year, and yielding nothing but rushes and a coarse scanty grass, are now covered with abundant harvests, and the value of the land has been increased in more than a tenfold proportion. The Wolds have been rendered more fruitful, and the vallies and the declivities of the hills, where oats and barley were lately the only kinds of grain, wave with plentiful crops of wheat. Rabbit-warrens are rapidly disappearing, and the sheep have been crossed and improved with the best breeds of Leicestershire. The manufactures are not so numerous, nor the population so dense as in the other districts; but in point of trade, Hull has become from its situation, the emporium of Yorkshire, and several other counties.

West Riding.

The West Riding, the largest of the three, is equal to ninety-five miles in length, and forty-eight in breadth. There is a great variety of soil, but it consists in most

places of a strong and deep loam. The number of acres amounts to 1,671,000, and of these more than a fourth are arable. The greatest part of the country is enclosed with hedges or fences, and not the least valuable of its products are corn and cattle. But it is principally as a manufacturing district that the West Riding is distinguished; in this respect it possesses many advantages, it contains within itself the necessary materials, it abounds in coal and iron-ore, limestone, lead, and other metals and minerals of inferior value. The rivers facilitate its inland navigation, by which the products are not only conveyed to the different ports in the county, but to every part of the kingdom.

Country.

In respect of soil, products and the appearance of the country, Yorkshire exhibits in miniature the whole of England. It has been seen that the northern and north-western portions have all the grandeur and variety of mountainous scenery, while a central belt from north to south is little inferior in fertility to the richest plains in the country. Marshes and abundant pastures are scattered in the south and south-eastern districts, and in the numerous list of minerals are found the most valuable and useful that are wrought in England.

Rivers.

It possesses besides all the advantages that water communications afford, and the different rivers are admirably arranged by nature. The Tees separates it from Durham, and cannot be exclusively considered a Yorkshire river, but the greater number rise, continue their course, and discharge themselves in the county. They issue for the most part, from the lofty tracts in the north and south-west, join each other as they water the central districts, and form a main channel, that terminates in the Humber. Thus, in as much as they can be rendered navigable, all the parts of this large county communicate with each other and with the sea. But independently of these natural advantages, others of the same sort have been obtained by art. The Grand Trunk canal, one of the noblest works of the kind in the kingdom, unites Hull with Liverpool and Bristol, and thus facilitates the interchange of their products. Leeds is united to Liverpool by the canal which bears the

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name of these two towns, and Huddersfield, by means of its canal, communicates with Manchester.

York.

York, the ancient *Eboracum*, the residence of several Roman emperors, has lost much of the splendour and populousness, that enabled it at an early period to rival London. Although no longer distinguished either by industry or trade, it was long considered the capital of the north of England, and in point of rank the second city of the kingdom. Situated in that part of Yorkshire where the three ridings meet, it forms a county of itself; it is watered by the Ouse and the Fosse; a stone bridge of three arches was erected over the former in 1820, the other is crossed by three bridges, one of which, the finest in point of architecture, was lately finished. Although by no means a manufacturing place, it is not without importance as the capital of an archiepiscopal see, and the residence of a numerous priesthood. The number of churches is equal to twenty-four; the population, it is true, does not amount to twenty-one thousand. York has been stationary or perhaps retrograde, while other towns have made rapid advances; still, as it possesses the courts for the civil and ecclesiastical business of a large province, it is amply provided with proctors and attorneys. The ancient fortifications are in many places entire, the city is entered by four gates and five posterns; and although the walls are falling into decay, they still form an agreeable walk.

Minster.

The cathedral of York, the largest in England, may bear a comparison with any other building of the same sort in Europe. The see had its origin in Roman times, and one of its bishops was present at the council of Arles in the year 347. In the same period the diocesan church of York is mentioned on account of its magnificence; but when the city was taken in the ninth century by the Danes, it was levelled with the ground. A new edifice was raised not long afterwards on its site, but it was destroyed by fire in 1069. A third building, surpassing the two former both in its dimensions and in the magnificence of its architecture, was almost consumed in the year 1137. The calamity, it is said, was soon repaired by the piety and the zeal of the archbishop; but it is equally certain that no part of the

church as it then stood, remains at present. The south transept or the oldest part of the present structure, was built by Walter de Grey in the thirteenth century; succeeding prelates vied with each other in continuing the work which their predecessor had begun, and which was not completed before the lapse of two centuries. The entire length of the cathedral is equal to 524 feet, the breadth of the eastern end to 105, and of the western to 109; the height of the lantern tower to 213, and of each of the two western towers to 196. The western front is remarkable for its magnificence; the lantern, and the two western towers exhibit different styles of architecture; and the south transept is distinguished by pointed arches and slender columns. As the building was carried on at different periods, it is marked by the styles of different ages, so that the students of architecture may contemplate the successive progress of their art. But even an uninitiated person cannot contemplate it without admiring the vastness of its dimensions, the beauty of the several parts, and the majesty of the whole. The late calamity by which part of this venerable structure was destroyed, has shown in what estimation it is held by the English, the expense of restoring it to its original form is defrayed neither by government nor by the church, but by the subscriptions of individuals.

Leeds.

In a county so extensive and so populous as that of York, it is chiefly such places as are distinguished for the wealth, industry or enterprise of their inhabitants, that can be mentioned. But in this point of view no place is more remarkable than Leeds, the most populous town in the county, the commercial capital of Yorkshire. It is situated about twenty-four miles on the south-west of York, and some notion of its rapid rise may be inferred from the circumstance, that it contained only a single church in the reign of Charles the First. In 1811, the population amounted to 62,534; in 1821 it was equal to 83,796 individuals. Leeds has thus become the principal market of the woollen cloths that are manufactured in the West Riding. The building, which is used as a place of sale for the coloured or mixed cloths, is 380 feet long by 180; it has six double rows of

Markets.

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stalls or shops, and the total number of stalls is equal to two thousand. The skill of the architect is displayed in the admirable way in which the building is lighted, an advantage almost essential to the purposes for which it is intended, and one that gives it a great superiority over every other structure of the same sort in France. The white woollen cloths or all those that are not dyed, are sold in a different building, which although less spacious than the former, contains not fewer than 1210 stalls. The market for mixed cloth is held on Tuesday and Saturday: it commences at eight o'clock in summer, and at nine in winter. The different stalls are filled in a few minutes, each vender stands behind his goods, the benches are covered with cloth, and the different pieces are placed as closely together as they can be laid lengthwise, and all this is done without noise or confusion. When the bell ceases to ring, the buyers and agents from different parts of the country enter the hall. According to the regulations of the market, the business is transacted in a whisper, the purchaser fixes on the cloth, leans over the benches, and addresses the clothier in too low a voice to be audible by his neighbour; both, however, agree or differ about the price in a few seconds. In this way, cloth to the amount of L.20,000, and sometimes much more, is sold in less than an hour. The market for the sale of white cloths opens as soon as the other is closed, and in both the same regulations are observed.[p] The manufactories from which the halls are supplied, extend to a considerable distance from the town, to about ten miles on the south, nearly fifteen on the south-west, and to more than eight on the north and west. The other branches of industry are of secondary importance; there are, however, several manufactories of linen and cotton stuffs, of Scotch and Wilton carpets, and extensive potteries, from which both the home and foreign markets are partly supplied. A considerable trade is also carried on in tobacco, for the preparation of which numerous mills have been erected. Leeds enjoys many advantages for commerce; the long line of canals and rivers extends to

[p] Capper, Idem, ibid.

Hull on the eastern, and to Liverpool on the western sea. It is situated in the vicinity of abundant coal mines; it possesses besides, easy means of communication with the metropolis and every trading district in the kingdom. Such advantages, aided by the spirit and industry of its inhabitants, account sufficiently for its present importance, and it resembles other flourishing towns, in as much as it is not yet represented in parliament.

Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Wakefield.

However great the trade of Leeds may be, it is not sufficient for the numerous woollen manufactories in the west of Yorkshire; these commencing below Craven, occupy a tract of which Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Wakefield may be considered the centres. But the principal trade of Bradford consists in its numerous worsted manufactures, which are supposed to be more extensive and varied than those of any other town in Yorkshire. Coal and iron are obtained in the neighbourhood, and the most ponderous articles in malleable and cast iron are wrought. Bradford is pleasantly situated at the junction of three valleys on the south of the Aire, about twelve miles west from Leeds; and a navigable canal, drawn from that of Leeds and Liverpool, passes through the middle of the town, and enables the inhabitants to export iron, coal, flagstones and slates.

Wakefield, the handsomest of the trading towns in the West Riding, is finely situated on an eminence above the waters of the Calder, at the distance of eight or nine miles on the south of Leeds. Although long noted for its woollen trade, it has made more rapid advances within the last thirty or forty years than at any former period; and the numerous manufactories that have been erected in the town and in the neighbouring villages, partly supply the markets of Leeds and Huddersfield. It carries on, besides, a great trade in corn and coal, and it is also a mart for the wool that is imported for the Yorkshire manufacturers from different parts of the kingdom. It communicates with Huddersfield by means of a canal, and with Leeds by the Calder, which, having been rendered navigable from Ealand to its junction with the Aire, has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the adjacent country.

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Huddersfield.

Huddersfield, sprung up in the last century, surrounded by bleak moors, and built near the site of the ancient *Canbodunum*, has become the mart of narrow cloths. This manufacture extends ten miles to the south, where the coarser cloths that are exported to the Mediterranean, are made. The Huddersfield canal, which opens a communication with Ashton-under-Line, Manchester and some of the most important manufacturing districts, has been already mentioned; but another extends from the same town to the Calder, whence the river navigation is continued to Wakefield.

Halifax.

Halifax, near the borders of Lancashire, is an ancient and flourishing town. It appears to have possessed no inconsiderable share of the cloth trade during the sixteenth century, while its barbarous gibbet law was in force, by which theft could be punished by decapitation within the limits of its extensive parish. It has been affirmed that the Halifax machine differed little from the guillotine, and that Lord Morton, when regent of Scotland, carried a model of it into his native country, where it was used and known under the name of the maiden. The many rivulets that water Halifax have facilitated the erection of numerous mills and extensive machinery. Although it participates largely in the cloth trade, other articles are manufactured. Many shalloons are woven for the Turkey market; they are sent to Hull, and thence shipped to the Levant. Of late years great quantities of woollen stuffs have been exported to the South American states.

Such are the most important of the clothing towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The merchants attend the several markets, and deal in the manufactures of other districts as well as of those they inhabit. The woollens not only supply the home market, but are exported to the places that have been mentioned, and also to Holland, Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain. The raw materials are obtained from different quarters: Spain, Saxony and the south of England, Shropshire and Norfolk supply the wool for the finer cloths; the counties of Lincoln and Leicester furnish an inferior sort for the worsted and the coarser stuffs.

Iron and coal are found in the county in which the manufactures are carried on; in other respects it possesses few advantages. As to climate, it is even more variable than many parts of England. It is naturally difficult of access, and for the most part sterile or unfruitful. The means of communication were formerly few; at present they are numerous and varied. Hills on which heath was only found, are now adorned with country houses, surrounded by plantations and verdant pastures. Plains that yielded a scanty herbage, and in which the divisions were marked by loose stones, are enclosed by lofty hedges, and covered with luxuriant harvests. It is not wonderful, then, that the same district was long thinly peopled, and one of the poorest in England; nor is it likely to excite surprise, if the obstacles which industry can surmount be considered, that it is now little inferior to the most populous and wealthy in the kingdom.

Sheffield.

But, although all the natural products have been mentioned, it is necessary to enumerate other products of industry. Thus, in Sheffield and the circumjacent villages, more than fifty thousand persons find employment on a soil rich in iron and in coal. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the southern extremity of the county, at the confluence of the Sheaf and the Don, the one bounding it on the east and the other on the north-east. It is regularly built, adorned with several public buildings, and two modern bridges; but the stranger who enters it for the first time, is less likely to admire edifices than extensive works and unnumbered forges, that are never suffered to remain at rest. The town was famed for its hardwares at so early a period as the thirteenth century, and it is more than once mentioned in the writings of Chaucer; its rise, however, dates from modern times. An enterprising townsman began to trade with the continent in 1750; and much about the same period the navigation of the Don was extended and improved. Not long afterwards, the silver-plating of brass and copper buttons was introduced; and the profitable manufacture of plated goods has been gradually carried to an unparalleled extent. The situation of the town, the two rivers that water it, and the abundance of coal,

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have facilitated the use of machinery, by means of which, and the improvements that the workmen have made in their art, the manufacturers of Sheffield are now able to undersell every market in Europe. According to the census of 1821, the town contains 42,000 individuals; but the whole parish, of which it forms a part, is peopled by 62,015 persons. It may be added, that it possesses ample means for the instruction of its inhabitants,—mechanics' institutions, numerous schools, and a Lancastrian one for the education of eight hundred children. It requires, indeed, but a superficial knowledge of the present state of England to be convinced that the education of the people in the different towns is everywhere in the ratio of their commerce and industry.

Hull.

Although the East Riding is neither so wealthy nor so populous as the one that has been described, Hull may be ranked with the most important towns in Yorkshire. It owes its foundation to Edward the First, who, on his return from the conquest of Scotland, visited the confluence of the Hull and the Humber, and thought the position well adapted for a place of defence. It has also been supposed that the king entertained other and nobler views, and discovered in the future port the centre of commerce between the north and south of Britain, between the interior of England and the coasts of Flanders, Holland, Denmark and Sweden.[q]

Notions so enlightened accord ill both with the times in which Edward flourished, and with the bent of his genius, which excited him to war and conquest rather than the useful arts of peace. It is certain that he built a strong town, to which he gave the name of Kingstown, that it became the place of a garrison, and was considered impregnable; as a proof of the last assertion it may be remarked that even at so late a period as the civil wars, the royal troops made many attempts to take it without success. It is equally certain that its commerce first rose into notice, when it became of secondary importance as a garrisoned town.

Old and new docks.

Little more than fifty years ago Hull had no other har-

[q] Force Commerciale, volume 1st.

bour than the bed of the river, and as it has but little depth of water, vessels were left aground at low tide. In 1774, a company were authorized by act of parliament to build within the period of three years a dock and warehouses on the northern front of the old fortifications. The new works on the dock, quays, and warehouses occupy a surface of thirty-three acres. Another dock was commenced in 1807 on the western front of the old fortifications; it is a hundred and twenty yards long, and three hundred and twenty wide, and the quays and warehouses belonging to the New Dock Company cover a space of three acres. A third dock, which was begun in 1814, and left unfinished, was commenced anew in 1817; it is provided with an admirable ballast machine, that is set in motion by a steam-engine.[r] Thus, in place of fortifications the old town is surrounded by the three docks and the waters of the Humber and the Hull. The prosperity of the place may be attributed to its situation, which affords it the means of a very extensive intercourse with the interior, communicating by the Humber with all the navigable rivers and canals in Yorkshire, and connected by means of the same river with the Trent and its numerous artificial ramifications. Possessing such advantages, it retains the export and the import trade of many of the midland and northern counties. It carries on an extensive traffic with the Baltic, for which it is very conveniently situated, and it has also commercial relations with the southern countries of Europe, and with America. The act of parliament by which individuals are permitted to undertake on their own account certain branches of commerce with the Indies, has laid open a new and an important trade to the inhabitants. But its earliest trade and the first sources of its wealth were derived from the Greenland fisheries, and more ships are still fitted out for that country than from any other port.[s] The streets in the

[r] Idem, Ibid.

[s] The inhabitants of Hull began to frequent the coasts of Greenland about the end of the sixteenth century; but afterwards about the middle of the eighteenth century, that lucrative trade declined not only in Hull but in all the ports of England.—Mr. Standidge, a persevering and speculative merchant, and a native of Hull, was anxious to promote this important branch of commerce. He fitted out a vessel on his own account, which he sent to Greenland, an enterprise that had never before been undertaken by any but compa-

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old town are narrow, dirty and irregular, but in the new or the part beyond the ancient ramparts, the streets are clean, spacious and well-built.

Other towns might be added to the above list; thus, a number of vessels are fitted from the port of Scarborough; and Doncaster has become wealthy from its manufactures still, however, they must be considered of secondary importance in comparison of those that have been mentioned. If the populous county of York has risen to a state of prosperity, to which it is vain to look for a parallel in its past history, it may serve to illustrate the importance of a liberal government and free institutions, promoting the arts of peace, encouraging private industry, giving full scope to individual enterprise, and rendering property inviolable. The present state of the country forms a remarkable contrast with its history during the darkness of the middle ages, and even at a later period. The venerable city of York was destroyed by the conqueror, and a great part of the country converted into a desert. Afterwards exposed to the incursions of the Scots, the habitations were burned, and the country laid waste by David king of Scotland, who was at last defeated with great slaughter in the battle of the Standard. It was destined to become the scene of the wasteful conflicts between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, and Edward the Fourth gained a victory near Sherburn, which was purchased by the slaughter of 35,000 men. It was alternately pillaged by the king's troops and the parliamentary forces during the civil wars; and the rise of Crom-

nies. The success of his undertaking was long doubtful. From her first voyage, the vessel returned with one whale and four hundred seals. At this period the skin of the seal was considered useless, and the sailors threw them into the sea. It appeared to Mr. Standidge, that they might be tanned with profit; but the tanners of Hull refused to soil their pits with the skins of fish. Having applied to the tanners of a neighbouring town, whose notions about the purity of their pits were less scrupulous, the plan succeeded beyond the projector's expectations, and shortly afterwards he and his family wore seal-skin shoes. Mr. Standidge had thus the merit of having enriched his country with a new product and a new article of trade, which has become an important branch of revenue to the government. Seal-skins, that were formerly sold at most for 2d. or 3d. each, now rose in value to five and six shillings. The Greenland fisheries, which had fallen into decay, began to be carried on again with fresh vigour. See Force Commerciale volume 1st.

well, and the continued adverse fortune of Charles date from the battle of Marston-moor, which was fought in the neighbourhood of York.

Durham.

The Brigantes formed one of the most powerful nations in ancient Albion; originally settled in Thrace, they diffused themselves over Germany and Gaul, and passed from these countries into Britain. They occupied almost the whole of Durham and Yorkshire, a part of Northumberland and Cumberland, in which last county, one of their tribes assumed the name of *Cumbri*. The migrations of the same people are attested by ancient authors;[t] but history takes no notice of the causes which induced them to leave their native land. It is apparent from a very slight examination that neither the excellence of the climate, nor the productiveness of the soil, were likely to attract them to the northern regions. Much less can it be supposed that the mineral treasures in which the county abounds, possessed any value in the estimation of barbarians. In the Roman period, Durham was included in the province of Maxima Cæsariensis, and in the time of the heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland. But when the sovereigns of that petty kingdom embraced Christianity, the superstition of the period induced King Egfrid to make over the whole county in the year 685, to St. Cuthbert and his successors. The donation was confirmed by the Conqueror, who conferred the title of palatine counts on the bishops, and invested them with so great authority that they were said to be as powerful in their diocess as the king in his dominions. Hence it happens that the county is frequently styled the Bishopric of Durham.

Boundaries, aspect of the country, &c.

Durham, situated between the rivers Tees and Derwent, is contiguous on the east to the German ocean. It is bounded on the north by Northumberland, from which it is separated by the Derwent and the Tyne; on the south by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire, and on the west by Cumberland and Northumberland. The superficial area has been computed at 1040 square miles, and it is divided into the four wards of Chester, Durham, Eas-

[t] Herodotus, book 7th. Strabo, book 12th.

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ington and Stockton. The air, which is cold and piercing, might be still more so, if the ice and snow were not dissolved by the vapours from the German ocean. The northern part of the county is barren, and in many places thinly peopled; the western is bleak and hilly, being crossed by the central ridge, which, however, is nowhere very lofty in Durham. But these heights give rise to numerous streams that flow eastwards, and lower eminences, connected with the higher, extend in different directions. The southern as well as the eastern districts are fruitful and, although the farms are in general small, well cultivated. The abundance of coal has been already mentioned; the other mineral products are iron and lead, which are obtained in Teesdale from upwards of forty mines, excellent mill-stones, fire-stones for ovens and furnaces, freestone for building, and slates for roofing.

Durham.

The city of Durham was founded by the monks of Lindisfarne, who removed to it in the year 995, and carried along with them the bones of St. Cuthbert. It is situated on an eminence, and almost surrounded by the windings of the Weare, of which the banks are covered with woods, or broken by precipices. The loftiest part of the city is enclosed with walls, and in the same quarter the cathedral and the castle are the most conspicuous buildings. The first is worthy of notice for its size and costly ornaments, but the architecture is of a mixed sort, and the Norman style is contrasted with the additions of later ages. It may have a solemn and imposing effect, but as it is inferior to other English cathedrals, it does not correspond with the character of the see, its great wealth and extraordinary privileges. The castle is converted into an episcopal palace, and although very different from the last building, it must at least be considered a more perfect specimen of Norman architecture. Besides the cathedral, there are six other churches, two Catholic chapels and several meeting-houses for quakers, presbyterians, methodists and other dissenters. Some of the improvements in the town date from a very recent period; the principal streets are now covered with broad pavements for foot passengers, all of them are lighted with gas, old and ill built houses have been pulled

down, others more commodious and elegant are erected on their site. Few of the episcopal cities in England are distinguished by the trade or industry of their inhabitants, and Durham forms no exception to the general rule. It possesses manufactories of shalloons, flannels and carpets, but they are not supposed to be in a flourishing condition.

Neville's cross.

An old cross at no great distance from the town was erected by Ralph, Lord Neville, to commemorate a victory gained by the English over the Scots; the former were commanded by Philippa, the wife of Edward the Third, the latter were routed with great slaughter, and David Bruce their king, together with many of the nobles, was taken prisoner.

Sunderland.

Sunderland, at the distance of thirteen miles on the north-east of Durham, may be considered a more important town than the capital of the county. It is situated at the mouth of the Weare, and although now populous and prosperous, it was at one time merely a part of Wearmouth parish. The High Street, the principal one in Sunderland, is about a mile in length, and not less than thirty yards in breadth; it is adorned in many places with well built houses. The Low Street which extends parallel to it, and along the banks of the river, may be termed the Wapping of the town; it communicates with the other by a great many narrow and dirty lanes, where it is in vain to look for the cleanliness which characterises English towns. The trade arises principally from the exportation of coal, and in that branch of industry it is only inferior to Newcastle; the other exports are lime, glass, grind-stones and copperas; the imports consist of Baltic produce and various articles for domestic consumption. The Weare, it has been already remarked, does not admit merchant ships of a great tonnage, but vessels get much more readily out to sea than from the Tyne. The manner in which the harbour is constructed adds to its security; in consists of two piers, one on each side of the Weare. In common with the great commercial towns in England, it possesses charitable institutions, and others of which the object is to diffuse knowledge among the lower orders.

Bishop-Wearmouth.

Bishop-Wearmouth, a place of antiquity, and situated in the immediate vicinity of Sunderland, may now be said

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to form a part of the modern town; the inhabitants participate in the same trade, they are engaged in the same branches of industry. It is there that an iron bridge, one of the wonders of modern art, crosses the Weare, and connects Sunderland with Newcastle and Shields. The dimensions of the bridge have been already mentioned, it may be added that it was erected in consequence of the patriotic exertions of Rowland Burdon, the member for Durham.

Monk-Wearmouth.

Monk-Wearmouth, which is not more than a mile from Sunderland, derives its name from a monastic institution of the seventh century, and some remains of it may still be traced. The town is not very populous, but the inhabitants are industrious, they are employed in building ships, and in other branches of industry connected with the Sunderland trade.

South Shields.

On the north of Sunderland, and on the southern bank of the Tyne, is situated the town of South Shields, which is separated from North Shields by the river, the boundary between the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Some of the largest coal vessels in England take in their lading at the same place; indeed its principal business consists in providing vessels for the coal trade; on that account several naval yards and docks for the construction of ships have been at different times erected. The making of salt from sea water furnished employment to a great number of hands, but that branch of industry has declined, since an abundant and strongly impregnated brine spring was discovered near Newcastle. More glass, however, is now made than at any former period, and there are at present upwards of twelve large glass-houses. The town consists chiefly of a long, narrow and crooked street almost two miles in length; a square near the centre of it, which serves as a market place, is adorned with the town-hall and other public buildings. From what has been already said, it may be inferred that South Shields is a dirty town, but independently of its smoke-covered houses, the narrow and crooked street, which is never very clean, it has an unseemly appearance from many artificial hillocks, formed by ballast and the refuse of the glass, salt and soap works.

Life-boat.

The many lives that had been lost at sea near Shields,

induced a number of the inhabitants to form themselves into a society for the purpose of saving mariners from shipwreck. A reward was proposed by the society to the person who should furnish the model of a boat better adapted for resisting the impetuosity of the waves than any that had been hitherto used. The result of the proposal was the invention of the Life-Boat by Mr. Greathead.

No port has been built at the mouth of the Tees on account of the breadth and shallowness of the river; but Stockton, at no great distance above it, may be considered its harbour. A fine bridge of five arches, in which the central one is about seventy-five feet wide, was erected over the Tees at Stockton in the year 1777. The town, on account of its well built houses and numerous public buildings, has been considered one of the finest in the north of England. The manufactures are sail-cloth, ropes, damask, diaper and linen; and it carries on a great trade in proportion to its population, thus it has extensive commercial relations with the Baltic, Hamburgh, Norway and Holland, and many small vessels are every year built in its docks. The ancient castle was taken and destroyed during the civil wars, and the only stone houses in the town are built of its ruins. Stockton, it may be added, serves as a port to the manufacturing and industrious town of Darlington, which has been long noted for its table and napkin linen, made partly of English and foreign flax. It possesses besides two iron founderies, mills for spinning wool, and others for grinding optical instruments. The most remarkable building is a large church of ancient and curious architecture, erected in the twelfth century by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham.

Holy-Island.

It may be remarked that the small island of Lindisfarne, which has been already mentioned, and which is better known by the name of Holy-Island, from having been the ancient residence of monks, is under the civil jurisdiction of Islandshire, a detached portion of Durham, on the north-east side of Northumberland. No towns of any importance are situated in that part of the county where Lindisfarne forms part of the mainland at low water, and is surrounded

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at full tide by the sea. The extent of the island is equal to 1000 acres, and of these more than 500 consist of sand. The village at the south-west extremity, and all the other houses do not contain more than 700 inhabitants.

Such are the most important towns in the county of Durham, and the products of industry for which they are distinguished. In many places various articles of wrought iron are made, in others there are founderies for casting iron and brass; the glass-houses and potteries, the salt, copperas and sal-ammoniac works furnish the materials of an extensive trade; linen, cotton and woollen stuffs are made in the county, coal-tar is exported, paper-mills and other manufactories have lately been established.

Northumberland. Boundaries. Extent.

Northumberland, the most northern county in England, is washed on the east by the German Ocean, it borders on Scotland and Cumberland on the west, and is bounded by the last county and by Durham on the south. Included by the Romans in the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, the Saxons raised it to the rank of a kingdom, and called it *Northam-Humber-Land*, a name, which with little variation it has since retained. But its ancient limits have been much contracted, for in the time of the heptarchy it included Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland, and extended northwards to the Clyde and Forth in Scotland. The modern boundaries, exclusively of the coast, are marked in most places by mountains or rivers, and even in its present reduced form, it must be considered a large county. Thus, the greatest length from north to south is nearly equal to seventy miles, and the utmost breadth is not less than forty. It appears from a return made to the House of Lords, that it contains 1850 square miles or 1,157,760 acres.

Face of the country. Soil and products.

The face of the country is sufficiently varied, and a considerable portion of it is unfit for cultivation. The sea-coast is nearly level, the central districts are more diversified, they are intersected or broken by rocky hills, running into ridges, of which the bases are watered by the principal rivers. Open hills, moors, waste land and marshes form by far the greater portion of the western districts. The Cheviot hills near the Scottish border have a more agree-

able aspect, they rise in unnumbered forms, they are covered with verdant pastures, and their sloping sides enclose fruitful vales or ravines. They extend from the head of the Coquet to Allentown, and onwards to Prendwick Brunton, Elderton, Wooller and Mindrim. These hills have some influence on the climate, for the snow remains on them several months after it has disappeared on the plains. The most fruitful tracts are the vallies on the eastern side, through which the rivers take their course. The eastern or level part of the country is covered with a strong and fruitful clay, which reaches in general beyond the great northern road. A sandy and dry loam forms the vales of Bresmish, Till and Beaumont, and the same sort of soil may be observed in the neighbourhood of Newburn, on the Coquet both above and below Rothbury, and on the Aln from Alnwick to its mouth. A dry loam, mixed with gravel, is the most common soil in the Cheviot tract; but moist loams on a wet cold bottom occupy a great portion, particularly the central and south-eastern districts. Black peat earth, the prevailing soil on most of the hills, extends in many places through the lower parts of Northumberland.[u]

Agriculture.

Enough has been said to render it apparent that neither the climate nor the soil is favourable to the production of food; but these natural obstacles have been surmounted by perseverance and industry; many hills and lofty tracts, formerly barren or covered with useless plants, are now cultivated, agriculture has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and more than 140,000 acres have been enclosed within the last fifty years. The farms were formerly small, they are now large, and the advantages that have been gained by uniting many into one, are infinitely greater than the temporary evils which were occasioned by the change. The growth of grain from the investment of capital on the soil has been increased, and large corn tracts in which wheat takes its rotation, have thus been added to the arable lands of the county. The progress of improve-

[u] Agricultural Survey of Northumberland, by Messrs. Bailey and Cullen.

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ment has been accelerated by the great quantity of lime in almost every part of Northumberland, and by the stone or shell marl, which in some districts is equally abundant. The farmers on the pastoral tracts on the Cheviot hills devote themselves to the breeding of cattle, and oxen not inferior to the finest in the kingdom, have been reared by the graziers on the Scottish border. But however much the agricultural riches of Northumberland may have been increased, they are secondary in importance to its mineral treasures. If the value of an article be estimated by its utility, the coal, for which the county is distinguished, and of which the mines have been already described, forms its real wealth. It accounts in a great degree for that facility and rapidity of production, which has rendered England the emporium of the world, and for the great accumulation of capital, which has enabled the inhabitants to increase the fertility of their soil, to improve and extend communications of every sort. The most valuable of the metals holds the next rank, and an almost inexhaustible supply of iron-stone is embedded in the strata of the coal districts. The same substance is shipped from Holy-Island to different parts of England and to Scotland. Lead ore is found in abundance on the mountainous districts on the south-west, and most of the veins from which it is obtained are rich in zinc, and from some of them silver is extracted.

Minerals.

Although the country offers such advantages to industry, although it is watered by numerous rivers, still many of them are ill adapted for inland navigation, and the deficiency is very imperfectly supplied by means of canals. The Tyne and the Tweed have been long famed for their salmon fisheries, and the metropolis is principally supplied with their produce. The fish are packed in pounded ice, and conveyed by this means almost as fresh to the London market as when they were taken from the water. The sea coasts, which afford the means of subsistence to many of the poorer inhabitants, abound with a great variety of fish, such as cod, ling, turbot and soles.[x]

Rivers. Salmon.

Newcastle.

Newcastle, the most important place in the county, is situated on the banks of the Tyne, at the distance of about

[x] Cupper. Idem, Ibid.

ten miles from its mouth; it is connected by means of a bridge with Gateshead, which although on the other side of the river, and consequently in Durham, forms part of the town. Situated in a country abounding in coal, Newcastle has become the centre of an extensive trade, and a place of great manufacturing industry. The advantages of such a situation are the causes of its wealth and increasing population; but at an early period, while the island was in the possession of the Romans, the ancient *Gabro-Gentum* was distinguished for the importance of its military position; it was one of the principal stations connected with the vallum of Adrian, or the old Picts' Wall, which was built to defend the inhabitants of the south against the incursions of the barbarous hordes in the north. When the province was abandoned by the Romans, and the English had to trust to their own resources, Newcastle was fortified with great care, and the old walls were flanked with towers, of which several are even at present in a state of preservation. It bore the name of *Monkcester* not long before the Norman invasion, and it derives its present name from a castle erected by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, after his return from an expedition into Scotland in the year 1080.

Manufactures, trade, &c.

Many works and manufactories are situated in the town and neighbourhood; hardwares and wrought iron are exported, and several potteries might be enumerated, in each of which more than a hundred persons are constantly employed. It carries on a considerable trade in the finer sorts of glass; its chemical works are not without importance, they consist chiefly of white-lead minium and vitriol. The total number of vessels belonging to it is about 850, their burden is not less than 200,000 tons, and they are manned by 9000 men. It has a share in the Greenland fisheries; it imports wines and fruits from the south, timber, hemp and other articles from the north of Europe. In the coal trade it is the first port in Britain, and waggons for the conveyance of coal were first set in motion by steam in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Such were the germs of an invention, which has led in its improved and developed state to the rapid communication

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between Manchester and Liverpool. More than twenty packets sail regularly between the same port and London, and others sail to the principal harbours in England and Scotland.

Charitable and useful institutions.

The town possesses several charitable institutions, one of which, the keelmen's hospital, is wholly supported by contributions from the coal-workers. The children of the poorest inhabitants may reap the advantages of instruction; for their benefit different schools have been erected, and a Lancasterian one was built by subscription to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George the Third.[y]

The Tyne.

Many yards for building ships are situated on the banks of the Tyne, and the workmen are chiefly employed in constructing vessels for the coal trade. The river is navigable for ships of three or four hundred tons from its mouth to the bridge at Newcastle, but the largest coal vessels anchor off Shields. The bed of the Tyne from the same town to the bar at Tynemouth, may be considered a vast basin in which ships sheltered from the sea and from every wind, receive the valuable products of the mines and manufactories.

North Shields. Tynemouth.

Two places below Newcastle, and on the same river, may be shortly mentioned. It has been already seen that North and South Shields are connected with each other by means of an iron bridge. The inhabitants of both towns are engaged in the same trade, and employed in the same branches of industry. But at no very remote period the former place consisted of one or two dark alleys, of a few dirty and wretched fishing huts; these have been succeeded by spacious and airy streets, by commodious and well-built houses. The trade, which keeps pace with a rapidly increasing population, may soon vie with that of the great towns in England; even at present more than four hundred vessels are annually laden at the harbour. Tynemouth or the other town is situated about a mile and a half from North Shields and, as its name imports, at the mouth of the

y. "The loyalty of the inhabitants was disinterested and noble; George the Third was then insane, insensible to flattery, and unable to reward it." Force Commerciale, volume 2d.

Tyne. It is built on a promontory, which rises almost perpendicularly on the side of the sea, and it is defended by a castle which is chiefly worthy of notice on account of its fine military position, an advantage that did not prevent it from falling into the hands of the Scots during the civil wars. The bar, a dangerous sand bank, extends across the mouth of the river, and it is broken in several places by rocks. To obviate the danger which might be otherwise occasioned, a light-house has been erected; it is about sixty feet in height, and stands on a promontory nearly two hundred feet above the sea. It is supposed that nearly 800,000 chaldrons of coals are annually shipped from Tynemouth to London.

Other towns.

The other towns in Northumberland are of secondary importance. Hexham, finely situated on the vale of the Tyne above Newcastle, was once an episcopal city, and its ancient cathedral is still its most magnificent ornament. The inhabitants are industrious, and many of them are employed in tanning leather. Morpeth on the north road, about fourteen miles beyond Newcastle, may be mentioned on account of its cattle fairs. The town of Alnwick, the titular capital of the county, is situated mid-way between Newcastle and Berwick. It is a borough by prescription, but it contains little worthy of notice except its ancient military castle, which has long since been converted into the residence of the Northumberland family. The same place was more than once disastrous to the kings of Scotland. Having been strongly fortified in the reign of William Rufus, it resisted a long time the forces of Malcolm the Third, by whom it was besieged. It was at last delivered from this danger by the cowardly treachery of a soldier, who pretending to give up the keys to the Scottish king, drew his dagger, and pierced him to the heart. Edward the son of Malcolm, wishing to avenge the death of his father, was defeated and slain in the neighbourhood. In the year 1167, Henry the Second of England gained a decisive victory at Alnwick over William the Lion, king of Scotland, took him prisoner, and compelled him to pay a large ransom. The town exhibits a singular spectacle on the day of St. Mark, and one not very creditable to the

Alnwick.

Manner of making freemen.

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state of society, or at all events proving the observance of the ridiculous customs that prevailed in the dark ages. Those who are to acquire the freedom of the town, or according to the phrase, *to leap the well*, appear on horseback at an early hour in the market-place. Each man is dressed in white with a sword by his side, and wears in place of a hat, a white nightcap on his head. The cavalcade, accompanied by four chamberlains in the same costume, proceed to a neighbouring moor, where the future freemen dismount, run through a muddy pool, and perform other foolish ceremonies.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Berwick-upon-Tweed was an important and strong fortress when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it belonged according to the chances of war. Although the greater part of it is situated in Northumberland, it has never been annexed to any local jurisdiction; it is not supposed to be either in England or Scotland, but is separately named when included in public acts. It is defended on the north and east with flanks, bastions, and a ditch, on the south and west by high walls, to which the river serves as a moat. The harbour is by no means commodious; vessels drawing more than twelve feet of water cannot cross the bar, and there is no safe riding in the offing. But in spite of this disadvantage, Berwick carries on a considerable trade with the metropolis, and of late years different branches of industry have been extended and improved.

Cumberland. Boundaries.

Cumberland, like the last county, borders upon Scotland on the north, from which the maritime part is separated by the Solway Firth, and the inland by a small brook and the river Liddal; on the east it is contiguous to Northumberland and Durham, and the limits in that direction are for the most part artificial; it is washed by the Irish Sea on the west, and it is bounded on the south by part of Lancashire and the whole breadth of Westmoreland. The greatest length of the county is about eighty miles, and the greatest breadth nearly forty. In superficial extent it is equal to 1178 square miles, or 945,920 acres; but of these little more than a half are arable, and the greater part of the remainder is wholly unfit for cultivation, consisting either of

lofty mountains, barren moors or the romantic lakes, of which some mention has been made in a former chapter. The civil divisions form five wards, so called from the inhabitants having at one time been obliged to keep watch and ward against the Scottish borderers.

Soil.

The various sorts of soil have been classed under four different heads; 1st, a strong rich loam, of which there appears to be but a small portion; 2d, a variety of loams from the rich brown to the light sandy, under this division a great part of the county is included; 3d, wet loam, generally on a clay bottom; 4th, black peat earth, the most common in the mountainous districts, particularly those in the neighbourhood of Northumberland and Durham.[z]

Mountains.

A mountainous ridge in Cumberland forms part of the chain, which runs between the eastern and western sides of England; and another tract in the south-western part of the county is little inferior to the former in height. In the first, and not far from the borders of Durham, is situated Cross-fell, which rises to the elevation of 3400 feet, and is consequently the highest mountain in England; in the second, Helvellen attains the height 3324, Skiddaw or *Skyday*, is equal to 3270, and Saddleback is not supposed to be lower than 3048 feet. In the former are obtained various minerals useful for different purposes, and also coal, limestone and lead. The last substance is chiefly worked near Aldston-Moor on the borders of Durham. The second tract, composed for the most part of the schistus that affords the blue slate for covering houses, is also rich in plumbago or wad, the name which the miners have given to this valuable substance, of which the finest kinds are so abundant in the neighbourhood of Borrowdale, that the mines are opened and closed after certain intervals, lest the price of the commodity should be diminished by too great a supply. The quality of the metal accounts sufficiently for the superiority of the English pencils, which are so much prized in France and other countries on the continent. It is not many years since copper mines were wrought at Caldbeck and the neighbourhood of Keswick. Iron ore

[z] Agricultural Survey.

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is obtained at Egremont and in the country between it and Whitehaven.

It appears that Cumberland is in proportion to its size, one of the least populous counties in the kingdom, and the cause of it may be discovered in the nature of the country, in the difficulty of multiplying communications through a lofty and rugged district. Agriculture in consequence of these natural disadvantages, is in a less advanced state than in other parts of England; the land is for the most part divided into small farms, and much capital has not been laid out in the improvement of the soil. Mountain-torrents or impetuous streams are abundant, but the county is ill supplied with navigable rivers.

Carlisle.

Carlisle, the capital of Cumberland, is situated at the confluence of the Eden and Calder, of which the united streams fall into the Solway Firth, about five miles below the town. Although the navigation of the Eden is interrupted by shallows, it was not before the year 1823 that an artificial channel was cut between Carlisle and the sea. The name of the town seems to have been derived from the Saxon word *Caerlyall*, signifying the town near the wall, and thus indicating its vicinity to the vallum, from which it was only distant a quarter of a mile. As a frontier town, it was exposed to frequent attacks, and for its defence it was fortified with a castle, a citadel and massive walls. The walls were first built in the seventh century by Egfrid, king of Northumberland; the castle and citadel were erected by William Rufus. The former, situated at the north-western extremity of the town, is still kept in repair, and contains, among other buildings, a magazine for gunpowder, and an armoury, in which more than 10,000 stands of arms are generally deposited. It was in the castle that the unfortunate Mary Stuart was confined in the year 1568, and a neighbouring garden which she used to frequent, is still known by the name of the Lady's Walk. The principal streets communicate with the market-place which is much disfigured by a guard-house that was built during the civil wars, when Cromwell occupied the town. The ancient fortifications, like other works of the same period, are certainly imperfect, and inadequate to the purposes of mo-

dern warfare; the same remark is equally applicable to the comparatively late additions which have been erected for their defence; still, however insignificant both may appear, Carlisle was twice besieged in the rebellion of 1745; it was first taken by the Scots, and afterwards by the English under the duke of Cumberland, in both times not without a siege. It may be remarked that it was once a Scots town, and that Henry the Second received at Carlisle the honour of knighthood from David the First. One or two instances may be mentioned to show how much it has suffered from its frontier position; having been taken by the Scots in the time of Henry the Third, the greater part of it was destroyed by fire, and it was twice exposed to a similar calamity in the succeeding reign; at a later period Henry the Eighth laid siege to it with an army of 8000 men, inflicted unjust punishments on many of the inhabitants, and reduced the rest to obedience.

Cathedral.

The cathedral, for Carlisle is an episcopal city, having been built at different periods, displays different styles of architecture; and although some detached portions of it may be admired, it can neither vie in size nor in magnificence with other buildings of the same sort. Part of the western wing was demolished during the civil wars; the breach or opening thus made was afterwards closed, and the space between the transept and the new wall has been transformed into the church of St. Mary.

Trade and industry.

The population and trade of Carlisle were long inconsiderable, but the latter has been greatly extended within the last forty years, and different manufactures have been introduced by the enterprise of different individuals. Various branches of the cotton trade are carried on with success; printed linens are exported to different parts of the country; iron-works and founderies are established. If the impulse which was first given, has been maintained, it may in part be attributed to the comparative cheapness of labour.

Other towns—Whitehaven.

The other inland towns are too insignificant to require notice; they are so in point of population, still some branch of industry is carried on in every one of them. Penrith possesses some trade in fancy woollen stuffs; the inhabit-

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ants of Wigton are employed in manufacturing cotton, and extensive waste lands in the neighbourhood have of late years been enclosed. Hats, shalloons, coarse woollens and linens are made at Cockermouth, and several cotton-works have been erected in the romantic town of Keswick.

The maritime town of Whitehaven, situated at no great distance from the promontory of St. Bees, and now much more important than the places which have been last mentioned, consisted only of six fishermen's huts in the year 1566. The cause of its prosperity dates from the reign of queen Anne, when several moles and bulwarks were erected, by which vessels are secured against the Corfe rocks. But these works have been since much improved, and Whitehaven possesses at present not fewer than six yards for building ships. The same port carries on a considerable trade with the West Indies, and nearly two hundred vessels belong to it. The coal which is chiefly exported to Ireland, is obtained from neighbouring pits that have been dug to the extraordinary depth of 130 fathoms,[a] and extended to so great a distance below the sea, that ships of large burden sail above the miners.

Workington.

The small town of Workington near the mouth of the Derwent, was the landing-place of the unfortunate Mary, when in an evil hour she fled for refuge to the dominions of her rival.

Isle of Man.

An island in the Irish sea, about thirty miles from the English coast, is considered a dependence of Cumberland. In superficial extent it is not equal to more than 220 square miles, but it is in some places thirty miles in length, and in others more than twelve in breadth. The climate, although humid, is mild and salubrious; frost and snow are never of long continuance, but the harvests are retarded by cold and variable summers. The two extremities of the island consist of good arable and pasture lands; the southern side is composed of loam; the soil varies in other parts, but clay and sand form perhaps the most common sorts. The fisheries afford the most important occupation, and so many men are engaged in them, that

[a] Capper. Idem. Ibid.

the cultivation of the ground is generally committed to women. The sea-weed is used for manure, and furze, heath and peats for fuel. Excellent mutton, good poultry, eggs and fish, it is said, are much cheaper than in England.

Ramsay, one of the principal ports, is situated on the north-eastern coast of Man, in the neighbourhood of a bay, which may afford a safe anchorage to a large fleet; but the present harbour is inconvenient, and only fit for small vessels. Douglas on the south-eastern coast, and about sixteen miles distant from Ramsay, is the most populous town, and contains nearly six thousand inhabitants. The harbour can admit the largest vessels, and it is defended by a strong fort, which renders the place impregnable on the side of the sea. Castletown is the capital of the island; but its port is difficult of access, and its population does not exceed two thousand inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for a castle, built on a rock in the middle of the town, and encompassed with so thick walls, that three persons can walk abreast on them. The black marble steps of St. Paul's cathedral were obtained from a quarry in the neighbourhood. Ports.

Westmoreland, the next county that shall be mentioned, is bounded on the north and north-west by Cumberland, on the east by Yorkshire and Durham, and on the south and south-west by Lancashire. The limits are for the most part formed by lakes, rivers or streams and mountains. Thus, Winander-meer, the largest lake in England, and one remarkable for its romantic beauty, separates it from Lancashire, and the Lune, which rises near the sources of the Eden, is the boundary between it and Yorkshire. The area is equal to 763 square miles or 488,320 statute acres, of these more than two thirds are uncultivated. The county may be shortly described, indeed its name indicates its nature. Westmoreland or the *west-moor-land* consists of bleak mountains, naked hills and sterile moors or heaths, which are better known in the north of England by the name of fells. The vallies, which are watered by the rivers, are not unfruitful, and a plain of considerable extent in the northern part of the county yields abundant harvests. The rest Westmoreland.

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of the cultivated land is made up of glens or ravines, surrounded by lofty heights. No great quantity of corn is raised, and no sort of grain is so common as oats. Herds of Scots cattle are fattened by the farmers, and many milch cows are kept, by which the inhabitants of London are supplied with excellent butter. Sheep are reared on the mountains, and numerous flocks of geese wander on the moors. Great attention is paid to the rearing of pigs, and the hams of Westmoreland are not the least valuable of its exports.

Minerals.

The mineral riches of the county are not great; it is almost destitute of coal, and the metallic ores lie so deep as to render the working of them unprofitable. Limestone and freestone are by no means uncommon, but slate is perhaps the most abundant and most important of the mineral products.

Towns.

Few of the towns require to be mentioned.

Appleby.

Appleby or the county-town, a place of no great consequence, occupies the site of *Aballaba*, a Roman station which communicated with a military way. The market-house, a handsome Gothic edifice, was finished in 1811, and each of the two extremities of the town is now adorned with a stone obelisk, and on one of them the following inscription has been placed:—"Retain your loyalty, preserve your rights." It is only in free countries where such inscriptions are observed, and it is only in free countries, that they appear to be unnecessary; thus the English are not unmindful of their duty to their king, still less are they forgetful of their rights and liberties.

In the country between Appleby and Orton, there is a calcareous cavern, which winds to a great distance through numerous galleries; many of these are filled with pools, and others are watered by streams that escape at last by chasms, of which the extent has never been measured, and which the country people have denominated the Badger's den.

Kendal.

Kendal, or more correctly Kirkby in Kendal, the church in the dale of the Ken, is situated in a pleasant valley about twenty miles on the north of Lancaster. It is the only populous and commercial town in the county; it was one of the places to which Flemish weavers were invited in

the fourteenth century, and the cloths made by them were held in such repute that they were long known by the name of the town. It retained its manufacturing industry, although it was long deprived of the advantages of water carriage, and it possesses at present not fewer than seven trading companies, each having its hall. The present manufactures consist of cottons, coarse woollens, linseys, druggets, worsted stockings, serges and hardwares.

Lancaster canal.

It is not many years since the Lancaster canal was completed, a work which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of Kendal by affording a convenient outlet to its products. It commences at Houghton in Lancashire, and it intersects the Leeds and Liverpool canal between Wigan and Preston, waters Preston, Spital Moss, Barton and Garstang, it crosses the Weir at the last place, and proceeds to Lancaster. It is carried over the Loyne above Skerton by means of a stone aqueduct, supported by five arches, 664 feet in length; from Skerton it passes to Burton, and onwards through a tunnel to Kendal, a course of seventy-six miles. It communicates with Liverpool by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and from the last place by the Mersey and the duke of Bridgewater's canal, with Preston brook, where the Staffordshire canal joins the Trent and Severn, and extends from thence to the Thames by the continuation of the Oxford and Coventry canal, an inland navigation of more than 500 miles.

Lancashire.

Boundaries.

Soil.

Products.

Lancashire, a maritime and a palatine county, is bounded on the north by Westmoreland and a part of Cumberland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the west by the Irish sea, and on the south by Cheshire. It is of a very irregular shape, and it has already been remarked, that one portion is separated from the rest by an arm of the sea. The greatest length inclusive of the detached part, is nearly seventy-four miles, and the greatest breadth about forty-five. According to a return made to the house of Lords in 1818, the area is said to be equal to 1831 square miles. The former scantiness of the population may be inferred from the small number of parishes into which Lancashire was divided, and other facts are not wanting to prove that few counties

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are less favoured by nature, that none are more important by the industry of their inhabitants. Thus, in confirmation of what has been asserted, it may be remarked that the climate is almost proverbial for its moisture, and what is worthy of notice, the eastern part of the county is more humid than the western or the coast. The reason may be easily assigned, the eastern boundary that separates it from Yorkshire, forms part of the ridge which has been often called the *Back-bone* of England, and the clouds that are wafted by the Irish sea from the Atlantic Ocean, are first checked in their course by the same heights, of which the western side is exposed to frequent and heavy showers. The soil offers few attractions to the husbandman, it is in many places unfruitful, and even in the fruitful parts, the crops are frequently destroyed by incessant rain. The detached portion or the Hundred of Furness, as it is called, abounds in iron, but it is a wild and bleak district, covered with underwood, of which the cuttings are only useful in supplying the numerous furnaces that have been erected. Connistone Meer, a lake in the same part of the county, occupies no inconsiderable space, for it is more than seven miles in length. The most fertile part is situated in the neighbourhood of the sea, and near the ancient abbey of Furness; but even there, the land, which is only moderately fruitful, is protected against the boisterous waves of the Irish sea, by the long and narrow isle of Walney, in all probability, once a part of the coast. The main part of the county is naturally divided into two unequal portions; the smaller extends from the Westmoreland border to the Ribble, the larger includes the country between the last river and the Mersey. The former has been long known to agriculturists on account of its oxen, which are not inferior in symmetry to any in England. The Fild or Field, a low tract between Garstang and Preston, is not unfruitful, but the remaining or eastern portion, in which the ancient forests of Wiersdale and Bowland are situated, is mountainous and barren. The southern part of the country between the Ribble and the Mersey, although neither sterile nor broken by hills, is disfigured in many places by large morasses. They

seem to have originated from the stagnation of springs in low grounds, where a perpetual accumulation of vegetables, successively growing and decaying, produces a spongy soil, of which the upper part forms a shaking bog, and the lower consists of a black moss, affording turf or peat for fuel. These moving marshes are liable to disruptions after heavy rains, and on these occasions the neighbouring country is inundated or laid waste by their debris. Some of the bogs are very large, others, not without much labour and great expense, have been drained and rendered productive. The fruitful tracts are well adapted for the growth of potatoes, many of which, it is well known, have been exported to Ireland. But the nature of the soil, and the wetness of the climate must prevent Lancashire from ever being a corn country; oats is the most common grain, the rest are insufficient for two months consumption of the inhabitants. What then are the causes of the prosperity of Lancashire, of its commercial greatness, of a population in which, according to the last returns, the ratio to the surface is more than six hundred and twenty persons to the square mile?[b] It is certain that if it had been destitute of coal, if numerous rivers had not afforded many facilities to inland navigation, it might still have been what it was in past times, poor and thinly peopled. Inexhaustible beds of coal, it has been already seen, are wrought in the southern and central districts, particularly in the two southern hundreds of Derby and Salford, which traverse the whole breadth of the county. Products of industry, almost as varied as they are numerous, every mechanical contrivance by which labour can be abridged, owe their origin to the abundance of so valuable an article over so extensive a tract. The other minerals are of secondary importance in comparison of coal, but limestone is obtained in great quantities in the northern and north-eastern districts, and one sort of it, dug near Manchester and also near Leigh, has been found to resist the effects of water, and is therefore much used in subaqueous works. A quarry of excellent freestone near Lancaster has afforded the materials of which the town is built, and a more ex-

[b] Rickman's population returns of 1831.

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tensive quarry near Liverpool has furnished the stone for its public edifices. Flag-stones and whet-stones are the products of different districts, and slate abounds in the mountainous tract near Hawkshead.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are the Mersey, which rises in Derbyshire, receives several small streams, separates the last county from Cheshire, and falls into the sea at Liverpool. The Ribble rises in Yorkshire, crosses the county, and discharges itself into the Irish Sea near Preston. The Wier has its source in the moors on the north-eastern border, is enlarged by several small streams, and enters the same sea about twelve miles on the north of the Ribble. Lastly, the Lune or the Loune, rising near Kirkby-Lonsdale in Westmoreland, waters Lancaster and falls into the sea at no great distance below it. Thus all these rivers rise from the mountainous ridge which has been called the Back-bone of England, and all of them form estuaries at their entrance into the sea. But by means of the system of inland or canal navigation, Lancashire communicates with all the neighbouring counties, with numerous rivers, with the western and eastern seas, with Liverpool and Hull, with the Severn and the Thames.

Towns. Lancaster.

Lancaster, the capital of the county of which it bears the name, is situated on the banks of the Lune; it contains a population of more than 12,000 individuals, it reckons 85 vessels measuring 9111 tons; but the shallows in the river below Lancaster prevent the larger vessels from reaching the town, they anchor at the mouth, and are unloaded by means of lighters. The same place has been long celebrated for its manufacture of sail-cloth, merchant vessels are built in its docks, other branches of industry are cultivated, but the principal trade is carried on with the British colonies of North America. A long quay has been built on the left bank of the river for the accommodation of ships; the suburbs rises on the opposite bank, and communicates with the town by a bridge of four arches.

Castle.

Numerous antiquities dug in the neighbourhood at different periods, prove that Lancaster had been a station of some consequence in the time of the Romans. It was not, however, before it was made over by Edward the Third,

with ducal privileges to John of Gaunt, that it began to assume the importance which it has since retained. The castle, which is generally believed to have been erected about the same period, added to its military strength during the wars between the Roses; but these disastrous convulsions had the effect of desolating the town, which is said to have been inhabited many years afterwards by a few poor husbandmen. The castle, too, was laid in ruins, and it is merely from the walls, which are still mostly entire, that any notion can be formed of its strength and extent. The principal entrance by the eastern gate, under a fortified tower, conducts into a spacious court-yard, surrounded by other strong towers. The keep, a square building, containing several large apartments, and formerly defended by strong military works, is now converted into the county gaol and court-house of the assizes. [c]

Preston, nearly twenty miles on the south of Lancaster, has long been considered one of the best built towns in the county; situated in a fruitful district, on the banks of the Ribble and the Lancaster canal, at a short distance from the sea, and at the junction of six important roads, it derives many commercial advantages from its position. The inhabitants are employed in different branches of industry, principally in weaving and spinning cotton; no small number, however, are occupied in the silk manufactories, and the town has long been distinguished for the excellence of its weaving machinery. An imperfect notion may be formed of the varied commercial relations of Lancashire, from the immense number of public coaches, carriages, and stage waggons that are continually travelling to and from Preston. Although the trade of the same places dates from a comparatively recent period, it is by no means a modern town; on the contrary, it appears to have risen while Ribchester, the ruins of which are at no great distance, fell into decay, and it was inhabited during the dark ages by so many monks and ecclesiastics, that it received the name of Priests'-town, which has been gradually changed into Preston.

The Ribble, which waters Preston, and the Mersey, at Liverpool

[c] Lardner, Id. Ibid.

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the mouth of which Liverpool is built, are separated by a considerable tract of coast, and no port of any consequence is situated between them. It is a remarkable fact that there is no important town in England, of which the early history is more involved than that of Liverpool. The numerous conjectures that have been made concerning the etymology of its name, indicate how little is known on the subject. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, Liverpool was "a chapelry or hamlet to the parish of Walton. The king," continues the same author, "hath a castlet there, and the erle of Derbe hath a stone house there. Irish merchants come much thither as to a good haven. Good merchandise at Lyrpool, and much Irish yarn that Manchester men do bye there. Little custom is paid, that causeth merchants to resort." [d] The inhabitants petitioned Queen Elizabeth to exempt them from certain impositions, and used the humble title of "her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool." It is known from the rates of ship money that was levied by Charles the First, that it then held a secondary rank among the commercial towns of England. Thus, Chester is rated at L.26; Bristol at L.1000; and Liverpool at L.25. It is equally certain that the first parochial church was built in the reign of William the Third. Some notion of its progressive population may be inferred from the following table:—

Years	1700.		1750.		1780.		1800.		1820.	
Baptisms.	Burials.		Bap.	Bur.	Bap.	Bur.	Bap.	Bur.	Bap.	Bur.
162	117		824	1031	1579	1486	2905	2782	4540	2944

The next table indicates the progress of its commerce:—

Years	1760.	1770.	1780.	1790.	1800.	1810.
Ships (number)	1245	2073	2271	4223	4746	6729
Customs (duty)	L.2330	4143	3528	10,037	23,379	65,782

Progress of its commerce.

The disadvantages of its position are a dangerous bay at the mouth of the river, where it was necessary to overcome many natural obstacles. But it is also situated in the centre of the western coast, thus forming the most convenient point

[d] Leland's Itinerary, vol. ii.

of communication with the west of Ireland, and becoming, with the extension of its trade, the mart of the western coasts of Scotland. It received from Ireland an accession of useful hands, when the laborious and peaceable inhabitants left their native land, from which industry was banished, and where the effects of a policy as unwise as it was unjust, are but too apparent in the present day. It was after these men had settled in Liverpool, that the circle of its commerce was enlarged, it competed with Lancaster and Chester, which from their vicinity were the first to yield, and the wealthy merchants of these places removed to the rising town.[e] The contest between Liverpool and Bristol was of longer duration. These great ports on the western coasts are the depositaries of imports, which are diffused over different parts of England, and the exports by which these imports are obtained, are the products of neighbouring towns and districts. The extent of country through which their home trade circulates, corresponds with their means of communication. In other words, the exports that are more easily conveyed to Bristol, are not sent to Liverpool, neither does the former place receive such as are transported at a less expense to the latter. Having obtained a share of the home trade, proportionate to local advantages, roads and canals, which have been since multiplied in every direction, the inhabitants of Liverpool sought wealth from the same channels by which it flowed to Bristol, they extended their commerce with foreign countries. Bristol imported the manufactures of Germany, and sent them out to the American colonists. The merchants of Liverpool found as good, if not better manufactures in their own country. Ireland supplied them with linen, and Scotland with different articles, which were exported to the same settlers. Much about the same time, the neighbouring town of Manchester made gigantic strides in various branches of industry, and its manufactures, of which Liverpool became the natural outlet, were found to be cheaper, and of a better quality than any others. This victory, of which Liverpool still reaps the fruits, prepared the way to new

[e] Force Commerciale, volume 1st.

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contests. The privilege of importing goods to the Spanish colonists having been conferred on a limited number of individuals, they exacted a duty equivalent to four times the amount that the consumers had been accustomed to pay. So great a hardship gave rise to a smuggling trade between the English possessions in the West Indies and Spanish America, and this fraudulent traffic was continued by means of Liverpool vessels with perseverance and success.

Contraband trade with Spanish America.

Slave trade.

The slave trade was not the least lucrative one in which the merchants of Bristol were engaged, and their rivals sought wealth from the same source. The different articles exported to the South American colonies were rendered so many monopolies by the Spanish cabinet, and although the trade in slaves was committed to a company, the profits arising from it served to enrich Liverpool smugglers, who engaged in the traffic of human beings with as much indifference as in any ordinary branch of commerce, and it is undeniable that the resources of the town were increased by immense capitals, which were in this way accumulated.

It may be easily inferred that the war of independence with the British colonies in North America, retarded the prosperity of Liverpool, but no sooner was that war terminated, than the same port became the European emporium of the United States, and the trade thus begun, has since corresponded with the increasing importance, population and wealth of the American republic. England obtained the monopoly of the Brazil trade, in terms of the Portugal treaty, and that vast territory became a new outlet to the exports of Liverpool.

If these facts be considered, the following statement cannot excite surprise:—Liverpool possessed about a century ago a two and fortieth part of the trade of England, it now possesses a sixth. Thus, it has increased in a ratio seven times greater than that of a nation, whose advances in commerce and industry are unparalleled in Europe.[f] It is obvious that the flourishing state of the port is intimately connected with the prosperity of other towns, to which its admirable communications extend; it accounts for the rise

[f] Force Commerciale de la Grande Bretagne, vol. i.

of Manchester, Birmingham and other places, in as much as they are in some respects the workshops of Liverpool.

Public Buildings. Exchange, &c.

Some of the public buildings in the same place may be shortly mentioned. The exchange may bear a comparison with the finest structures which the mercantile inhabitants of any city have erected from their own resources. The area which it occupies, is twice as great as that of the Royal Exchange in London. The portico of the principal entrance is formed by eight double Corinthian columns, each equal to twenty-five feet in height, and each cut from a solid mass of stone. The inner fronts on the east and west, are composed of a rustic basement, supporting pilasters and Corinthian columns that are surmounted by a balustrade. The northern front corresponds with the opposite one of the town hall, which completes the quadrangle formed by the two structures. Within the space thus enclosed, three piazzas fifteen feet wide, communicate with apartments for the underwriters, with counting-houses and extensive ware-rooms.

Town-house.

The town-hall exhibits an extensive line of pilasters and columns alternating with windows, and the capitals of the columns are divided by basso-relievos emblematical of commerce. A dome, lighted by large lateral windows, and like the Pantheon at Paris, surrounded by a colonnade of the Corinthian order, rises from the centre of the building, and is crowned by a female statue, holding a spear on which the cap of liberty is attached;—this statue represents Britannia.[g]

Literary Institutions.

Institutions of merited celebrity prove that the varied occupations of commerce are by no means incompatable with higher pursuits. The Royal Institution of Liverpool resembles the Royal Institution of London, and both are founded on the model of the ancient Lyceum in Paris. The one in Liverpool was formed by a number of subscribers, and professors were appointed to deliver lectures on different subjects. It is, besides, the object of the institution to encourage similar societies and to render assistance to undertakings for the advancement of the sciences and arts.

It was opened in 1817, and an excellent discourse,

[g] Force Commerciale, vol. ii.

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giving a view of the objects of its founders, was delivered by Mr. Roscoe, the enlightened historian of the Medici and Leo the Tenth. It might be difficult to estimate such institutions too highly by judging of the future from the past, by reflecting that since the sciences have been made to minister to the arts, the sphere of commerce has been enlarged, while the products of industry have been so much multiplied and improved that articles which princes could not formerly command, are now deemed essential to the comforts of the lower orders.

The Liverpool Atheneum is the oldest institution of the kind in England; the library consists of more than 20,000 volumes; wise regulations are enforced, and every convenience is afforded to the studious.

Lyceum.

The Lyceum is formed by two classes of subscribers, the one to the room for newspapers, and the other to the library. A remarkable fact relative to this institution is mentioned by M. Dupin. In 1807 the news-room had 800 subscribers, and the library 893. This is worthy of notice in a country where the passion for news is, if possible, greater than in France.

Benevolent institutions.

The benevolent institutions are not unworthy of the town. More than fifteen hundred persons are received into the public infirmary in the course of a year. The wants of the indigent mariners that frequent the port are relieved by the Seaman's Hospital, of which the principal resources are derived from the monthly tax of sixpence, that every seaman who sails from Liverpool is obliged to contribute out of his pay. A hundred and seventy boys and sixty-six girls are boarded, clothed and educated at the Blue Coat School. It was first at the school of industry in Liverpool, the earliest institution of the sort in England, that an asylum was opened to the blind. Lastly, the simple mode of tuition adopted in the schools of Bell and Lancaster has been introduced with great success, and in one large building more than a thousand children are instructed.

Docks.

But the most striking features of the town, its most important works, are yet to be described. The provisions that have been made for the different ships that frequent the port, may bear a comparison with the first in Europe.

Some notion may be formed of them from their dimensions, which shall be briefly stated. The old dock at the east end of the custom-house was constructed in 1710; it is 195 yards long, and 92 wide at the broadest part. The quay of the dry docks is 360 yards in length, and they communicate with the graving docks, in which vessels are repaired. The quay of Salthouse dock, the second that was constructed, is 640 yards long. George's dock is 246 yards in length, 100 in breadth, and its quays, which extend to the distance of 700 yards, are lined with storehouses. A communication leads from it to the graving docks, so that vessels can pass from the one to the other without entering the river. The King's dock, which is set apart for all vessels from America, the East Indies and the Baltic, is 270 yards long and 95 broad. The Prince's dock is also one of the largest, and its locks are so constructed as to let vessels in and out at half tide. The gates of the docks are 42 feet wide and 26 deep, and they are each of them provided with a cast-iron bridge. Besides these, the duke of Bridgewater has a small dock for the vessels that frequent his canals; and the length of the quays which bound all these docks is greater than in any other town in Europe, and consequently on the globe. The management of the revenues derived from these works is vested in the corporation, but their accounts are annually examined by seven commissioners.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of Liverpool are of secondary importance, still it possesses extensive works for making ropes and sail-cloth, numerous iron founderies, large buildings in which sugar is refined, and potteries that furnish employment to many of the poorer inhabitants.

Manchester.

Manchester, situated on the south-eastern angle of Lancashire, has become the great centre of the cotton trade, the greatest manufacturing town in the kingdom, and, with the exception of the capital, equal to any other in the number, industry and wealth of its inhabitants. It is besides a very ancient town, and its early history has afforded a subject of research to a learned and laborious, although not very impartial antiquary. It has been maintained that it was founded by an ancient British

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tribe, who gave it the name of *Mancenion*. It became a Roman station in the time of Agricola, and many remains of the ancient *Mancunium* have been discovered since the seventeenth century. It is mentioned as a manufacturing town in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and in the year 1560 its trade is said to have afforded employment to men, women and children. Salford bears to Manchester the same relation that Southwark does to London; and in 1757, nearly a century after the period that has been last mentioned, Manchester and Salford contained 19,800 inhabitants; in 1773, 42,900; in 1782, 50,000; in 1791, 70,000; and in 1811, 104,000. But with the extension of the town different villages have been united to it, and the population of Manchester and its suburbs amounted in 1821 to nearly 200,000 persons. Thus within a period of sixty-four years the number of inhabitants have increased in a greater ratio than one to nine.

Communications.

To account for its rapid and extraordinary rise, much must be attributed to the advantages of its position, which have only been developed by art and ingenuity within a comparatively recent period, and in proportion to their development the population has increased. Manchester is watered by a navigable river; it is surrounded by immense fields of coal; lastly, it is situated near the centre of the kingdom, and numerous communications have been facilitated by the nature of the country. Thus it lies in the line of inland navigation, which extends from shore to shore, from the western to the eastern sea, and it is equally open on the north and south by the numerous branches of the Great Trunk. The Irwell and the Mersey afford an easy access to Liverpool; it has three distinct lines of navigation through Yorkshire, and it communicates in the same manner with Nottingham, Birmingham and Bristol.

Cotton manufactures.

No article appears to have been made of cotton in Great Britain before the middle of the seventeenth century; even about the middle of the eighteenth, cotton, as an article of commerce, was little used in the country; and the value of the manufacture was estimated at less than L.200,000. It now affords employment to more hands than any other manufacture, and it is now become the most important of

British exports. Europe is thus made tributary to England; the western world is supplied with the same articles from the same country, and the cottons of Manchester find a ready market in Africa and in Asia. But before the trade was so much extended, before the manufactures were so greatly multiplied and so much improved, ingenuity was exerted, and difficulties were overcome. Cotton yarn was first spun on the one-thread wheel, and the quantity obtained by this method was not only very small, but of a coarse and irregular texture. The spinning jenny by which thirty or forty threads can be woven at once, was at last invented by Hargreave, and it was next discovered that two or three threads thus woven, might be substituted for the warp, which until then had been made of linen. The admirable invention of Hargreave was brought to perfection by the celebrated Arkwright, who in the year 1775, took out a patent for machinery by which any number of spindles could be worked, and a single thread made sufficiently strong and fine for the warp. The two distinguished individuals, who have been mentioned, are deservedly considered the benefactors of their country, they have laid open new sources of wealth, created new elements of productive power, and diffused increased comfort over every class of the community. It has been seen that about the middle of the eighteenth century, the cotton manufactures were estimated at L.200,000, but not many years after the date of these inventions, their annual value exceeded L.7,000,000. The various branches of these manufactures, so diversified in their forms and uses, and which have given rise to so extensive a system of machinery, centre in Manchester, and extend around it in all directions to Carlisle and Derby on the north and south, to Leeds and Liverpool on the east and west. Manchester is besides the depot from which the raw material is distributed over the district, and in which all the scattered manufactures are again collected to be again diffused over a wider circle, reaching to Liverpool, Hull and London, whence they are exported to every quarter of the globe.

Means of instruction. Societies.

The various means of instruction, which Manchester pos-

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sesses, have greatly contributed to its manufacturing spirit; the children of the poorest inhabitants receive an elementary education, and mechanics' institutions are open to the workmen. The modern history of Manchester affords abundant proofs that the culture of the sciences, and the theory of the useful arts are essential to the practice and perfection of the latter. The Literary and Philosophical Society of the same place, instituted in 1781, has been raised to its present eminence by the labours of Henry, Dalton and others, who rank with the philosophers of their age.

Situation.

The town is watered by the Ashton, Bolton, Manchester and Bridgewater canals, by the Irwell and two of its feeders, the Irk and the Medlock. The suburbs of Salford communicates with Manchester by three bridges; six have been erected over the Irk, and nine over the Medlock, so that there is an easy access to every part of the town. Fine buildings and spacious squares mark the additions that have been made of late years, but in too many places it is distinguished by densely peopled streets and lanes, built apparently without regularity. It has been remarked in the account of Leeds, that it is not yet represented, in that respect it resembles Manchester, but it is not imagined that a long period can elapse before the elective franchise is extended to these important towns.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

It is not many years since the numerous communications between Liverpool and Manchester were found inadequate to the conveyance of goods from the one place to the other. It was then known that the average quantity of goods thus transported, exceeded daily a thousand tons, that in dry summers, the supply of water being diminished, the barges were not loaded with their usual freights, while in winter the navigation of the canals was sometimes retarded or interrupted by frost. The delay thus occasioned led to a very important result, or rather, to one of the greatest inventions of the age, the successful application of steam to carriages. But the projectors of this great work had to encounter many difficulties even at the outset; the bill for the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road was lost in one session, not carried afterwards without much opposition,

and without incurring an expense of L.70,000 in parliamentary proceedings. The most persevering opponents were those, whose influence and exalted station might have led them to support every great work,—to encourage every useful undertaking.

The Liverpool extremity of the railway terminates in a tunnel near the northern end of the Queen's Dock. The excavation, about twenty-two feet deep and forty-five wide, affords space to four lines of rails, and between them are lofty cast-iron pillars that support an extensive range of warehouses. The warehouse keepers receive or deliver the finer goods through hatchways in the floors, and the waggons are propelled to the very spots beneath the hatchways, by means of turning rails communicating with the main lines, and attached to moveable wooden circles. Beyond this area or court, the breadth of the tunnel is twenty-two feet, the height of the arch that supports it, is equal to sixteen, and the radius to eleven. The height from the surface of the ground to the roof of the tunnel, varies from fifteen to seventy feet, and the total length of the subterranean work is not less than 2240 yards. Another tunnel, at no great distance from the former, is of smaller dimensions, about fifteen feet in width, twelve in height, and 290 yards in length. On the open road to Manchester and in the neighbourhood of Wavertree, the railway extends along deep marl, and beyond it, a ravine seventy feet in depth, has been cut through the solid rock of Olive Mount. This portion of the work is not the least wonderful; the perforation, if it may be so called, is little short of two miles, the traveller advances on a level twenty feet in width, and enclosed on both sides by stone walls that rise almost perpendicularly to the great height that has been already mentioned. The materials dug out of Olive Mount, have served to construct an embankment about fifty feet above the valley of Roby. A bridge that rises above the Rainhill level, and crosses it at an angle of thirty-four degrees, forms part of the turnpike road from Liverpool to Manchester. The line is carried along the Sankey valley and canal, and over the top masts of the barges by a viaduct of nine arches, each fifty feet in diameter. Another

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viaduct of four arches conducts the railway above the valley of Newton, and a few miles beyond it, the Renyon excavation commences, from which more than 700,000 cubic yards of sand and clay have been removed to form the neighbouring embankments. It is in this part of the work that the Kenyon and Leigh junction railway meets the main line; and by this means Bolton is united to Liverpool and Manchester.

Chat Moss.

The Chat Moss part of the work is not inferior to any other, and cultivation is now extending over this hitherto dreary waste, of which the surface is not less than twelve square miles. These green spots and cultivated fields have appeared within the last two years, forming a sort of oasis in a surrounding desert, destined ere long to become productive, and to afford a striking example of the combined power of agricultural and mechanical resources. The railway is raised above the Worsley canal by a viaduct of two arches; it then proceeds through Eccles and a portion of Salford under six bridges; it crosses the Irwell by means of a handsome stone bridge, and is carried over twenty-two brick arches to Water Street, Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles from the Liverpool station.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of rail-way communications, that the first experiment on a great scale succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. It was not imagined that resistance could be diminished to so great a degree, or consequently that the engines could proceed at so great a velocity, and for the same reasons their powers of traction could not have been anticipated. It is unnecessary to add that they afford advantages until then unknown for the conveyance of goods, that they have changed our notions of distances, for if distances be estimated by the times of performing them, Manchester is brought as near to Liverpool, as the two extremities of the metropolis are to each other. Such encouragement has been thus afforded to similar works, that surveys, plans and sections have been already made for rail-roads from Liverpool to Birmingham and onwards to London.

[h] Booth's Description of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.

It would occupy much space to mention all the other flourishing towns in Lancashire, but some of them are too important to be passed over in silence. Bolton, about twelve miles on the north-west of Manchester, has been distinguished by the addition of Le Moor, from its situation in a bleak and dreary country. It contains more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and it is believed to have been the first place in which the improved machinery of the cotton manufactories was introduced. The town has rapidly increased in wealth and population, and its muslins and various products of industry supply the markets of Manchester. Blackburn, not more than eight miles on the east of Preston, has become one of the great marts for calicoes. The first calico printers in the county reside in the town or the neighbourhood, and every department of this useful and curious art has been brought to a high degree of perfection.

Other towns.

Bolton.

Face of the country.

Natural products.

Blackburn.

The county of Chester is bounded on the north by Lancashire and part of Yorkshire, on the east by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the south by Shropshire and a detached portion of Flintshire, and on the west by Denbighshire, Flintshire and the river Dee. One of the hundreds, however, situated between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, is bounded at its north-western extremity by the Irish sea; and although the form of the county may be compared to an oval, two horns extend to the west on the northern side: the one or the hundred of Wirral has been already mentioned; the other or a portion of the Macclesfield hundred stretches between Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

Cheshire. Boundaries.

The former inhabitants of Cheshire appear to have lived under a separate government from the rest of England. Thus, after the conquest of the Danes by Alfred the Great, that monarch appointed Etheldred, duke or governor of the county, and it is well known that there were earls of Chester in the time of king Canute. William continued the government of the earls after the conquest, made it a palatine county, and vested Hugh Lupus with sovereign authority. The earls held an independent council or parliament and courts of law in which treason and other of-

Early history.

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fences against the *Sword of Chester* were cognizable, and it is believed that the sword of Lupus is still preserved in the British museum. Barons were created by Lupus, they had their separate courts, in which they exercised the power of life and death in offences not connected with the earl's sword or the royal authority. Some alterations were introduced by Henry the Third, and the earldom was then vested in the king's eldest son, who is to this day earl of Chester. But Henry the Eighth first made Cheshire subordinate to the crown; as it is still, however, a palatine county, the privileges which it formerly possessed are not wholly destroyed.

The area is equal to 1052 square miles, or 673,280 acres, of which less than a third part are arable. The county is in general flat, but towards the eastern borders some considerable elevations form a chain with the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills. Another ridge crosses the county from north to south on the western side, commences near Frodsham, extends along Delamere-forest, and terminates in the neighbourhood of Malpas. The extent of the waste lands appears the more extraordinary, as there are few or no heights in other parts of the county. It is watered by many streams, and all of them find a passage to the Irish sea by the Dee, the Weever or the Mersey.

Brine springs. Rock salt.

The brine springs form a remarkable feature in the physical geography of Cheshire. They are mostly observed in the valleys, which the Weever and Wheelock water, and generally at no great distance from their banks. The springs near the former river are not strongly impregnated above Nantwich, but at that place they yield a great quantity of salt. They occur at irregular intervals between Nantwich and Weverham, a distance which, if the course of the river be taken into consideration, is nearly equal to six miles. The brine springs on the Wheelock extend to a greater length, and are scattered over the tract from Lawton on the confines of the county to Middlewich, where the river falls into the Dane. The proportion of muriate of soda in some of the springs has been found equal to 26.566. It is not wonderful that the brine springs were known to the inhabitants at a very early period; but it may excite surprise that the first bed of fossil or rock-salt

was discovered so lately as the year 1670. The miners of Marbury, while they were searching for coal in the neighbourhood of Northwich, observed a bed of rock-salt thirty yards in thickness, and resting on indurated clay. The same substance, it was ascertained by repeated trials, extended to the distance of nearly half a mile in all directions from the place where it was first discovered. In 1781, the proprietors of one of these mines sunk through the indurated clay, and new beds of rock-salt were found below it. But the strata are not confined to the vicinity of Northwich, others are worked near Lawton, and in different parts of the county. Thus, in the township of Wilton, a circular excavation 108 yards in diameter, is supported by twenty-five immense pillars of rock-salt, and yields annually about 156,000 tons. It has been already seen that the south-eastern portion of Cheshire abounds in coal; the other mineral substances are of secondary importance, but it may be remarked that lead, cobalt and copper are obtained at Alderley Edge, and that the last metal has been worked on the Peckforton hills.

Other products.

The soil is very various, but clay and sand are perhaps the most common, and according as one or other of them predominates, they form sandy or clayey loams. The heaths or marsh lands are extensive, and the largest tracts are those of Macclesfield or Delamere Forest, Frodsham marsh and others on the north-eastern border. Great quantities of potatoes are raised in the county, and a ready market is obtained for them in the towns of Liverpool and Manchester. Every branch of husbandry connected with the dairy is well understood, and not fewer than 11,500 tons of cheese are annually made in Cheshire, and of these more than four thousand are exported.

Agricultural products.

The capital of the county contains more than twenty thousand inhabitants, and it reckons sixty-two vessels, measuring more than 4071 tons; these are all that belong to Chester, at a former period, one of the most flourishing ports in the west of England, the mart of the Irish linens and other products that were exchanged for English produce; it is almost unnecessary to add that the trade has

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been transferred to Liverpool. The town is situated on an eminence, which commands an extensive view of a romantic country, and the Dee waters its ancient ramparts on the south. *Castrum*, the ancient name of Chester, shews that it was once a Roman military station. The two principal streets which cross each other at right angles on the summit of the hill on which the city stands, were formerly the roads that communicated with the ancient camp. These streets lead to the four gates of the city, they were cut out of the hill, which is composed of a soft stone, that is easily worked. The ground floors form a range of shops, and an open portico or piazza above them is surmounted by one or two stories. The storey on the level of the portico, forms the ground floor on the back part of the houses. The manner in which the streets are built, may be uncommon, but it is by no means convenient; the shops are small and narrow, the porticos low, irregular and supported by massive columns. The preceding remark is inapplicable to the suburbs, which are not only larger than the town, but much better built.

Canals.

Chester is watered by two canals; the one communicates with Nantwich, where a branch leads to Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, the other passes to Liverpool, and connects the Dee with the Mersey. The making of gloves forms the principal branch of industry, but shot, lead, and white lead are manufactured on a great scale. In the shot works there is a tower more than a hundred feet high, and the melted lead is let fall from its summit into a receiver filled with water at the bottom.

Buildings.

The cathedral, an irregular and heavy pile, appears as if it were fallen into decay from the mouldering quality of the stone with which it is built; and a considerable portion of the original structure, now in the state of a picturesque ruin, forms part of the abbey of St. Werburgh, out of which the see of Chester was founded at the dissolution. The castle of Chester was long one of the petty fortresses in the kingdom, but the greater portion of it has been taken down, and a county-hall, courts of justice,

and a prison are erected on its site. The last building is worthy of notice on account of its interior, which is constructed according to a panoptic plan, so that the keeper can survey the whole of it from the windows of his apartment. The cells are situated in a semicircular building, divided into six equal parts, and each of them communicates with a garden; by this means the prisoners are kept apart from each other, and divided into classes according to the nature of their offences.

Macclesfield.

In the north-eastern part of the county, and near the wild and bleak tract, that is still called Macclesfield-forest, is situated the market town of Macclesfield, which although important from the industry of its inhabitants, was formerly little better than a village. Not fewer than sixteen silk mills are erected in the town or neighbourhood, and different branches of the cotton manufacture have been introduced with success.

Nantwich.

The small town of Nantwich may be mentioned on account of its salt mines, which have been worked since the beginning of the last century, and which are little inferior in extent to those at Wieliczka.

Trunk Canal.

The Grand Trunk canal, which has been more than once mentioned, pursues a course of thirty miles in the county of Chester. A tunnel, which it enters at Preston on the Hill, is equal to 1241 yards in length, eighteen feet in height, and fourteen in width. The same canal passes through two other tunnels in the neighbourhood of Saltersfield; the one is three hundred and fifty yards in length, and the other more than five hundred and seventy.

Derbyshire.

The inland county of Derby is bounded on the north by Yorkshire and part of Cheshire, on the east by Nottinghamshire, on the south by Liecestershire, and on the west by Staffordshire and Cheshire. The limits of the county, it may be easily supposed, are very irregular, and it is doubtful that its superficial extent has been correctly determined; according to one of the latest measurements it is not less than 720,640 acres, and of these a great number are cultivated. The most prominent part of the central chain, which extends southwards from Scotland, and forms a natural boundary between the eastern and western sides

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of England, covers a considerable portion of Derbyshire, particularly the northern and western districts, and terminates in the same county. Of the numerous rivers that water it, the most remarkable are the Derwent, the Dove and the Trent. The first, which must not be confounded with the three rivers of the same name in Yorkshire, Durham and Cumberland, rises in the High Peak, almost divides the county, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire. The second runs nearly parallel to the former, between Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and falls into the same river. The Trent crosses the southern angle of the county, and separates it from Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire.

The loftiest hills are the Axe-edge and the Kinderscout, but they are much inferior in elevation to the mountains in Cumberland, Westmoreland or Wales. Although Derbyshire does not possess romantic lakes and waterfalls, it abounds in natural curiosities which are not to be found in the northern counties. A laborious writer has collected an alphabetical list of 700 hills in the county and its confines, fifty narrow valleys or ravines, ninety mineral springs, and five hundred collieries, of which, however, not more than a half, and many of these no longer worked, are situated within the limits of Derbyshire.[1] The caverns, the natural excavations, and the wonders of the Peak, as they are called, have been described by numerous writers. The most remarkable of the caverns may be shortly mentioned; Pool's Hole near Buxton, is a fissure in a calcareous mass, where a narrow and winding entrance forms a passage into a spacious cavern, of which the roof, floor and sides are adorned with stalactites. A cavern near Castleton, a village in the Peak, forms a subterranean passage of 750 yards, which is broken in several places by narrow pools. The sides are composed of different coloured spars, and a petrifying water continually exudes from them. Mam-Tor in the neighbourhood of Castleton has been called the Shivering Mountain, on account of the decomposed shale, that falls from a pre-

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cipice into the valley below it. Elden Hole, a perpendicular chasm, not more than three miles from the last place, was long considered unfathomable, but by more correct examinations, its depth has been reduced to seventy yards.

The mineral products of the same hills are numerous and valuable. Lead, the most important of any, has been obtained in great quantities, and one sort of it, which appears to be confined to Derbyshire, is found in a vertical position, and explodes in mining. Many of these mines are exhausted, but calamine is still obtained in their vicinity. Lime of the best quality is burnt in the lower Peak, and conveyed to considerable distances. Iron ore is chiefly dug on the north-eastern side, and it has already been observed that coal is most plentiful on the same side, and that the strata extend from north to south. The Derbyshire spar is wrought into a variety of ornamental articles, and the neighbouring hills are rich in marble, of which the finest kinds are worked at Ashton. The numerous quarries yield different kinds of stone; and gypsum, not the least valuable of their products, abounds in the neighbourhood of Chelaston. Of the numerous mineral springs, the most celebrated or those of Buxton and Matlock belong to the sulphureous class. The first were known to the Romans, they are used both externally and internally, and are chiefly resorted to on account of scorbutic, nervous and rheumatic affections. Their temperature is about 82° of Fahrenheit, and the principal difference between them and those of Matlock, consists in the lower temperature of the latter.

Derby. Industry.

The capital, almost the only populous town in the county, is situated in the southern part of Derbyshire, and watered by the Derwent, of which the streams set in motion the machinery of the silk and cotton manufactures in the town and neighbourhood. The raw materials and the manufactures are conveyed by means of the Derby canal, which consists of three branches that meet in the same city. The first crosses the Grand Trunk, and falls into the Trent at Swarkstone, the second extends northwards, and the third communicates with the canal of Erewash. It was on the banks of the river that the first mill for winding and

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twisting silk was erected in 1718, by John Lombe, who having discovered the secret from the Italians, is supposed to have been poisoned by them. It may be doubted that there is at present any mill in Italy, of which the machinery is so perfect; a single wheel puts in motion more than 25,000 reel bobbins, and nearly 2000 star-wheels. It may be added that any one of the reels can be stopped at pleasure, that every time the wheel goes round, which is thrice in a minute, it makes 73,728 yards of thread. The silk and cotton manufactories do not, however, afford occupation to all the industrious inhabitants; the same place is also famous for its porcelain, which in brilliancy of colour, and fineness of texture, may bear a comparison with that of China. Many persons find employment in the marble-works, or in turning vases, urns and other ornaments of the spar, which abounds in the vicinity. Other individuals are employed in the iron and lead works, and it is calculated that four-fifths of the inhabitants are engaged in these different branches of industry.[k]

Buildings.

Derby is divided into five parishes, and the Church of All Saints is considered the finest in the town, although a rich gothic tower appears out of place in a Grecian building. Of the other edifices, the most remarkable are the county hall, the town hall and the county gaol; and it may be observed that the infirmary, which was finished in 1810, is one of the most perfect institutions of the kind in England.[l]

Chesterfield.

Chesterfield, the only other important place in the county, rises on the western side of the Rother. Like Derby, it is noted for its cotton and silk manufactories, but several potteries and iron works have been established in the neighbourhood, from which the fuel and the ore are obtained. The products of the lead and the coal mines are conveyed by a canal, that extends from the same place to the Trent.

Eminent men.

It has been supposed that the celebrated Sir Richard

[k] Capper.

[l] The town of Derby is mentioned in history, as the furthest point to which the rebels of 1745 advanced.

Arkwright was a native of the county; this, however, is a mistake, he was born at Preston in Lancashire. But the small town of Tunstead in Derbyshire, was the birth-place of Mr. James Brindley, the greatest engineer of his age, and who in some respects may be compared with Arkwright; both were self-educated, both rose to eminence from the humblest rank, and the genius of both is displayed in the increased resources of their country.

Nottinghamshire.

The inland county of Nottingham is bounded on the west by Derbyshire, on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Lincolnshire, and on the south by Leicestershire. The area does not amount to more than 800 square miles, but the greatest length of the county is equal to fifty, and the greatest breadth to nearly twenty-six. Situated between the Lincolnshire flats on one hand, and the Derbyshire hills on the other, the climate is comparatively dry, wholesome and not unfavourable to the growth of useful plants. The soil and the face of the country are sufficiently varied, but the former may be included under four divisions. The limestone and coal district is formed by a narrow stripe, which commences at the Derbyshire border, and stretches in a south-east direction to Bilborough and Woolaton. A much broader belt, which extends to the northern extremity of the county, consists chiefly of sand and gravel. The length of this district is about thirty miles, and the breadth varies from seven to ten. In this part of Nottinghamshire is situated the ancient royal forest of Sherwood, the scene of many fabulous adventures. It remained long destitute of trees, and without cultivation, but the greater part of it has been enclosed, and many large parks have been granted to different proprietors by the crown; these have been brought into tillage, and adorned with thriving trees. The turnip husbandry has been introduced with great success in the same district, which is equally fruitful in barley and other sorts of grain. If the level land along the banks of the Trent and the Soar be excepted, the clay district occupies the rest of the county. The former, which appears on both banks of the river throughout an extent of thirty miles, with an average breadth of nearly six, is in general a fruitful vegetable mould, resting on a bottom of sand or gravel,

Soil.

Face of the country.

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that appears in some places at the surface. The clay thus divided into two parts, which are generally called the North and South Clay Divisions, is not of so tenacious a quality as in other counties, a circumstance which must be attributed to its mixture with sand. The northern division includes the picturesque vale of Belvoir, that is little inferior in fertility to any other in England. The Nottinghamshire Wolds extend on the south, they were formerly unproductive, they are now enclosed and in a state of improvement.[m]

Agricultural products.

The farmers devote their attention to the raising of grain for home consumption or exportation; the rearing of cattle, and the management of the dairy are objects of secondary importance. Hops are much cultivated in many parts of the North Clay, and in the central districts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ollerton and Betford. They are inferior in value to the Kentish hops, and are supposed to be of a coarser and stronger flavour.

Minerals.

Coal, lime and gypsum are the most valuable of the mineral products. The first commences near Teverell, and runs southwards to Trowell and Wollaton, including in its range almost every parish within two or three miles of the Erewash. The second lies on the east of the former, between it and the sand district; it forms an equally long but somewhat narrower stripe, and covers the coal, which sinks beneath it. Much gypsum is raised near Newark, and converted into plaster of Paris.

Rivers, canals.

The same county abounds in rivers, but none is so celebrated as the Trent, which after crossing Staffordshire and Derbyshire, enters the south-western extremity of Nottingham, winds along the eastern side, and diffuses fertility over the meadows, which it waters. The same river, to which the others are tributary, separates the county from Lincolnshire. Thus the Mann, the Meden and the Poulter, flowing from the middle and north-western part of Nottinghamshire, unite and form the Idle, which falls into the Trent near its confluence with the Ouse.

The artificial channels, which have been cut at different periods, have greatly contributed to improve the trade,

[m] Lowe's Agricultural Survey of Nottinghamshire.

agriculture and industry of the inhabitants. The most of them run in different directions from the Trent near Nottingham. The Nottingham canal extends from the town, fifteen miles in a north-west direction, through the county, and onwards to Cromford in Derbyshire. The Trent canal proceeds from Nottingham in a south-west direction, unites the Trent with the Mersey, and communicates with the former by different branches. Lastly, by means of the Leicester and Grand Junction canals, the first of which enters the Trent a short way above Nottingham, the inland navigation extends to the metropolis.

Notting ham.

Although the inhabitants of Nottingham are engaged in different branches of industry, the staple manufacture is that of silk and cotton stockings. They are all wrought on the stocking frame, a simple and ingenious machine, which, it has already been remarked, was invented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. William Lee, a native of the county. It appears that the number of frames amounted about the middle of the last century to twelve hundred, and that exclusively of weavers, they furnished employment to four hundred workmen, to many winders, sizers and seamers. The present number exceeds twelve thousand, and in consequence of the demand for silk and cotton in the manufactories, the spinning of these stuffs has been introduced into the town, into different parts of the county, and also into Derbyshire. Many hands are employed in manufacturing shawls and lace for veils, but the other branches of industry, the tanning and malting trades, for which Nottingham was formerly distinguished, have fallen into decay. It contained 34,253 inhabitants in 1811, ten years afterwards, in 1821, the number increased to 40,415; but about thirty years ago, when the population was comparatively small, the mechanics attributed low wages and want of employment to the use of machinery; conspiring to abolish it, they became incendiaries and frame breakers. The vanity of the attempt was only equalled by its injustice, and experience shows what have since been the results of machinery in the same town, for the manufactories are now more than doubled, a half is added to the population, and the condition of the working

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classes is improved. It is not improbable that most of the English workmen are now aware that the abridgment of labour, or additional facility of production, tends both to diffuse wealth and to increase their comforts.

Situation.

The town rises on a rock above the meadows watered by the Trent. The same rock is of so soft and porous a texture, that all the cellars are cut out of it, and in the largest are deposited the malt liquors, for which Nottingham was formerly distinguished. It is long since the ancient walls, the fortress and the gates were destroyed; a castle, however, was erected near the site of the fortress by the duke of Newcastle in the short reign of James the Second. It was on a neighbouring hill that Charles the First hoisted his standard in 1642, the signal for the commencement of the civil wars; but the same height is now intersected by four streets, those of King, Charles, Standard and Hill.

Benevolent institutions.

The infirmary is a large building to which additions have been made, in consequence of a donation of L.20,000 from an unknown individual. Other institutions, hospitals for the relief of the aged and the poor, have been founded by benevolent persons.

Newark, the town next in importance to the capital, is watered by a branch of the Trent, and situated on the great northern road near the eastern confines of the county. It is considered the greatest market for corn in this part of the kingdom, and it carries on an extensive trade in malt, wool, cattle and coal. Limestone and gypsum abound in the neighbourhood, the latter is converted into plaster of Paris, and exported by sea to London.

The august ruins of a castle form the finest ornaments of the place. It is said to have been built by a bishop of Lincoln in the reign of king Stephen, and it is added that it was long called the *New-Work*, a name which was given to the town. It is certain that king John died within its walls in the year 1216, and at the same place the unfortunate Charles surrendered himself after the defeat at Naseby to the Scots army, that were then besieging Newark. At no very remote period, the great road in the vicinity was often impassable in consequence of inunda-

tions. To obviate this inconvenience, an act was obtained for a new one in 1770. Thirteen bridges of various sizes, and consisting of ninety-four arches, now carry it above the reach of the floods to Muskham bridge, a distance of a mile and a half. This excellent road, which forms a fine approach to the town, is the work of the celebrated Smeaton.

Mansfield. The ancient town of Mansfield, the only other place of any consequence, is situated on the western side of Sherwood forest, about fourteen miles from Nottingham. It carries on a trade in corn and malt, and the inhabitants are occupied in different branches of industry, but principally in cotton spinning, hosiery, lace and stocking manufactories. The largest cotton mill has 2400 spindles, and furnishes employment to nearly 200 persons. An easy outlet to these manufactures and to the mineral products that are worked in the neighbourhood, is obtained by means of a cast-iron rail-way, which extends from Mansfield to the Pinxton canal, a distance of more than seven miles.

Leicester, boundaries, early inhabitants. The county of Leicester is contiguous to Nottingham-shire and Derbyshire on the north, to the latter county and Warwickshire on the west, to Northamptonshire on the south, and to Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire on the east. The limits are for the most part artificial; but the Soar and the Trent form part of the northern boundary; the Anken, a small river, and Watling Street, a celebrated Roman road, are the limits on the Warwickshire side, and the Avon and the Welland separate it from Northamptonshire. According to a return to the House of Lords, the superficial extent is equal to 804 square miles, the greatest length to forty-five, the utmost breadth to thirty, and the circumference to a hundred and fifty. It was inhabited by the *Conitani* before the invasion of the Romans, who included it in the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. It formed part of Mercia in the time of the Heptarchy, and its present name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Ledcesterscyre*, which signifies a fortress on the *Scyr*, the ancient name of the Soar.

The country is varied by hills and plains; the declivities in the former serve to carry off the water, but their altitude

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is in few places a barrier to cultivation. The capital is situated on a plain in the centre of the county; the land rises towards the east and the south, but the loftiest heights are those in the west towards Charnwood forest. Their elevation, however, is not great, for it appears from the Trigonometrical Survey, that no part of Leicestershire is higher than nine hundred or lower than one hundred feet above the level of the sea. The central plain is watered by the Soar, the principal river in the county, and the outlet of the streams from the surrounding hills. All the waters of Leicestershire serve to enlarge the Trent, and thus to form that admirable system of inland navigation, which has so much contributed to the prosperity of England. But Leicestershire is more distinguished as a pastoral than a manufacturing county, and the soil has been described as a fine mixture of clay and sand, without the sterility of the one, or the too great tenacity of the other. It is remarkable that the highest districts are in general the most productive, and the lowest, the least fruitful; in other words, the clay of the valleys does not appear to be tempered with a sufficient proportion of sand. According to the agricultural survey, many farms in the south-eastern and central districts are wholly pastoral, but in the north and west a portion of each farm is generally reserved for grain and other crops. The number of acres under occasional tillage is supposed to be equal to 240,000.[n] At no distant period, before the fields in this fruitful county were enclosed, it produced plenty of corn, but grass has been found to be more profitable, and every branch of husbandry is now subservient to the rearing of stock. Of the sheep there are three varieties, the Forest, the Old Leicester and the New Leicester; the two first, however, are almost superseded by the last, which are now scattered over most parts of England. This valuable variety was the result of experiments undertaken by Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, who appears to have made the most valuable properties not only of that useful domestic animal, but also of the horse and the ox, subject to his control.

[n] Pitt's Survey of Leicestershire.

Stilton-cheese is made near Melton-Mowbray, and about two hundred tons of it are sold at the Leicester October fair. Five thousand tons of cheese are annually exported by the Trent from the adjoining counties, and it is not supposed that Leicester contributes less than 1,500, the produce of 7,500 milch-cows.[o] Coal and lime, the most valuable minerals, are obtained on the borders of Derbyshire. Iron ore is common on the Ashby wolds, but as it is only found below the depth of six hundred feet, the metal does not pay the expense of extracting it. Granite is exported from mount Sorrel, and slate from the eastern side of Charnwood forest.

Cheese.

Minerals.

The manufacture of wool is the staple one of the county, and the capital is only inferior to Nottingham in this department of industry; the coarser goods are more common in the former place, and the finer sorts in the latter. It is calculated that the different branches of the hosiery manufactures furnish employment to seven or eight thousand inhabitants of Leicester, and it is certain that in prosperous seasons more than five thousand dozens of stockings have been made in a week. The same place boasts of a high antiquity; anterior to the Roman invasion, it was the chief town in the country of the *Caritani*, and it was known at a later period as the *Ratæ* of Antoninus. Situated on the Fosse-way, many valuable antiquities have been found near it, and coins, which might afford a complete series from the reign of Nero to that of Valerius.

Leicester.

It was afterwards the seat of a mint, and Saxon money struck at Leicester, is still preserved in more than one collection. The town became memorable at a later period as the seat of a parliament, that enforced by law the burning of heretics. Lastly, in an abbey, of which the ruins still adorn the neighbourhood, the ambitious Wolsey ended his days in poverty and disgrace.

It appears from Domesday book, that Leicestershire then contained 36,000 inhabitants. The extent of surface is equal to 816 square miles, so that the ratio of the population to

Ancient and present population of the country.

[o] Pitt, idem, ibid.

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the surface, must have been about forty-four to every square mile; but according to the returns of 1831, the present number is greater than two hundred and forty. This fact is the more remarkable as Leicestershire has been surpassed by many counties in the career of commerce and wealth.

Rutland.

The small county of Rutland, the least in England, is encompassed on the north by Lincoln, on the west by Leicester, and on the south-east by Northampton. It contains an area of 200 square miles, but it is nowhere more than eighteen miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. The vale of Catmose in the central district, is the largest and most fruitful in Rutland, but numerous small vallies are intersected by gently sloping hills, extending from east to west, and bounding many varied and romantic views. Different parts of the county are fruitful in corn, others are well stocked with sheep. The most prevalent soil consists of a strong red loam, mixed with keal, and resting on clay. But in the vale of Catmose, the same loam is mixed with clay, and to that circumstance its fertility has been ascribed.[p] Although there are many sorts of soil in the southern and south-eastern districts, they are on the whole the least fruitful in the county. The mineral products are of secondary importance; limestone is worked in different places; numerous chalybeate springs denote the existence of iron ore, but it has not yet been discovered in any part of Rutlandshire. Many brooks and streams enlarge the two principal rivers, the Welland and the Guash. The first separates Rutland from Northampton, the second flows through the middle of the county. No branch of manufacturing industry is established on a great scale; but the trade of different places has been improved, and the conveyance of agricultural products facilitated, since the Oakham canal was completed. It commences at the Melton Navigation, waters Wymondham, Market-Overton, and extends to Oakham on the north of Catmose. Of Oakham, or the chief town, it may be sufficient to remark that it contains only 1700 inhabitants.

[p] Parkinson's Agricultural Survey of Rutland.

The inland county of Northampton is bounded on the north by Rutland, Leicester, and Lincoln, on the east and south by Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham and part of Oxford, and on the west by Oxford and Warwick. As it touches on not fewer than nine counties, it may be inferred that it is of a very elongated and irregular form. It appears indeed that it is sixty-five miles long, twenty-five in breadth in some places, and only eight in others. According to the same measurement, it contains 965 square miles, and according to the last population returns, the number of inhabitants to each square mile is greater than a hundred and eighty-five. It has been long noted for its healthful climate, its varied sites and the number of country-houses with which it is adorned. The ancient forests, still of considerable extent, and still well wooded, occupy nearly 80,000 acres, of these the largest are Rockingham on the north, and Salsey and Whittlebury on the south. They afford shelter to different sorts of game; and the wild cat, the fiercest of the English quadrupeds, still frequents them. They must be considered, however, a very inadequate compensation for the advantages of coal, of which the county is destitute, and of which the high price presses severely on the lower orders. Northampton is principally distinguished as a grazing county, but the grain that is raised for exportation forms no small portion of its products. Wheat, flour, oats, beans and woad for dyeing are exported. Fruitful meadows are scattered in different directions, and the largest tract extends on both sides of the Nen from Northampton to Peterborough. The north-eastern districts, contiguous to Lincolnshire and Cambridge, abound in marshes, and the Peterborough fen, which reaches to the neighbourhood of Crowland, is not inferior to the richest meadows in England. Many large horses of the Leicestershire breed, are reared on these pastures; the oxen too, are remarkable for their size and weight, but they are of no particular kind, they are bought at different fairs, and fattened in the county.

Agricultural products.

The ground rises on the north and north-west, and becomes gradually lower towards the south-eastern boundaries. The loftiest eminences extend along the north-west

Rivers.

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ern borders, and in the neigbourhood of Daventry, they reach the height of more than eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. The Nen or the principal river has its source in this part of Northampton, traverses it nearly its whole length, and is enlarged by many streams. The Cherwell, which like the Nen, flows into the eastern sea, and the Leam, which discharges itself into the western, rise in the same part of the county. Communications have been improved or extended by numerous canals. A branch of the Oxford canal, the first which was cut in Northamptonshire, extends westwards, and communicates with others in the populous districts round Birmingham. The Grand Junction commences in Northampton, and advances southwards in an unbroken line to the Thames. The Leicester canal proceeding in an opposite direction, opens a communication with the Trent and Mersey. These opposite lines are joined by the Grand Union, which enters the Junction near Daventry, and the Leicester at Market-Harborough.

Canals.

Northampton.

The capital of the county is pleasantly situated on an eminence above the waters of the Nen. It consists of four principal streets, with which several others communicate, and the houses are uniformly built of a kind of freestone that hardens by exposure to the air. The inhabitants carry on a trade in shoes, stockings, and lace; but more individuals are employed in making boots and shoes than in any other branch of industry. The mart for these articles is not confined to London, many of them are exported to the colonies. The market-place is built in the form of a square about six hundred feet in length; it is there that the horse fairs are held, to which the dealers from London and York repair, and which for carriage and saddle horses, are considered equal to any in England. The same town is mentioned in history on account of the number of councils which were held in it, and also on account of its monastic institutions, its formidable castle and military importance. King John, offended with the citizens of London, commanded the exchequer to be removed to Northampton in the tenth year of his reign. Edward the First made it frequently a place of residence, and one of the numerous crosses, which that monarch erected to the memory

of Queen Eleanor, is still to be seen in the neighbourhood. In the year 1460, a memorable battle was fought in the adjoining meadows on the banks of the Nen, between the forces of Henry the Sixth, and the Yorkists, in which the former were defeated, and the king taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick.

Peterborough.

The small town of Peterborough on the borders of Huntingdon, was formerly distinguished for its monastery, which Henry the Eighth changed by letters patent into an episcopal see; and in the same manner, the conventual church was converted into a cathedral. It is a building of irregular architecture, in which the Norman style predominates; the interior may be mentioned for its sepulchral monuments, particularly for those of Catharine of Arragon, and the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, who was buried there in 1587.[q] Peterborough is the least episcopal city in England, but it is a place of considerable industry and trade; many of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing stockings, and the commerce consists in coal, corn, malt and timber, that are transported by means of the Nen, which is navigable for barges. The same town was the birth-place of Doctor William Paley, and it may be added that the celebrated Dryden was a native of the county. The ruins of Fotheringay castle may be traced near the village of the same name. It was there that Richard the Third was born, and it was there that the queen of the Scots terminated her wretched fate, and suffered with the utmost fortitude the death to which she was unjustly condemned. The same castle was demolished by James the First, and little more than the moats remain to mark its site.

Huntingdonshire.

The county of Huntingdon is enclosed by those of Bedford, Cambridge, and Northampton. The first is contiguous to it on the south-west, the second on the south-east and north-east, and the last on the north and west. The boundaries are very irregular and mostly artificial, but the area is supposed to be equal to 310 square miles, so that if Rutland and Middlesex be excepted, Huntingdon is less than any other in England. It is only dis-

[q] The remains of the queen were afterwards removed by her son to Westminster Abbey.

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tinguished as a farming county, the manufactures are too insignificant to require notice. The Ouse which enters Huntingdon from Bedfordshire, passes by St. Neots, Huntingdon and St. Ives, is navigable throughout its course, and waters meadows that have been long noted for their fertility; of these, Portholm-mead in the vicinity of Huntingdon, is not the least celebrated, such too, are the south-eastern districts, the central and the western are more varied, fruitful in corn, and by no means destitute of trees. The uplands were formerly covered with woods, and well adapted for the chase, hence they were denominated the *Hunting-Downs*, from which the country derives its name. The Nen, that separates Huntingdon from Northamptonshire, forms several lakes or meres, and the marshy districts on the north-east are composed of fens which are connected with those of the last county, and with the extensive tract that has been denominated the Bedford Level, that passes through Cambridge and Lincolnshire. Whittlesea-Mere, although much smaller than it once was, is equal in length to six miles, in breadth to three, and covers an area of 1570 acres; like the others in the same county, it abounds with wild fowl. The fen-lands have been estimated at 44,000 acres, or rather more than a fifth part of the surface, but of these more than 10,000, which have been drained, afford good pasturage. Although the village of Stilton is famous for its cheese, the cattle are admitted to be of an inferior kind.[r]

Huntingdon.

The county contains no towns of much importance, but it may be remarked that Huntingdon or the capital is finely situated on an eminence above the rich and verdant meadows on the northern bank of the Ouse, which being navigable for barges and small vessels, enables the inhabitants to carry on a trade in coals, timber and other articles that are exported from Lynn. The town consists principally of a single street, extending more than a mile in a north-west direction from the bank of the river. It is connected by means of a causeway and three bridges with the ancient village of Godmanchester, of which it is said to have been originally a dependence. It is probable,

[r] Parkinson's Agricultural Survey of Huntingdon.

however, that it was once more important than at present, as it formerly contained fifteen parishes, a number which has since been reduced to two. Huntingdon is well known as the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, and the parish register of the year 1599, in which his baptism is recorded, is still preserved with great care.

Bedfordshire.

The inland county of Bedford is bounded on the north by Huntingdon and Northampton, on the west by Buckingham, on the south by the same county and Hertford, and on the east by the last county and Cambridge. The Ouse and a small river are the only natural limits; the first bounds it a short way on the east and west; the second waters the south-western confines. The figure of the county, although very irregular, bears some resemblance to an ellipsis, of which the longer axis is about thirty-six miles, and the shorter about twenty. It contains about 296,000 acres, and of these, according to a recent return, more than 80,000 are in a course of tillage, and 168,000 in pasturage. There are few extensive plains, but the country is varied by hill and dale. The ridge of chalk hills rises to a considerable height on the south, and in many places projects abruptly into the vallies. A tract of comparatively sterile land extends beneath the chalk to a considerable distance, but the soil has been improved by the chalky earth, which is used as a manure. A stripe of good land passes from the south-eastern corner to the middle of the county, and terminates northwards in sandy hills. The west part is in general flat and sandy, and well cultivated according to the Norfolk method. Large tracts of deep and barren sand in the vicinity of Woburn appear to be only fit for plantations. Lastly, the cultivation of garden vegetables furnishes employment to many of the inhabitants between the town of Biggleswade and the village of Sandy.[s] The minerals are not numerous, and with one exception, not very important. Limestone, coarse marble and imperfect coal are obtained in many places, and also a variety of petrifactions, particularly different shells and cornua Ammonis. Mineral waters are common, but

Face of the country.

Minerals.

[s] Aiken, Id. Ibid.

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none of them are held in great repute; some are saline, others chalybeate, but the greater number have not been analyzed. Fuller's earth, which has been long worked, and is still obtained in great abundance, must be considered the most valuable of the mineral products.

Early inhabitants. Roman works.

Like Huntingdon, Bedfordshire was inhabited in early times by the *Catieuchlani*, better known perhaps by the name of the Cassii, who sent ambassadors to Cæsar, and declared their willingness to submit to the Romans. Traces are left not only of the Roman, but of the Saxon and Norman domination. The village of Sandys near Potton stands on the site of the *Magiovinum* of Antoninus. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre may still be observed in the neighbourhood of Bradford-Maga; one Roman way passes by the small town of Dunstable, another extends on the north of the same place, and a third crosses

Bedford.

the Ouse and leads to Newport-Pagnel. The name of *Bedicauford* in the Saxon annals, attests the antiquity of Bedford, the capital of the county, which is watered by the Ouse, and finely situated in a fruitful tract, that is called the vale of Bedford. It is said to have been the burying-place of Offa, king of the Mercians; at a later period, it was made over by William Rufus to Pain de Beauchamp, who fortified it with a strong castle. The possession of it enabled Faukes de Brent to sustain a siege against the army of Henry the Third. The castle was destroyed, but the favourite escaped; and the details of the event, at the same time that they illustrate the state of society, are of as singular a nature as any in English history. The town is an ancient corporation, and its first charter bears the date of 1166. It is now divided into five parishes. The charitable institutions are not without importance; a free grammar school, founded in 1556, by Sir William Harpur, a London alderman, was endowed with thirteen acres of land; which, having been since let for building, yield a yearly rent of L.6000. The surplus funds are applied to different purposes, among others, L.800 are annually distributed as marriage portions among forty poor maidens; each receives L.20, but if any do not marry within a month afterwards, the money is for-

feited. The town is greatly indebted to the late Mr. Whitbread for its gaol and infirmary. Although the manufactures are of little value, Bedford carries on a considerable trade in corn, coal, iron and timber, which are conveyed by the Ouse from Lynn and Yarmouth. It may be added that the northern and southern parts of the same town are connected by a handsome stone bridge, which was erected over the river in 1814.

Eminent men.

The popular author of the pilgrim's progress, a person almost as much distinguished for the profligacy of his youth, as for the religious fervour of his maturer years, officiated long as the anabaptist minister of Bedford. The courage of the man is worthy of admiration; persevering in defiance of the unjust laws that were enacted against dissenters, he incurred the sentence of transportation. It is true that the sentence was not put in execution, but Bunyan passed more than twelve years of his life in prison.

Woburn.

The small town of Woburn near the Buckinghamshire border, was well known in past times on account of an abbey, founded in the twelfth century by Cistertian monks. The same abbey, on the suppression of the monasteries, was granted by Henry the Eighth to John Russel, the founder of a family that has since become illustrious in the annals of English freedom.

Warwickshire.

Warwickshire, of an irregular form, terminating in a point on the north and south, is surrounded by six counties; by Leicestershire on the north-east, Northamptonshire on the east, and Oxford on the south-east; by Gloucestershire on the south-west, Worcestershire on the west, and Staffordshire on the north-west. Equal in some parts to fifty miles in length, and to thirty-five in breadth, the area is not more than 902 square miles. Almost a half of the county consists of pasture lands, nearly a third part is arable, and 154,530 acres are in a constant course of tillage. The same county is adorned with many picturesque sites, hills alternating with vallies, woods, limpid streams and rivers. The highest lands are situated in the hundred of Hemlingford, and in the neighbourhood of Packington. The streams from this ridge descend on one side to the

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Avon, and onwards to the Bristol Channel; on the other, to the Blythe, the Tyne and the Trent. The Brailes and Edge Hills form part of another ridge on the south-east, less elevated than the former.

Soil.

The soil, in common with that of other midland counties, is very variable, and it cannot be denied that the varieties occur frequently within a very limited space, or that many of them may be observed in a single field. Agriculture, it may easily be imagined, is modified by these natural causes, and different methods or different rotations are followed according to the nature of the land. The common crops are wheat, barley, oats, leguminous plants and turnips; rye, potatoes and flax are of rarer occurrence. It is also distinguished as a feeding and dairy county; much cheese is made in the northern districts, and the different breeds of cattle have been crossed and improved. The plantations are extensive; the woodlands in the ancient forest of Arden are now under excellent management, and oaks as lofty as any in England may be seen in the parks of different proprietors.

Minerals.

The minerals are coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, flagstone and marl. The best coal, it has been observed, is wrought near Bedworth. Limestone is common in many parts, and freestone abounds in the light sandy districts. Extensive quarries of blue flagstone, which is much used in paving streets, are worked near Bidford and Wilnecote. The western districts abound in marl of a good quality, and ironstone was formerly wrought in the neighbourhood of Oldbury.

Rivers, canals.

The rivers are the Avon, the Tame, the Leam, the Sloan, the Alne, the Blythe, the Cole and the Dove. But if the Avon be excepted, these and other rivers, although they enrich the pastoral districts, and add greatly to the beauty of the country, are too insignificant to facilitate the purposes of commerce. And as Warwickshire is conspicuous for the enterprise of its merchants, and the skill of its artisans, it may readily be supposed that the industrious inhabitants have availed themselves of the advantages which artificial channels afford. The county may

bear a comparison with any other in the number and importance of its canals, and the history of its commerce proves that almost simultaneously with the completion of these modern works, great accessions have been made to its products of industry. Although it might occupy too much space to mention all the canals, some of them need not be omitted. The town of Birmingham may be considered the point from which the numerous ramifications diverge. The Birmingham canal, extending from the Stafford and Worcester near Wolverhampton, terminates in the Birmingham and Fazeley; coals are thus conveyed from Staffordshire; and Manchester and Liverpool receive the manufactures of Birmingham. The Birmingham and Fazeley serves for the transport of the same manufactures to Hull and London, and the boats return laden with grain and other commodities to Birmingham. The Warwick and Birmingham extends from Warwick to the Digbeth cut; the distance between London and Birmingham is thus shortened, and the capital of the county is supplied with coal. Lastly, by the circuitous course of the Coventry canal to Birmingham, the products of the neighbouring country are placed in the line of communication with London in one direction, with Manchester and Liverpool in the other. Such are some of the works which the inhabitants have constructed from their own resources to facilitate their commerce.

Warwick.

The capital is finely situated on the banks of the Avon in the central part of the county. The streets are regular and well built, and most of them meet on an eminence in the middle of the town. It contained formerly six parish churches, but of these two are all that remain. St Mary's church, a magnificent Gothic building, was granted as a place of worship to the inhabitants by Henry the Eighth at the dissolution of the monasteries. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1694, and afterwards rebuilt; but of the original structure, the Beauchamp chapel still remains, and it is little inferior to any English building both in its exterior and interior ornaments. Among the latter are several monuments of the earls of Warwick, and one

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of the Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Elizabeth. The other church or that of St. Nicolas, is by no means remarkable for its architecture.

Castle.

Although the town has been the scene of important events in English history, its origin seems to be unknown; it is probable, however, that it was not founded before the time of the Saxons. It is mentioned after the conquest as a borough containing 261 houses; and not long afterwards it was erected into an earldom, and to this distinction it owed in a great measure its future consequence and prosperity. The fame of Warwick is intimately connected with its castle, which is supposed to have been built in the tenth century by Ethelfleda, queen of Mercia. It was enlarged, fortified and repaired by the Conqueror, who granted it to Henry de Newbury, the first earl of Warwick. At a later period, during the baronial wars, it was nearly destroyed by Gifford, the governor of Kenilworth Castle; a few years elapsed before it was rebuilt, and it was a second time enlarged by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It is unnecessary to mention its succeeding vicissitudes, but it may be remarked that it was degraded into a common prison, until it was granted by James the First to Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, who restored it to its original purpose. It stands on a rock on the northern bank of the Avon; the broad deep moat, which once formed an almost insurmountable obstacle to an invading foe, is now covered with grass, and adorned with trees; the stone bridge is now unguarded, and the battlements are clothed with ivy, but the edifice is still the greatest ornament to the town, and perhaps the finest castle that remains in England.

Coventry.

The city of Coventry is situated between Warwick and Birmingham; and although its antiquity may not remount to Roman times, it is mentioned at a very early period of English history. It owed its origin to a neighbouring convent that was pillaged by the Danes, and it is probable that it was a place of some consequence in the time of Edward the Confessor, or at the date of the legendary story of Leofric and the pious Godiva. The obduracy of the count

is not forgotten, the strange manner in which the countess displayed her benevolence or piety, and the misfortunes of "Peeping Tom" are still represented in a procession that takes place in Trinity week. Not long after the conquest, the lordship of Coventry was attached to the earls of Chester, and it received many advantages during the middle ages from the protection of these powerful barons. It has been the seat of two parliaments, one in 1404, the other in 1459. The first has been since called the *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, from the circumstance of lawyers being excluded from it; the second was known by the name of the *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, on account of the attainders that were passed against Richard, duke of York, the earl of March, and the most eminent of the Yorkists. In the time of Henry the Third, and in consequence of disputes between the chapters of Coventry and Litchfield, it was determined that both were entitled to elect, but that the precedence in the episcopal title should be given to Coventry. Matters continued in this state until the Reformation, when it was ordained that the dean and chapter of Litchfield should be for ever the sole property of the bishopric of Coventry. Not long afterwards, the cathedral of the same place, which is said to have been little inferior to any in England, was destroyed by order of Henry the Eighth. Of the three churches that remain, that of St. Michael is a very perfect specimen of its kind, and its lofty steeple, which reaches to the height of 303 feet, is perhaps its greatest ornament.

Manufactures.

The same town was early distinguished for the industry of its inhabitants, and it carried on during the fifteenth century a considerable traffic in cloths and other articles, which remained its staple manufactures until the destruction of the Turkey trade at the close of the seventeenth. The present branches of industry are of comparatively recent origin. The making of watches was first introduced about forty years ago, and it is probable that more watches are now made in Coventry than in London. The silk manufactures, which date from the eighteenth century, are more important, and it may be mentioned that in the year 1808, there were 2819 silk and ribbon looms in the city. But the

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inhabitants have made great improvements in the art since that period, or more definitely, since it became legal to import foreign manufactures. An able and impartial judge, having been examined by a committee of the house of commons, declared that he should now blush for the work which his best hands had formerly furnished, and that in his opinion the manufacturers of Coventry were now equal to those of foreign rivals, and might successfully compete with the finest fabrics of Lyons.

Birmingham.

Birmingham, situated on the north-western side of the county, is by far the most important town in Warwickshire. It has been asserted that some branches of industry were cultivated at a very early period, and that it afterwards carried on an extensive trade in leather; but these facts are at best doubtful, and it is certain that the sources of its present prosperity existed only in modern times. Carpenters' tools, nails and coarse agricultural implements were the only products of its forges until after the Revolution. William the Third having expressed his regret that his people were dependent on the continent for arms, the member of parliament for Warwickshire engaged that arms should be obtained in sufficient numbers from Birmingham. Such is the origin of a manufacture by which the wealth of the town has been greatly increased; for since the comparatively recent period of its introduction, Birmingham has become, if it may be so termed, the armoury not only of Britain, but of Europe. The rapid rise of this branch of industry may be attributed to the judicious management of a few enterprising individuals, and the extent to which it has been carried, may be estimated from the following facts. About the beginning of the last war, 5,000 stand of arms were seldom made within a month; but before the close of the same war, 14,500 muskets were delivered weekly into the ordnance offices for the supply of government and the different powers that were subsidized by England. The industry of the inhabitants is directed to the working of metals, from the smelting of the largest masses to the execution of the most delicate trinkets in steel, copper, silver and gold. The immense quantity of

goods, which are sent from the same place, and exposed in the markets of every quarter of the world, are wrought by 25,000 families, but many hundred times that number might be insufficient for the task, without the aid of inorganic matter in the abridgment of labour. To give even a superficial notion of the different processes that are adopted, or of the various substitutes for human labour, might occupy several pages. They comprehend every contrivance from the most ponderous machines, from steam-engines, wheels, cylinders and levers, of which the vast power cannot be witnessed without admiration, down to those delicate instruments that are formed for operations of the most minute accuracy. One fact is certain; Birmingham without its means of communication could never have been the third manufacturing city in Britain, inferior only to Manchester and Glasgow. Numerous rail-ways and lateral canals extend from iron and coal mines to the old Birmingham canal, and their products are thus conveyed to the town. To keep these works in an efficient state is by no means so easy as might be imagined; thus, the proprietors of the mines are obliged to turn into their respective canals, the water drawn from these mines by steam-engines. The Horsley mine is drained at a depth of 660 feet, by an engine of a hundred-horse power, but the water obtained from it is not sufficient for the supply of the principal channel, ten other steam-engines are necessary to feed it.

Education —Benevolent institutions.

It is only of late years that the mechanical products of Birmingham attained their high degree of perfection, and it is only of late years that the wealthy inhabitants have contributed to the happiness and welfare of the poor, by providing for them the means of education. It now possesses a great many elementary schools, and there are besides three on the Lancasterian plan, in which two thousand children may be instructed. In addition to its numerous benevolent institutions, one has been established for the relief of persons labouring under bodily deformities, and it is not improbable that its example may ere long be imitated in other towns, where the nature of the occupations is injurious to the human frame. It might be wrong,

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however, to consider Birmingham unhealthy, although perpetual smoke rises from its forges, although so many persons are employed in working metals, the average mortality is only one in fifty; in London, it is one in thirty-one, and in Manchester, one in thirty-seven. It is not unpleasing to contemplate the rapid progress of the town in industry, riches and population; it is little more than two centuries and a half since Edward the Sixth endowed a free school with a revenue of L.30 from land; the present revenue exceeds L.3000, an increase of a hundred-fold. It had a population of ten thousand inhabitants about the beginning of the seventeenth century; a hundred and ten years afterwards it contained 85,733 persons, ten years later the number amounted to 106,722, and according to the returns of 1831, it is now equal to 146,986. It is unnecessary to add that the products of industry have advanced in a much greater ratio than that of the population.

Progressive population.

Stratford on Avon.

The small town of Stratford on Avon, about eight miles on the south-west of Warwick, might be passed over in silence, had it not been the birth place of Shakespeare, "the pride of Englishmen, and the glory of their theatre." The house in which the poet was born, and a hall in which his jubilee is celebrated, are the only objects that excite the curiosity of strangers.

Stafford-shire—Situation—Aspect of the county.

The midland county of Stafford forms a long and narrow tract on the west of Cheshire and Salop, on the east of Derby and Warwick, and on the south of Worcestershire. A range of hills runs along the north-western border, and spreads out towards the north over the whole breadth of the county. These hills, which are termed the moorlands, form part of the chain, that extends northwards through Yorkshire to the borders of Scotland. According to the Trigonometrical Survey, some of the hills in the moorlands are upwards of 1200 feet in height. The southern, central and eastern parts of the county, being in general fruitful and level or only varied by gentle undulations, form a striking contrast with the cold and bleak hills in the northern and north-western districts, where Cannock-Chase, which was formerly covered with woods, presents the appearance of a naked and desolate waste,

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almost without a single tree to enliven the scene. The rivers rise from these heights, but within the limits of the county, none of them are large. They have, however, contributed materially to that extensive system of inland navigation, by which the cultivation of the land has been improved, the products of industry multiplied, and the commerce of the inhabitants extended. The Trent, the principal river, and the one to which most of the others are tributary, rises from the Moorlands near the northern extremity of the county, and in its winding course first southwards to the vicinity of the Potteries, then eastwards to its junction with the Tame, and lastly north-eastwards to the borders of Derbyshire, waters sites as picturesque as any in Leicestershire. Although much of the soil is fertile, and although waste lands have been restored to cultivation, Staffordshire is of secondary importance as an agricultural county; its treasures consist in its minerals; they form the sources of its trade, and the raw materials of its various manufactures. Coal, iron and limestone are the most valuable, and the most extensively distributed. The coal, it has been seen, is obtained in a district not less than 50,000 acres in extent, and in some parts of it, the seams are found to be thirty-six feet in thickness. The strata of iron ore lie under, and alternate with the coal; the most abundant mines and those of the best quality are situated in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, Tipton, Bilston and Sedgeley. Copper is worked at Ecton-hill near Warslow, and at Mixon near Leek; veins of lead have been opened at no great distance from the same hill, and in different parts of Stanton moor. But these metals are of little value in comparison of the first, from the abundance of which the county has been denominated the *Chalybia* of England. Limestone is perhaps the most common of the mineral products; the Sedgeley and Dudley hills on the south afford an inexhaustible supply; the same remark is applicable to the upper banks of the Dove, to the north-east Moorlands, and the neighbourhood of the Weever hills, whence the greatest consumption does not lessen the supply in any perceptible degree. The same substance is used extensively in Staffordshire for manure, and a great quantity is exported to other

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counties, in which it is chiefly used for mortar. The limestone passes in different places into marble, the ronce sort is the most common, but grey and black varieties are by no means scarce,—the former at Stanslope and Pokehill, the latter in the neighbourhood of Bentley. Lastly, the sulphate of lime, known by the name of alabaster, is obtained from many quarries near the banks of the Dove. Potter's earth is found in different places, and also in the district of the potteries. But the principal supply of Staffordshire is derived from Dorsetshire and Devonshire; four sorts of clay are imported from these counties, and that from the Isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire is sold for the highest price. Mineral substances, similar in their properties to the porcelain earths in China, were discovered in England by Mr. Cookworthy in 1768, the first person by whom real porcelain was made in Britain. It is unnecessary to add that the mineral substances were decomposed feldspar or the kaolin of the Chinese, which is now sent from Cornwall to Staffordshire.

Potteries.

The district in which almost all the English earthen ware is made, commences near the borders of Cheshire, and extends from the village of Golden-Hill to Lane-End, a distance of seven miles. Between these two places are situated Newfield, Smithfield, Tunstall, Longport, Burslem, Colridge, Etruria, Hanley, Shelton, Stoke, Lower Lane and Lower Delf. All these places were formerly distinct from each other, but with the increase of the staple manufacture, so many new potteries and dwelling-houses have been built, that the different villages are now united; the whole exhibits the appearance of a large town, and in every part of the kingdom, except the district itself, they are all included under the general name of the Potteries. It might be shown that about the beginning of the eighteneth century, the earthen wares of Staffordshire, and the trade to which they gave rise, were in a national point of view, wholly insignificant. The traffic was either carried on by the workmen themselves, or by pedlars, who carried the wares in baskets through the adjoining counties. Not long afterwards the art was improved by the use of salt in glazing, a practice that was first introduced into Staffordshire by the two Elers; at a still later period the ingenious and

Earthenware.

self-educated Mr. Astbury added calcined flint to the composition of the ware, and it cannot be denied that these improvements were accompanied with a corresponding extension of the trade. Such was the state of an art, which was afterwards so much advanced by the celebrated Wedgwood, who found the products of the potteries inferior and flimsy in their materials, inelegant in their forms, and grotesque in their ornaments. Before his time, foreign wares were largely imported; since his successful labours, the potteries not only supply all England, but export their products to every quarter of the globe. Some notion of the change produced in the trade and in this branch of industry by a single individual, may be formed from the following statement of M. Faujas de St. Fond. "The excellent workmanship, the solidity, the advantages which it possesses of sustaining the action of fire, the fine glaze, impenetrable to acids, the beauty of the form, and the cheapness of the price have given rise to a commerce so active and so universal, that in travelling from Paris to St. Petersburgh, from Amsterdam to the furthest extremity of Sweden, and from Dunkirk to the south of France, the traveller is served at every inn on English ware. Spain, Portugal and Italy are supplied with it, and vessels are loaded with it for the East Indies, the West Indies and the continent of America."[t] But the extent to which the same branch of industry had arrived even some years before the period that this intelligent traveller visited England, may be better appreciated from the statement of Mr. Wedgwood himself. Having been examined in 1785 by a committee of the privy council, and at the bars of both houses of parliament, Mr. Wedgwood declared "that the manufacturing part alone furnished in the potteries and their immediate vicinity the means of subsistence to twenty thousand persons; but that this was a small object, when compared with the many others dependent on it; 1st, The immense quantity of inland carriage to which it gave rise throughout the kingdom both for the raw materials and the finished goods. 2d, The great number of people employed in the extensive collieries for its use. 3d, The still

Wedgwood.

[t] Voyages en Angleterre et en Ecosse by M. Faujas de St. Fond.

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greater number employed in raising and preparing its raw materials in several distant parts of England, from the Lands End in Cornwall,—one way along different parts of the coast, to Falmouth, Teignmouth, Exeter, Pool, Gravesend and the Norfolk coast; the other way t Beddeford, Wales and the Irish coast. 4th, The coasting vessels, which after having been employed at the proper season in the Newfoundland fisheries, carry these materials coastwise to Liverpool and Hull, to the amount of more than 20,000 tons yearly; and at times when without this employment, they would be laid up idle in the harbour. 5th, The further conveyance of these materials from those ports by river and canal navigation to the potteries, situated in one of the most inland parts of the kingdom; and 6th, The reconveyance of the finished goods to the different ports of the island, where they are shipped for every foreign market, that is open to the earthen-wares of England." Important as the advances made by Mr. Wedgwood were, he repeatedly declared that the progress of improvement was still in its infancy; and although it would be idle to deny that successive improvements have been made since his time, or that the trade has been greatly extended, still it cannot be affirmed that any individual has since distinguished himself by so many and so valuable inventions in this useful art.

Stafford.

Although it is evident, from what has been already said, that Staffordshire holds a high rank among the industrious and commercial counties of England, it is equally true that few of its towns are important. Stafford or the capital is situated on the bank of the Sow, about three miles from its junction with the Trent. The principal branches of industry consist in making shoes, and in tanning leather, both for home consumption and exportation. It contains at present only two churches, St. Mary's and St. Chad's; it had formerly a priory of Black Friars, a convent of Franciscan, and another of Augustin monks. It appears from the Saxon Chronicle that a castle was built at Stafford in 913 by Ethelfleda, countess of Mercia, and sister to Edward the Elder; but of this castle no vestiges remain.* It seems to have been a place of some conse-

quence in past times, for in Domesday-book it is mentioned as a city; and it is certain that the ancient custom of borough-English is not unknown to the inhabitants.

Lichfield. Lichfield, which participates with Coventry in the dignity of an episcopal town, is situated on a feeder of the Trent, near the ancient *Etocetum*, a Roman station. The cathedral, the greatest ornament of the place, is surrounded with walls like a castle, and stands on an eminence that commands a distant view. It is about 412 feet in length, and 154 in breadth. A spire, 256 feet high, rises from the centre, and two towers terminating in spires, form the western front. Although the interior is richly adorned, the monuments that attract most attention, are those of Samuel Johnson and David Garrick, both natives of Lichfield. Other monuments have been erected in the same church in honour of Lady Wortley Montague and Anna Seward. A free school founded by Edward the Sixth, may be mentioned as the place where Addison, Ashmole, Johnson, Garrick and Woolaston were educated.

Newcastle Wolverhampton. Newcastle under Line, situated in the centre of the potteries, and watered by a branch of the Trent, is important from its commerce; it carries on a considerable trade in cloth and felt, and has become the mart of many articles that are consumed in the potteries. Wolverhampton, a place of great antiquity, in the southern part of the county, is the most populous town in Staffordshire. It has risen in consequence of its trade in locks, keys and other articles of the same sort, for which it is more celebrated than any town in the kingdom. But however ingenious the artisans may be, they do not confine themselves to one branch of industry. Many farmers in the neighbourhood have their forges, where they labour when not employed in the field, and where women assist them, and work with the file. The goods thus made are exposed in the market, bought for different ports, and sold in every country in Europe. To these products of industry, japanned goods and the heavier sorts of iron work are added, and in the manufacture of them, Wolverhampton possesses the advantage of cheap fuel and a canal navigation to the Grand Trunk and to Birmingham. To account for the comparatively

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slow increase of the same place, it should be remembered that almost all the land in the neighbourhood is church-land, of which the tenure affords but little encouragement to building.

Salop or Shropshire.

The inland county of Salop or Shropshire is contiguous to Staffordshire on the east, to Denbighshire, a detached portion of Flintshire, and Cheshire on the north, to Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire and Derbyshire on the west, and to Worcestershire and Herefordshire on the south. It is about forty miles in length from north to south, and thirty-five in breadth from east to west; in superficies, it is not less than 1340 square miles, and it bears some resemblance in figure to a parallelogram. It is memorable from its historical associations and numerous remains of antiquity, it is interesting from the variety and beauty of its scenery, and important from the value of its mineral products, and from the extent of an artificial navigation, which has rendered it in some degree the emporium of the inland trade between England and Wales. The face of the country is very diversified, and the capital is situated in the large plain of Salop, which, although flat in comparison of the surrounding districts, is by no means level or monotonous. Hills, of which some attain a greater elevation than 1800 feet above the level of the sea, bound the plain on the south-west, and are connected with the great western range. It has been remarked in a former chapter, that the Severn flows through the middle of the county; it may be added, that the length of its winding course within Shropshire is estimated at more than seventy miles, and that it is navigable for barges in every part of it. The different soils are so much intersected, that it might be difficult to define their limits; suffice it to say that except chalk and flint, few sorts are wanting. Although other counties may be better cultivated, it produces a large quantity of grain, and the surplus is exported by the Severn. Many cattle are fed on the plains or low districts, and much of the cheese, sold under the name of Cheshire, is made in Shropshire. Numerous flocks of sheep are reared in the hilly districts, and the wool from the neighbourhood of the Wrekin, Bridgenorth and Clun, is little inferior to that of

Leicestershire. Although much timber is cut every year, there are still many lofty oaks and extensive tracts covered with coppice-wood for the use of the iron-works. On the whole, Shropshire is comparatively free of waste lands, most of the cultivated districts are enclosed, and the commons are every year decreasing.

Minerals.

But it is the mineral products, and the trade and manufactures to which they have given rise, that constitute the chief wealth of the county. It has been already seen that coal is found in abundance in different districts. It may be repeated that the Coalbrook-Dale field is about eight miles long, and two broad; in every part of it coal is found at different depths, and the strata alternate with ironstone, sandstone and other substances. The northern extremity of a long range of limestone is almost contiguous on the south to the coal districts. Thus although the ironstone is not rich, it is accompanied with a great quantity of coal and limestone, and on account of this conjunction of the fuel and the flux with the ore, the most extensive iron-works have been established in Coalbrook-Dale and the neighbourhood. The rocks that bound or separate the coal fields, consist of sandstone, limestone, trap and schistus, and the metals that they contain, are lead and calamine. The Wrekin, the Acton Burnel and Hope Bowdler hills, the Frodesly, the Lawley and the Cær-Caradoe cross the Severn, extend southwards, and are composed of trap rocks. The vale of Stretton separates these hills from the schistose hills of Longmynd. The Skipperstones form the most elevated peak of a high tract between Bishops Castle and the vale of Montgomery, and it is there that the lead mines of Shropshire are situated. The matrix is crystallized quartz, sulphate and carbonate of barytes, and carbonate of lime. The ore is sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, red-lead ore and blende, which contains besides calamine or zinc. Quartz and clay are worked in Cardington, and the former is said to be superior to that exported from Caermarthenshire to the Staffordshire Potteries. Lastly, the sandstone that occurs so extensively in the county, is in general well adapted for building.

Products of Industry.

The most important products of industry are returned from

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the iron-works in the great coal and iron districts, east of Shrewsbury, at Ketly, Oaken-Gates and in Colebrooke-Dale,

Colebrooke-dale.

a winding valley, enclosed by hills, breaking into various forms, and covered with hanging woods and thick foliage. In this sequestered vale, the noise of forges, mills and vast machinery is heard, flames issue from the furnaces, and clouds of smoke rise from the lime-kilns. A bridge made entirely of cast-iron, and stretching across the Severn, heightens the romantic effect of the scene. Several potteries have been established in the same dale; Brossley is noted for coarse earthenware, Caughley and Coalport for porcelain and queen's-ware. Numerous mills for dyeing woollen cloths, are situated in different parts of the county, and cotton and linen manufactures have of late years been established.

Shrewsbury.

The ancient town of Shrewsbury, the capital of the county, rises on a peninsula formed by the Severn. The origin of it is attributed to the Britons of the fifth century, who founded it on the ruins of the still more ancient *Uriconium*. It continued in the possession of the Britons, until some centuries afterwards, when they were conquered by the Saxons; and these invaders changed its old name of *Penguerne* into *Scrobbes-Byrig*. If, at a later period, it became one of the principal cities in England, and as such, often visited by English kings, it was owing to the military importance of its situation on the Welsh marches. Thus, it is well known that Edward the First made it the residence of his court, while he was employed in the subjugation of Wales, and that he removed thither his courts of exchequer and king's bench. Like other old towns, many of the streets are narrow, ill planned and of a singular appearance from the ancient and modern buildings, which compose them. Others, however, of a more recent date, are wide and clean, well paved, well lighted and adorned with good houses. Two stone bridges have been erected over the Severn; the eastern or the New Bridge, an elegant structure, consists of seven semicircular arches, in all more than 410 feet in length. The other or the Welsh Bridge, so called from its leading into Wales, was lately rebuilt; it is ornamented with a handsome portal, the number of arches is

five, their length 270 feet, their height twenty, and their breadth forty. The parish churches are six in number, and one of them belonged to an ancient abbey, of which some ruins still remain, among others a curious relic known by the name of the stone pulpit, and supposed to have answered the purposes of an oratory. The infirmary, which is managed with great credit, is one of the earliest institutions of the kind in England. The other buildings are a county hall, completed in 1785, and a new county-gaol, after the plan of Mr. Howard. The public walks are the greatest ornaments of the town, they are shaded by lofty lime-trees, they cover a surface of more than twenty acres, and they extend between the old walls and the banks of the Severn.

Trade.

The staple trade consists in fine flannels and in Welsh webs, which are manufactured at Welshpool and finished in Shrewsbury, from which last place they are distributed over England, and exported to foreign markets. Spinning and fulling mills are erected in the neighbourhood, and there are besides several linen manufactories and extensive iron-works.

Battle of Shrewsbury.

It was on the field of Shrewsbury that the valiant Hotspur was slain, and that Henry the Fifth, then Prince of Wales, gave the first indications of that military talent which proved afterwards so calamitous to France. During the later period of the civil wars, Shrewsbury was distinguished by the loyalty of its inhabitants, Charles the First came to it, and was welcomed; but the parliamentary army having succeeded in taking the town by surprise in 1645, the communication with North Wales was cut off, and an end was put to a loyal association then forming in the western counties.

Worcestershire.

The county of Worcester, contiguous to Shropshire and Staffordshire on the north, to Herefordshire on the west, to Gloucestershire on the south, and to Warwickshire on the east, is perhaps more irregular in its form than any other in England; and as it is nowhere marked by natural limits, several detached portions of it are enclosed by neighbouring counties. It might be difficult on this account to determine its area correctly, but according to an

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official return, it is equal to six hundred and seventy-four square miles.

Face of the country.

The face of the country is varied by hill and dale. Of the hills, the most remarkable are the Lickey near Bromsgrove, the Aberley on the west, the Malvern on the south-west, and the Breedon on the south-east. The vale of Evesham on the banks of the Avon, and the vale of the Severn are the most fruitful tracts; in the former, in addition to the ordinary harvests, great quantities of vegetables are grown and exported to the neighbouring towns. In the same part of Worcestershire, the mildness of the climate depends in some degree on the lowness of the situation, and the crops are reaped a fortnight and sometimes a month earlier than in more elevated counties. The pro-

Products.

ducts of the county are corn and cattle, fine wool, hops, cider and perry; the last in particular, is held in high repute, and exported to most parts of the kingdom. The brine-springs yield a large quantity of the whitest salt; and the mineral springs of Malvern, Kidderminster and other places are frequented on account of their medicinal properties. Limestone abounds in the high grounds, but from the scarcity of coal, little of it is burnt or used for manure. The soil is watered and fertilized by many streams, by the Severn, which enters the county from Shropshire, and flows through its whole length, and by its tributary rivers, such as the Avon, the Stour and the Teme. The same rivers have facilitated the construction of several canals, which have contributed to the prosperity of Worcestershire. It has thus been placed in the line of communication with the adjacent mining and manufacturing counties, and has become in consequence a sort of depot for their products. Leaving the verdant hills, the woods and the fruitful meadows, which have been described by tourists, we shall make some remarks on the industrious towns in the same county.

Kidderminster.

The Staffordshire and Worcester canal, which passes through Kidderminster, has added greatly to its trade and industry by opening a communication with Hull, Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol. The town was noted in the reign of Henry the Eighth for its broad cloths, at a later period for its wolseys, and afterwards for its crapes and poplins.

The manufacture of Scotch and flat carpets was introduced about the middle of the eighteenth century; in the year 1772, the number of looms in the town and neighbourhood amounted to 250; at present there are 1000 carpet, and nearly 700 silk looms, and these afford the means of subsistence to a third part of the population. The small town of Droitwich, which may be seen from a canal that communicates with the Severn, has been long famed for its brine springs, which are said to contain a greater quantity of culinary salt than any others in England, and which yield annually a revenue of L.150,000. The barges that descend the Severn, pass beneath a stone bridge that communicates with Worcester, the capital of the county, which is little more than three miles distant from the last place. It is watered by the Severn, situated in one of the finest parts of the county, and remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. The cathedral, a spacious and lofty edifice in the simple Gothic style, is built in the form of a double cross. It is 514 feet in length, 78 in breadth, and 68 in height. The tower rises from the centre of the cross aisle, and is adorned with many curious and highly finished ornaments. The most remarkable of the sepulchral monuments are those of King John, and Prince Arthur, the son of Henry the Seventh.

Trade.

The trade of Worcester does not consist merely in its manufactures or in the surplus products of the county, it has been increased by the numerous conveniences, which its water communications afford. Extensive works, in which porcelain is manufactured, have been established in the town, and gloves are sent from it to most parts of England, and exported to the colonies. The city suffered greatly during the sanguinary contests between the houses of York and Lancaster; and it is memorable as the scene of a battle, in which Cromwell and the English defeated the Scots army that invaded England, for the purpose of placing Charles the Second on the throne. This battle was what Cromwell called his *crowning victory*; two thousand of the Scots fell on the field, 8000 were taken prisoners, most of whom were sold and transported as slaves to the American colonies.

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Herefordshire.

Part of Wales forms the western boundary of Herefordshire, which is contiguous to Gloucester and Monmouth on the south, to Worcester on the east, and to Salop on the north. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the limits are mostly artificial and very irregular, and that some detached parts are enclosed by the adjacent counties. It is principally distinguished as an agricultural county; it produces plenty of wheat, barley, oats and leguminous plants. The meadows are covered with the richest pasture; the Ryeland sheep are famed for their mutton, and more so for their wool, and the oxen have been considered the finest in the kingdom. If Dorsetshire is the garden, Herefordshire is the orchard of England. The apples producing cider grow in greater abundance than in any other county, and they are plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The various kinds yield liquors of different qualities; some of them are sent to every part of Britain, and the stire or the strongest is exported to the East and West Indies. It may be added that it was not before the reign of Charles the First that the county was distinguished for this product, and if it has now the appearance of an orchard, it was owing to the exertions of Lord Scudamore and other patriotic individuals. The same county is in some places covered with woods, and hop plantations are scattered in different directions.

Agricultural products.

Fruits.

Face of the country.

The appearance of the country indicates its fruitfulness; there are no lofty heights, but gentle eminences swelling in every direction, and enclosing vallies covered with plantations and orchards, or fruitful fields bounded by hedges or rows of trees. The lowest lands are those on the south, the highest are situated on the east and west. The general character of the soil is that of clay mixed with marle, and its great fertility is partly attributable to the calcareous subsoil on which it rests. The total number of acres are estimated at 580,000, of these 500,000 are cultivated, of the remaining 80,000, 30,000 are occupied by towns, buildings, roads, canals and rivers, and 50,000 are waste lands or covered with woods. The Wye, a feeder of the Severn, enters from the west, flows eastwards, and is enlarged by the principal streams that water Herefordshire.

The capital is situated on the northern bank of the same river near the centre of the county. It is a place of great antiquity; some writers affirm that it received the name of *Ercinna* from the *Silures*, who inhabited Herefordshire before the Roman invasion. It is also affirmed, that it occupies the site of *Ariconium*, an ancient town, mentioned by Antoninus, and which, it is added, was destroyed by an earthquake. The present name is derived from two Saxon words, which signify the ford of an army; in allusion perhaps, to the Saxons crossing the Wye in pursuit of the Britons, who fled for refuge to Wales. It began to flourish about the year 825, after a church was built by Milfred, king of Mercia, in memory of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by the wife of Offa, while he was courting her daughter in the neighbouring village of Marden. The same church was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of a cathedral, but the present building was begun by Robert de Losin, the second Norman bishop, after the model of the church of Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany, and completed by his successor. Although the city is confessedly ancient, it bears few marks of antiquity, the streets are in general spacious, clean and well built. The manufactures are of secondary importance, but they consist of gloves, hats and flannels. Hereford.

None of the other towns are so large as the capital. Leominster, situated on the north of it, and on the fertile vale of the Lugg, although insignificant in point of population, still sends two members to parliament. Ledbury, Ross and Broomyard sent formerly representatives, but the privilege was voluntarily declined on account of the pecuniary burdens then attached to elective rights. Ross, the second of these places is chiefly remarkable for its situation on an elevated rock, above the valley of the Wye, and for the fine prospect which it commands. It is also known as the native town of Mr. John Kyrle, *the Man of Ross*, whose benevolence and public spirit are celebrated by Pope. Other towns.

The Wye, it has been seen, waters Hereford, and Monmouth is situated on its banks. The last place is the capital of a county, which was added to the others by Henry the Eighth; but it was supposed to form part of Wales until it was visited by the judges of the Oxford circuit in Monmouthshire.

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the reign of Charles the Second. The Welsh is still spoken by the common people, and the same language is still preserved in the names of the towns and villages, mountains and rivers. It is contiguous to Hereford and Brecknock on the north, to the last county and Glamorgan on the west, to Gloucester on the east, and to the Bristol channel on the south and south-east. A considerable portion is thus bounded by the sea, the other limits are mostly formed by rivers, by the Wye and Mynnow on the east and north-east, and by the Rumney on the west. If the boundary rivers be excepted, the Usk is the only other of any importance, and it traverses the county in its whole length from north to south. The construction of the canals, which have contributed so much to the extension of the trade, and also to the working of the mines in Monmouthshire, has been facilitated by the rivers and their tributary streams.

Soil.

The land rises towards the north and the north-west, where it joins the mountains in Wales, and the loftiest elevations are more than 1500 feet above the level of the sea. In an agricultural point of view, it may be divided into three portions; the first or the southern consists partly of marsh lands, of a rich loamy soil in some places, and of a black peaty earth in others; a large proportion of it is fit for cultivation. But towards the coast, the fields are subject to inundations, and to protect them large dikes have been erected along the extensive levels of Caldecot and Wentloog. The second or the eastern portion, consisting of the finest land, and in appearance resembling a garden, extends along the banks of the Usk, and to a considerable distance on each side of them. The third or the western portion is hilly and unfruitful. The commerce and different branches of industry are dependent on, or connected with, the mineral products of the county.

Minerals.

Situated on the eastern border, and including a considerable portion of the great mineral basin of South Wales, it abounds in iron ore and in coal. The latter is more than sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, and a considerable quantity is exported. The iron-works were first established in the prosperous reign of Elizabeth, but they began to decline from the deficiency of fuel, that of wood being thought indispensable

to the extraction of the metal. It was not before a comparatively recent discovery had been made, by which it was ascertained that coal might be used as a substitute for wood, that the same branch of industry was pursued with increased vigour, and it might be shown that the greatest number as well as the most extensive works in the county have been erected within the last fifty years. Such are the principal works at Blenavon, Naut-y-Glo, Abercorn, Pontypool, and Caerleon. The other metals are tin and lead, and the tin-works are perhaps next in importance to those of iron. Limestone is so common that it is generally used as a manure; quarries of breccia afford excellent millstones, and different kinds of freestone are used in building. It may not be out of place to remark, that the art of japanning goods was first practised and made known to the English at Pontypool and Usk, and although it was long confined to these two places, they have been unable in later times to compete with Birmingham.

Japanned goods.

The towns are neither large nor well peopled, and the capital, of which the situation has been already indicated, forms no exception to this remark; for although it is the most populous place in the county, the number of inhabitants does not amount to more than six thousand. It derives its name from its position at the confluence of the Munnow and the Wye, which join each other at the extremity of a valley, that is enclosed by thickly wooded hills. The rivers are crossed by three bridges, and a fourth has been erected over the Trothy, which is also tributary to the Wye. The town consists of one principal street and several small ones. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in manufacturing iron and tin; others are employed in preparing the bark, which is conveyed from the forests on the upper banks of the Wye, and after having been prepared at Monmouth, is sent to Chepstow, whence it is exported to different parts of England and Ireland. The town has given birth to two distinguished men, to Geoffrey of Monmouth, the old chronicler of the Britons, and to Henry the Fifth, who is frequently called Henry of Monmouth, and whose statue still adorns or disfigures the modern town-hall. Troy-house, the seat of the Beaufort family, is not more than half a mile

Eminent men.

BOOK CLIV.

from Monmouth, and there, it has been affirmed, the cradle of Henry the Fifth is preserved, and the armour which he wore at the battle of Agincourt.

Chepstow.

Continuing the course of the Wye to the distance of two miles from its junction with the Severn, we enter the romantic town and port of Chepstow. Advantageously situated for commerce, it has become the port of all the towns on the Wye and the Lug. Timber, bark, iron and other articles are sent from it to Portsmouth, Plymouth and Deptford; the imports are wine from Oporto, planks, hemp, flax and pitch from the Baltic. The harbour admits vessels of 700 tons, but the adjoining buildings have been more than once inundated, and a cast-iron bridge over the river has been damaged by the tides. Thirty or forty feet are not uncommon, and on one occasion the tide rose to the extraordinary height of seventy. A well in Chepstow is mentioned by old writers as a phenomenon, for which they are at a loss to account; it may contain about fourteen feet of fresh water, but it empties itself as the tide flows, and fills as it ebbs. A tower of an old castle is also shown as a curiosity to strangers; it was there that Henry Martin, one of the judges of Charles the First, was confined from the time of the Restoration until that of his death in 1680.

Curiosities.

Wales. Limits, extent, population.

The principality of Wales resembles a peninsula; it is contiguous on the east to the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Chester; it is washed on the north and west by the Irish sea, on the south and south-east by the Bristol Channel. The length from north to south extends from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and eighty miles, and the breadth from fifty to eighty; including an area of nearly 8125 square miles. Thus, the superficial extent is not equal to a sixth part of England, and although the inhabitants have increased greatly within the last twenty years, they do not amount to a sixteenth part of the English population. It might be easy from these data to show that the mean size of each Welsh county is little more than one-half the mean size of each English county, and that the mean population of each county in the former country is considerably less than a fourth, or nearly a fifth part of the mean

population of each county in England. If it were necessary to be more definite, it might be stated that Wales, according to the census of 1831, contains 805,236 inhabitants, consequently that the population of the whole principality is much less than that of Lancashire, Middlesex or Yorkshire. It is well known that the whole of Monmouth and a considerable portion of several adjacent English counties, were at one time included in Wales, which now consists of twelve shires, and all of them except three touch the coast in some part of their boundaries. Thus it appears that the counties are comparatively thinly peopled, and much smaller than those of England; on that account it may be as well to adhere more to geographical than artificial divisions, and to examine the principality as it is naturally divided into North and South Wales.

Aspect of the country.

Although the height of the Welsh mountains cannot be compared with that of the Alps, the country has sometimes been styled the British Swisserland. The resemblance between them consists in steep descents, broken and perpendicular sides, deep and narrow vallies, limpid lakes and numerous streams, which in some places form cascades, and in others roll slowly in the midst of meadows. The humid mists that rise from the surface of these waters, and rest sometimes on the highest summits, and the snow that remains frequently until the end of spring, render them, (although the highest does not exceed 3600 feet), not unlike the stupendous masses that obstruct the clouds in the high chains of the globe, and serve as the abode of perpetual snow.

Mountains.

The general arrangement of the mountains may be described in a few words. Two primitive chains, those of Snowdon and Cader-Idris, extend from north to south. As the primitive and secondary mountains approach each other, the calcareous ridge follows an irregular course. It may be said, however, to commence near the port of Crickraeth, whence proceeding northwards in an uninterrupted line along the coast, it arrives at Caernarvon, from which it extends along the Menai, and bounds the eastern shore as far as Bangor Ferry. Between the last place and Ormeshead, it is broken by the northern extremity

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of the Snowdon range, which terminates in the Bay of Conway, at the heights of Penmawn-mawr and Penmawn-bach. Appearing anew in the lofty promontory of Ormes-Head, it bounds the coast to the mouth of the Dee, takes a westerly direction, passes by Holywell and the upper end of the vale of Clwyd, and is again broken near Oswestry by the Ferwyn heights. It appears a third time in the neighbourhood of Llanymynech, and is at last terminated by a line of primitive mountains stretching northwards from Radnorshire. Schistus occupies the intermediate space between the calcareous and primitive ridges.

It is not too much to assert, that the shape of these mountains indicates the formations to which they belong. The primitive rocks are craggy, steep and tending in many places to a peak or pointed summit. The loftiest heights are generally about the middle of the chains, which commence and terminate in abrupt precipices. These and the insulated peaks that are continually breaking the outline, form a very distinctive character. The slate or schist is distinguishable from the primitive heights by their inferior elevation, by the uniformity of the hills and the regularity of the outline. The calcareous hills are much lower than the last, more varied in their forms, rising gradually from one extremity, or terminating abruptly in the other.[u]

Roads.

The nature of the country presented many obstacles to communications, and it is only of late years that they have been extended and improved. One of the most remarkable has been cut along the high range of Snowdonia; the interior districts of North Wales have thus been made to communicate with the coast, and in the same manner the great thoroughfare from London to Dublin by Holyhead, has been diminished twenty-five miles in length. Other roads that were formerly almost impassible in many places, have been widened, shortened and rendered of easy access by means of drains, arches and bridges, which have contributed much to the convenience of travellers, and more to the prosperity of the country. The same remarks are not inapplicable to the canals, which shall be afterwards mentioned, for the advantages of artificial naviga-

[u] Aiken's Tour through Wales.

tion were reaped in England long before they were known in Wales. It may be inferred from what has been said of the different chains, that the northern region is much less fruitful and populous than the southern. In the former, the produce of the land is little more than sufficient for the wants of the frugal inhabitants. The climate is modified in the central districts by the height of the mountains; near the shores on the south, the west, and the north, the weather is mild but humid; no part, however, is considered unwholesome.

South Wales.

Manufacturing industry and maritime commerce have been so much increased in the Principality within the last twenty years, that the population has increased more than a fourth during that period. Glamorganshire, particularly the portion of it near the sea, is so fruitful that it is styled the garden of Wales; but if it has become more populous, commercial and wealthy than any other Welsh county, it must be attributed less to its fertility, than to inexhaustible fields of coal, ironstone and lime. A considerable quantity of the coal is exported, but enough is left for the supply of the many iron-works in the county, and of other large works established by enterprising men for the smelting of copper, which is conveyed from Cornwall, North Wales and Ireland. Merthyr-Tydvil has become the seat of the principal iron-works; next to them are those of Aberdare, Neath and Swansea; and the metal is transported along canals that communicate with these places. The first passes from Merthyr-Tydvil to Penarth bay below Cardiff, and a branch from Aberdare joins it near the river Cynon. The Neath canal communicates with Briton-ferry, and the Swansea passes from the port of the same name into Brecknockshire. The nature of the country does not afford many facilities for such works, and they could not have been constructed without frequent recourse to the expensive and tedious method of locks; but it would be incorrect to suppose that these are the only canals; the line of coast is joined by others and by excellent roads to the immense founderies in the interior. And it is only since they have been completed that tin was exported from Cornwall, and that extensive manufactories of tin-plates

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were erected near the iron-works. Lastly, as to the geological position of the minerals, it may be remarked that they are contained in a calcareous basin, of which Glamorganshire occupies the central portion, and that the same basin is not less than a hundred miles in length, and about twenty in average breadth. Besides the metals that have been already mentioned, copper and lead are found in Brecknockshire, a county different from the last, inasmuch as it is the most mountainous of any in South Wales, and also because it is intersected by two lofty ranges, the one on the north and the other on the south. The products of the mines are of secondary importance, still they are much more valuable than formerly. Thus it appears that the rent of the iron mines in 1711 amounted to L.20, and in 1807 to L.2000; within the same period and in the same county, the price of provisions has been doubled, and the price of labour more than quadrupled.[x] As a pastoral county it is more productive than Glamorganshire, numerous flocks are reared on its hills, and the principal branch of industry consists in the manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs. Caermarthen is famed for its barley and oats, the climate is less favourable for wheat, but good crops even of that grain are raised on the low grounds. The oats are much more than sufficient for the consumption, and the surplus produce is sent to Bristol. Many oxen are bred in the county, and much butter is made for exportation. Limestone is wrought near the coast; it extends also towards the Black Mountains, and the produce of the works has contributed to the improvement of the soil. Large blocks of marble of a dark blue colour, and susceptible of a high polish, are obtained from the quarries in the parish of Llangyndeirn. The other products are iron, lead and coal, and the exportation of the last substance is now rendered easy by means of a canal that extends from the collieries to Kidwally, a small town on a creek near the mouth of the Towy. Fruitful corn fields, extensive meadows and a sea that abounds with fish, are perhaps so many obstacles to the development of manufacturing industry in Pembrokeshire. It might be difficult other-

Calcareous basin.

Brecknockshire.

Caermarthen.

Pembrokeshire.

[x] Agricultural survey.

wise to reconcile the low state of industry, with the advantages it possesses for commerce, with its numerous harbours and extensive coast. It may be added that the calcareous basin which contains the iron and coal of South Wales, terminates in Pembrokeshire; the depth of the strata diminishes as they approach the boundary, and their quality is impaired, consequently the mineral riches of the county are by no means great. As a metalliferous county, Cardigan is more distinguished, and silver, lead and copper are contained in its mines. The lead mines yield a considerable proportion of silver; some of them not less than thirty-five or forty ounces per ton, and it appears that during the reign of Elizabeth, seventy and even a hundred ounces were occasionally obtained. The ore is also rich in lead, and about 1250 pounds of metal are extracted from the ton. The mines were in a flourishing condition during the seventeenth century, and from the profits then derived from them, Sir Hugh Middleton was enabled to accomplish his great undertaking, to bring the New River into London, and to confer a lasting benefit on his country. Not long after the death of that great man, the produce of the mines began to decline, and they have since been gradually neglected, but it is probable that they might still be worked with advantage, were it not for the scarcity of fuel. The agriculture of the county, in common with that of most others in the principality, is still susceptible of much improvement; the land near the coast is fertilized by sea-weed, and it is affirmed that sixty successive crops of barley have been raised on the same field.

Cardiganshire.

The small county of Radnor forms an exception, for although it may be more sterile and less populous than any that has been mentioned, it is certainly better cultivated. The sinuous course of the Wye determines its figure, and it waters pastoral and arable vallies, in which the land is good and the climate tolerable. But in most places the inhabitants have had to resist the effects of a barren soil and a chilling atmosphere. The north-western angle forms still an almost impassible desert, which at an early period afforded shelter to Vortigern after the direful effects of his invitation to the Saxons.

Radnorshire.

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North Wales.

The county of Montgomery in the northern part of the principality is diversified and mountainous. The nature of the climate and the soil has hitherto proved an insurmountable obstacle to the improvement of the midland, western and south-western districts. But the narrow vallies that are enclosed by the heights yield rich pasturage and plentiful crops of corn. The vale of the Severn, extending along the course of the river on the south-eastern part of the county, has long been noted for its fertility; and it is not now less distinguished by its improved husbandry. The ground rises from the same vale towards the north-west, and the heights are connected with the ridge that meets the lofty Plinlimmon. It is not improbable that the county is still better wooded than any other in North-Wales; but the finest oaks in Montgomeryshire were cut during the last war, and transported to the dock-yards of Deptford and Plymouth. The metals are lead or galena and silver, but the most valuable of the mineral treasures, those at least that yield the greatest revenue, consist in the slate quarries, of which the largest are situated near Llangynnog and near the confluence of the Virnwy and Severn.

Merioneth-shire.

The adjacent county of Merioneth, still more romantic than the last, possesses all the features of a wild and mountainous region. The Berwyn heights rise above the fruitful valley watered by the Dee, which may be traced to its source in the lake of Bala, almost surrounded by hills, and forming an expanse of clear and limpid water. The lofty tract commences on the south of Bala; deep and narrow vallies extend between the heights, and the moors afford plenty of peat, the only fuel in the county.

Cader-Idris held long the first rank among the heights in Merioneth, but it appears from the trigonometrical survey that it is only 2914 feet above the level of the sea, while Arran Fowdey is 2965. The mountains are rugged and precipitous, and although their peaked summits seem to approach each other, their bases are separated by intervening spaces of considerable extent. Many of them are enlivened with woods, and watered by torrents or cataracts. Although the herbage is coarse, still it reaches to

the summits, and affords pasture to numerous flocks. The high region is composed of granite, porphyry and other primitive rocks; different schists form the hills, and schistose clay is found in the vallies. The rugged and mountainous scenery of Merioneth is softened in Denbighshire by a greater extent of fruitful and well cultivated land. The hundred of Yale in the northern part, although hilly and destitute of trees, is rich in pasture, and abounds with oxen. The vale of Clwyd, commencing in the centre of the county, stretches towards the sea, a distance of about twenty miles; enclosed by mountains on every side except the north, its breadth varies from three to eight miles. It is remarkable for its fertility, cultivation reaches to a considerable height, and it is studded with towns, villages and country houses. The Dee passes along fruitful meadows on the south-eastern confines, and the cheese exported from them, is not inferior to any from the neighbouring county of Chester. The other products are corn and cattle, while wool forms the material of the staple manufacture. Lead is found on the eastern borders, iron ore is dug on the Rualion hills, and on both sides of the Berwyn ridge; and coal, another product of the same county, is rendered available for the smelting of the ore. A small stripe, more level than the rest of Wales, is watered by many streams, and varied by hills passing into vallies. The low tract near the Dee consists of a clayey soil, fruitful in corn and well stocked with wood. But the heights near the estuary of the river extend in a direction parallel to its course, and decline on the opposite side into the rich vale of Mald, from which wheat and other sorts of grain are sent to Liverpool. The commerce of the county is derived from its metals; it supplies Chester with coal, which was formerly exported to Ireland. Rich mines of lead and calamine are wrought beneath the barren surface of the hills. Some of the lead ore contains a small proportion of silver, and in the course of a season, several thousand ounces of silver have been exported from Flintshire to the manufacturing towns of Sheffield and Birmingham.[y] The Snowdonian

Denbighshire.

Flintshire.

Caernarvonshire.

Snowdonia.

[y] The geological position of the metals in Flintshire has been accurately determined by the celebrated Pennant, a native of the county.

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range runs in an unbroken line across the most mountainous of the Welsh counties, and the ridge, which they form from Traeth-mawr to Penmawn-mawr, is varied by conical peaks, that have been compared to the needles of the Alps. Of these, the highest or the famed Snowdon reaches to the height of 3570 feet above the level of the sea, and the others descend gradually on either side of it. This lofty region abounds in precipices, deep ravines, lakes and moors; but it is now destitute of trees, the climate is bleak and piercing, and the character of desolation is impressed on its romantic scenery. The extremity of the chain or Penmaen-mawr, which it has been observed, was formerly impassible, is now traversed by a secure road, about two hundred feet above the sea, that lashes the base of the mountain. A narrow pass between the same height and Penmaen-bach, leads to the long and narrow vale of Conway, equally romantic and beautiful; clothed with woods, corn fields and rich pastures, and forming a fine contrast to the bleak heights that tower above it. The minerals are not without importance; a considerable revenue is derived from the slate quarries, and copper is the most valuable of the metals in the Snowdon chain. The country is better adapted for the rearing of cattle than the culture of grain, and its wealth consists in its oxen, sheep and goats. The life of the inhabitants in the rural districts resembles that of the mountaineers in Swisserland. In the month of May they leave the vallies, and drive their herds and flocks to the mountains, where they reside during the summer, and subsist chiefly on the produce of the dairy. In autumn they return to the vallies, and in winter they manufacture from the wool of their sheep, the coarse cloth which they wear. The Menai-straits separate Caernarvonshire from the isle of Anglesea, which is also included in the Welsh counties; but both are now united by one of the wonders of modern art. The properties of the catenary, which afforded a subject of intellectual research or speculation to mathematicians, were discovered long before it was imagined that it could be applied to practical purposes, or before a chain describing the same curve was extended over the arm of the sea that separates Anglesea from the rest of Wales.

Anglesea. Menai-Straits. Suspension Bridge.

The distance between the piers or points of suspension, is equal to 580 feet, and the height from the surface of the water to 100. The chains, all made of wrought iron, are fastened to vertical rods, of which the ends are bolted in iron sleepers on transverse bars. There are 111 of these sleepers, in each of which four vertical rods are fixed, making the total number of rods amount to four hundred and forty-four. The road-ways consist of two carriage lines, each twelve feet broad, and a foot path between them, four feet wide, and enclosed by iron railings to secure passengers from accidents.[z] This stupendous work, almost as remarkable for its solidity, as for its novelty, and which is likely to perpetuate the name of Telford, was opened on the 30th January, 1826, by the London and Holyhead mail-coach crossing it with the bags for Dublin. On the first of February, the first three-masted vessel sailed under the bridge with all her spars up, and her top-masts cleared twelve feet and a-half below the centre of the road-way.[a] While this great work was in progress, its accomplishment was considered doubtful or hopeless by many; but the end for which it was erected has now been attained, and the communications from London to Dublin by Holyhead are no longer retarded by the inconvenient ferry of Bangor. The part of Anglesea bordering on the Menai is covered with thick woods; at no great distance in the interior, the scene changes into a naked tract, destitute of trees, but fruitful in corn, varied by hills and watered by many streams. Grain and cattle are the principal agricultural produce, and it appears that about a hundred and fifty years ago, nearly 3000 oxen were annually sent to England; the number has since been increased to fifteen or twenty thousand. The coasts are well provided with harbours, and the neighbouring seas are abundantly stocked with fish. The metals are not the least valuable products. Copper ore was found within a few feet of the surface, not in veins, but in a continuous mass sixty feet deep, over a large portion of the Parys mountain. The quantity formerly obtained varied from 40,000 to 80,000 tons;

[z] Historical description of the Menai bridge by Dr. Pringle. [a] Id. ibid.

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but of late years it has been greatly reduced. Lead ore, another of the products, yields from six to ten hundredweights per ton, and from a ton of ore thirty-seven ounces of silver may be extracted. The other minerals are coal in the neighbourhood of Maltreath, excellent millstones, which are obtained from different quarries, and green marble not unlike the verd-antique of the Romans. The greatest length from north-west to south-east is more than twenty miles, and the greatest breadth about eighteen, the circumference is not less than eighty, and the area is said to be equal to 320 square miles.

Administration of justice. Ecclesiastical government.

To regulate the administration of justice, Wales has been divided into four circuits, in each of which the assizes are held twice a-year. The first or the circuit of Chester, comprehends, besides the English county of the same name on the borders of Wales, the Welsh counties of Flint, Denbigh and Montgomery. The second or the northern circuit includes Anglesea, Caernarvon and Merioneth. The third or the south-eastern extends over Radnor, Brecon and Glamorgan. The last or the south-western comprehends Pembroke, Cardigan and Caermarthen. As to the ecclesiastical polity, the principality is under the province of York, and it is divided into the diocesses of St. David's, Bangor, Landaff and St. Asaph.

We shall principally confine our remarks in the account of the Welsh towns to the capitals, and the few places that are distinguished by the industry of the inhabitants; and it may here be observed that all the counties except Glamorgan, Merioneth and Anglesea derive their name from the capitals.

Cardiff.

Cardiff or the chief town of Glamorganshire, is situated on the Taff, the banks of which are united by a handsome bridge. The harbour of Pennarth on the banks of the same river, and about three miles lower down, is considered a dependence of the town. It receives vessels of the largest burden, and those of three hundred tons sail up to Cardiff. It may be affirmed without exaggeration that additional buildings have altered the appearance of the town, and that the pursuits of the inhabitants have been changed, since the Cardiff canal was completed. It extends from

Cardiff canal.

Merthyr-Tydvil, a distance of twenty-five miles, and the head of it is 608 feet higher than the tide-lock at Cardiff.[b] An immense quantity of cast and wrought iron is thus conveyed from the works to the town, and onwards to Pennarth, whence it is shipped for different parts of England. From other extensive works not more than four miles from the town, 30,000 boxes of tin-plates are annually exported to Bristol.[c] It appears then that the capital of Glamorgan is now a place of commerce, but it was chiefly known during the middle ages on account of a fortified castle, where Henry the First confined his own brother, the rightful heir to the throne, and where he died after an imprisonment of twenty-six years.

Iron works of South Wales. Merthyr-Tydvil.

It is further evident that the recent prosperity of the same place must be attributed in a great degree to the products of the iron-works. But the same remark is applicable to the whole of South Wales. The relative importance of that part of the principality and of the county of Monmouth, has within a recent period been much increased by the great number of new, and by the enlargement of old works. These works extend in a line of about twenty-five miles long in the direction of north-west and south-east, and they yield annually between two and three hundred thousand tons of iron. The works at Hirwain in Brecknockshire and at Abedare in Glamorganshire form the western points; on the east of them are situated the important works and the populous neighbourhood of Merthyr-Tydvil; from the last place a chain of furnaces is formed by the works at Dowlais, Romney, Tredegar, Sir Howey, Beaufort, Nant-y-Glo, Blaenafon, the Vorteg, Abersychan and Pont-y-Pool, where the mineral range terminates. It may be necessary to indicate more fully the site of Merthyr-Tydvil, at no very remote period an obscure village, now by the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, the first town in Wales. It is situated in the same county as Cardiff, on the northern borders, on the bank of the same river, and at the distance of nine miles from its source. But the houses are still mean, dirty and

[b] The expense of the work amounted to L.500,000. Force Commerciale.
[c] Capper. Idem. Ibid.

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irregularly built; in most places they are not connected by streets, and the market-place is ill adapted for the business that is transacted on it. Landaff, at no great distance from Cardiff, resembles a village more than the seat of a diocess. The ancient part of its cathedral may be considered a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, but it accords ill with the modern part, which resembles a Grecian building. An excellent road, about thirty-nine miles in length, leads from Cardiff to Neath, a port that admits vessels of two hundred tons, and built on the river of the same name, which throws itself in the neighbourhood into the bay of Swansea. But the town of Swansea on the last mentioned bay, and at the mouth of the Towy, is the most considerable port in the county; and the commerce, industry and number of its inhabitants render it better entitled than Cardiff to the rank of capital. The products of the county are conveyed to it by several canals, which account in some degree for its rapid extension and for its present trade in coal, iron, limestone and other articles. To facilitate that trade, the harbour has been enlarged, stone piers have been erected, the river has been deepened, and obstructions have been removed from its entrance into the sea. The establishments of industry are potteries, iron-founderies and several large copper-houses, in which more than fifty thousand tons of ore are annually smelted. If we ascend the last river, we may arrive at the county town of Caermarthen, which is adorned with a handsome stone bridge of sixteen arches. It boasts of a high antiquity, and there is good reason to suppose that it occupies the site of *Maridunum*, a town of the *Demetecæ*. It was once fortified with walls and a strong castle, of which the gate only remains; it is long since the rest of the building was levelled with the ground, and a county gaol, a modern edifice of hewn stone, now rises on the place where the old fortress stood. It is also a place of considerable industry and trade; the first is directed to the products of the mines, that are situated in the neighbourhood, and the second is carried on by means of the river, which is navigable to vessels of three hundred tons. The same town is the supposed birth-place of the famous Merlin. A hill in the neighbourhood is still known by

Landaff.

Swansea.

Caermarthen.

the name of Merlin's hill, and a rock on the brow of it forms Merlin's chair, on which he is said to have proclaimed his prophecies. Not more than fifteen miles on the south-east, and at the southern extremity of the county, is situated the flourishing town of Llanely, where a neighbourhood abounding with coal and iron, has given rise to extensive manufactures. The harbour on the estuary of the Loughor has in consequence been much improved, and numerous rail-roads passing in different directions into the interior facilitate the conveyance of the mineral products. Continuing our journey along the coast, we arrive at the county town of Pembroke, which is built on a neck of land that bounds the small estuary of Down-Pool, a branch of Milford-Haven. Although in antiquity it may rival Caermarthen, it is much inferior to it in commerce and industry. An ancient castle on a high rock at the western extremity of the town, forms a grand object, even in its present dilapidated state. It is now useless as a place of strength, but at so late a period as the civil wars, it was taken by Cromwell after a siege of considerable duration. It was built by Arnulph in the time of William Rufus, and the cavern of Wogan beneath its ancient chapel, is remarkable for an echo that repeats several syllables. Milford-Haven, a bay surrounded by mountains, cutting deeply into the land, and resembling a lake from its placid waters, has been already described; but it may be remarked that in consequence of an act of parliament, passed in 1790, a town of the same name was founded on the northern side of the bay, about six miles on the north of Pembroke. As its foundation dates from so recent a period, it may be easily inferred that it is well and uniformly built, and although its commerce is not yet considerable, it is likely ere long to be extended, because it possesses many advantages in its situation at the south-west point of Wales, and in a harbour as commodious as any in Britain, and which, with its numerous creeks, inlets and roadsteads, may contain in security a thousand ships. The distinguished author of the commercial resources of Great Britain observes that Milford-Haven may become a very important place, whenever England engages in a war with America, or whenever the state of Ireland calls for active

Pembroke.

Milford Haven.

St. David's.

BOOK CLIV.

vigilance by sea. Such events, however much they might be deplored, are not unlikely to increase the naval or military importance, and add to the number of government establishments in the town; but it is not likely by such means to become a commercial port. It is now one of the royal docks; it has its dry docks and thirteen building slips, from which the vessels are sent with ballast to Plymouth to be rigged and fitted out.

The metropolitan see of Wales was translated from Caerleon to St. David's on the promontory of the same name, the *Caput Octopitarum* of the Romans. Although a city, it does not contain 3000 inhabitants, and nothing can be more mean and squalid than its appearance. The cathedral, once visited by noble and royal pilgrims, is an edifice of mixed architecture, in which the Gothic predominates. A leek, the plant of the saint to whom it is dedicated, is worn by the inhabitants on the anniversary of his birth; and although it might be difficult to account correctly for so singular an emblem, Welsh theologians have assigned to it different and contradictory meanings. The

Cardigan.

port and county town of Cardigan gives its name to a large gulf, which is broken by several small bays or harbours, by the Aeron, the Ystwith, the Rheidol and other streams formed by brooks that are shallow in dry weather, but swollen by rains into impetuous torrents, that lay waste the vallies in their course. The town is built on a steep bank about two miles from the mouth of the Teivey, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. Once a place of considerable extent, it was surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong castle now in ruins. It carries on an active commerce with different parts of England and Ireland; and although the burden of the largest vessels that pass its bar at spring tide, does not exceed 300 tons, it finds trade for more than 10,000 tons of shipping.

Brecon.

The capital of Brecknockshire is situated at the confluence of the Hondey and the Uske, the last of which is crossed by one bridge, and the former by three. It contained 4190 inhabitants in 1821, and ten years afterwards the number amounted to 5026. It had a castle and a monastery in the time of Henry the First, but of the former,

a single tower and part of the walls are all that remain. The same tower has been converted into an armoury, in which fifteen thousand stand of arms, and fifteen hundred swords are arranged in the same manner as the arms in the tower of London. It is supposed that nearly a half of the inhabitants are engaged in trade or manufactures, and the latter consist principally of cloth, hats and stockings. Old and New Radnor, situated in a narrow pass between two high conical hills, about two miles distant from each other, are too insignificant to require any particular notice. It may be remarked, however, that although the assizes are no longer held in New Radnor, it still returns a representative. It is mentioned as a strong place in early times, and the destruction of its walls and castle is attributed to Owen Glendowr. The assizes are held at Presteigne, the Welsh Llanandrew on the borders of Herefordshire, and if it be not the nominal, it may be considered the real capital of the county, for it is better built and more flourishing than Radnor. A castle rising on a lofty rock near the right bank of the Severn is seen from a great distance; it was built by the conqueror, and it became the scene of various actions in subsequent reigns. At so late a period as the time of Charles the First, it was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who abandoned it on the approach of the parliamentary army, and it was soon afterwards dismantled. Such is the state of Montgomery castle, still imposing in its ruins. The town is neatly built, but small, and nowise remarkable for any branch of industry or trade. Welsh-Poole near the eastern boundary of the county, and in the picturesque vale of the Severn, is the principal place of trade in Montgomeryshire, and the great mart for the flannels which are manufactured in the town, and in the mountainous country near the sources of the river. The small and picturesque town of Machynlleth in the same county, and on the banks of the Dovey, is famed in history as the place where Owen Glendowr was crowned king of Wales in 1402.

Radnor.

Montgomery.

It has been seen that almost all the towns in the principality are crowned by the ruins of ancient castles. Those of Denbigh-castle with its vast enclosure on the top of a

Denbigh.

BOOK CLIV.

Flint.

hill, form a striking object above the romantic town in the vale of Clwyd. It resembles Flint, the chief town of an adjoining county, in the style of its houses,—recalling the period of the middle ages, and in the circumstance that both of them are overtopped by ancient fortresses. But Flint-castle rises on a solitary rock in a marsh on the Dee, which washes its walls at high tides. It is known as the place where the unfortunate Richard the Second was seized by the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry the Fourth, to whom he surrendered his crown. Both Denbigh and Flint are insignificant in point of population, and if the former contains a greater number of inhabitants, the latter is more frequented in the summer season. The small town of Caerwys, not more than five miles from Flint, and once the capital of the county, does not contain more than 1200 souls. Four streets meet in the middle of the town, where it was customary for the bards to assemble, and to contend for a silver harp, which was annually given by the princes of North Wales; and it may be added that the custom was not wholly abolished before the reign of Elizabeth. Holywell, a market town near the mouth of the Dee, and containing about nine thousand inhabitants, is enriched by its mines and manufactures. It is likewise celebrated for the well of St. Winifred, a copious stream bursting with great impetuosity from the foot of a hill, and emitting 40,320 pints in a minute. It was known on account of its wonderful cures, but the waters, it is certain, are not different from those of any other spring in a similar situation. The faith in its miraculous virtue has passed away, and it has of late years been applied to useful purposes. The power of the stream now serves to turn a series of mills for working copper into sheets and bolts, for drawing brass into wires, manufacturing paper, grinding tobacco, and spinning cotton. The mines that are wrought in the neighbourhood, consist of lead, calamine and copper. St. Asaph, at the confluence of the Elway and the Clwyd, is entitled a city, because it is the seat of a diocess; it consists merely, however, of a single street, and contains only 2000 inhabitants. The cathedral, which is falling into decay, is no longer used as a place of worship. The Me-

Caerwys' Bards.

Holywell.

rioneth assizes are alternately held in Bala and Dolgelly; the first place is ill peopled and meanly built; it claims, however, a high antiquity, which is verified by the remains of three Roman camps in its vicinity. It gives its name to the lake on which it is situated, and which although larger than any other in the principality, is not more than four miles in length, and about one and a half in breadth.

Caernarvon. Caernarvon or Carnarvon was founded in the year 1285 by Edward the First near the site of the Roman *Segontium*, of which some vestiges still remain. Situated on the southern coast of the Menai-Strait, its port can admit ships of 700 tons, its quays afford great facility to the lading and unlading of merchandise, and many trading vessels resort to it from different parts of the kingdom. But it is not perhaps so well known on account of its commerce as on account of a castle, that was built by the insidious conqueror of Wales, who, having promised a native prince or ruler to the Welsh, and having afterwards appointed his own son, Edward the Second, the first prince of Wales, assured the people that he had fulfilled his promise, as the young Edward was born in Carnarvon Castle. The same ancient castle is not only the most magnificent, but the most entire of any in the principality. Equally remarkable for the extent and solidity of its walls, contrasting well with its light and graceful turrets, that rise above an embattled parapet, it may be considered a very creditable monument of the architecture of the period. Bangor, like the other episcopal towns in Wales, consists of mean and dirty houses; the old cathedral, which towers above the other buildings, was partly destroyed by Owen Glendower.

Beaumaris. Beaumaris, which may be seen on the eastern coast from the neighbourhood of Bangor, is the only town that is represented in the Isle of Anglesey.

Amlwich. But Amlwich on the northern coast is the most important maritime place in the island; its population amounts to nearly 6000 inhabitants, and its port cut out of the solid rock, and capable of containing 30 vessels of 200 tons, was constructed by the Anglesea Mining Company. Lastly, the small island of Holyhead, near the western point of Anglesea, is united to it by means of a bridge. It is the station of the government

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packets to Dublin, and it is frequented by travellers as the most convenient place of embarkment. A headland that protects its port, forms a sort of precipice, hollowed by caverns, and frequented by sea-fowl.

Manners—customs—superstitions.

Having mentioned all the towns of any consequence in Wales; some notice may be taken of the manners and customs, peculiar to the inhabitants on the western side of the Severn. It has been often observed that civilization and knowledge have not made the same advances in the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland, and the observation is perhaps as applicable to Wales and England; in other words, the Highlanders are to the Lowland-Scots what the Welsh are to the English. The limits in which the dialects of either country are spoken, are rapidly contracting, and the English language might have been still more widely diffused, had it not been for the too great zeal of public associations, and amiable but not very judicious individuals. But although knowledge is gradually dispelling the darkness in which the inhabitants of both countries were so long benighted, it is worthy of remark that there are few absurd superstitions or ridiculous customs, believed or observed by the Welsh, to which analogues may not be found in the mountains of Caledonia. The Welsh raptures and the second sight of the Highlanders, derive their origin from the same source, and both may be traced to the period of the druids. In Wales indeed, the *Awenyddion* appears to have undergone fewer changes by the lapse of ages. The prophet is carried out of himself, or is possessed by a spirit, and the only difficulty consists in attaching a meaning to his wild and incoherent rhapsody, for so soon as he returns to his usual state, he is supposed to forget all that passed, all his prophetic or insane effusions. It is but right to add that such oracles are now seldom consulted, and only in the most sequestered and thinly peopled parts of the principality. If what is affirmed by many authors be true, and if courtships are carried on, and marriage plans forwarded by the parties in bed, the custom bears a striking resemblance to one that Cæsar describes as characteristic of the Britons. Witches are believed to exist in many parts of Wales, and numerous are

Welsh raptures.

Courtships.

Witchcraft.

the charms, which are more or less efficacious in averting the wrath of these wicked beings. A horse-shoe, a cross or a circular stone may be seen in different parts of the house, and the *hypericum*, which has now almost as many mystical virtues as were formerly attributed to the *veronica* of the druids, is scattered at the entrance of many a cottage on the vigil of St. John, from which custom, its popular name of St. John's wort has been derived. Witches are believed to be malevolent, and it is of much consequence to conciliate them, for they have it in their power to commit great mischief; they prevent the cows from giving milk, and the butter from forming in the churn, and it is equally certain that they have often spread diseases among men and cattle. The spirits of the mountains, celebrated by the Welsh bards and in the poems of Ossian or rather Macpherson,[d] are on the contrary benevolent beings, they protect the good and punish the wicked; and the same may be said of the elves, fays or fairies that still dance by the light of the moon, and describe their circles on the green hills of Wales. Mountainous scenery, it has often been asserted, accounts for the belief in these ideal existences; it is certainly not unfavourable to similar delusions; but before they can be wholly attributed to such a cause, mountainous scenery must be made to signify want of communications, want of intercourse, and want of the means by which knowledge is diffused, and education extended to every order of the community.

Spirits of the mountains, elves and fairies.

Pride of ancestry is common to the Welsh and Highlanders. It was customary for the Briton to commit to memory the names of his progenitors, and to trace them to

Family pride.

[d] The question about the authenticity of Ossian's Poems was set for ever at rest by the late Mr. Malcolm Laing, but not before Dr. Henry used them as historical monuments. It is not to be denied that traditions, however much they may have been obscured or perverted to suit the purposes of the poet, were handed down from generation to generation both in Ireland and Caledonia.

A portrait or a print of Ossian, it may be remarked, was lately sent from Scotland to the Royal Institute of France. It is at least within the limits of probability that the portrait resembles the original, particularly as there is much left to the imagination both in his character and existence.

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some individual distinguished by his skill in war, his success in plunder, or any other quality that is considered a virtue by the savage. The same barbarous custom is partly preserved; it is not confined to the lower ranks, it extends to the gentry, and persons of whom the English and the Lowland Scots would not certainly be disposed to boast, are often included by the Welshman and the Highlander in the long list of their progenitors.

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EUROPE.

Europe continued.—Description of the British Islands.—Second Section. Scotland.

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THE coasts of Wales are separated from those of Scotland by a distance of about thirty leagues. The navigation of the Irish sea is not without danger, but both the Welsh and Scots mariners are accustomed to it, and a stranger may safely confide in their experience. Besides, the numerous inlets by which the western coast of Great Britain is so deeply indented, form so many places of shelter against the impetuosity of the waves. The voyage from Wales to the Solway frith may be made in a short time, but before describing the district in the neighbourhood of the same frith, some remarks may be made on the nature of the country which is to form the subject of the present chapter.

Extent. Situation.

Scotland extends from 54° 37′ to 58° 41′ north latitude, or from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Dunnet. If the Orkney and Shetland islands be included, it stretches to 60° 52′ north, and from 1° to 7° 50′ west from Greenwich. The mainland is almost isolated from England by a mountainous chain, and by the rivers Tweed, Liddal, and Esk; in every other direction it is bounded by the sea. The

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greatest length from north to south, measuring along the meridian of Kirkcudbright, is equal to 244 miles. A straight line drawn along the coast from the Mull of Cantyre to Cape Wrath is little more than 220 miles, and in other directions the distance is not so great. The breadth is very various; from Buchanness in Aberdeenshire to the western point of Ross-shire, it is 137 miles, while it is only 36 from Dornoch frith to Lochbroom. The former is the broadest, and the latter the narrowest part of the kingdom. The same country is naturally divided by three mountainous ranges. The first or the northern is separated from the second or the central by the friths of Moray, Linnhe and the intermediate lakes; the low country that extends from the frith of Forth to the mouth of the Clyde, lies between the southern heights and the central ridge.

Hills in the south.

A chain stretching from south-west to north-east, and crossing the southern portion of Scotland, commences at Port-Patrick and terminates at St. Abb's head. The highest summits are situated near the northern limits of Dumfries-shire; Hartfell reaches to an elevation of 3302 feet above the level of the sea, and several others are higher than 2000. But the heights on both sides, as they recede from these lofty hills, become gradually lower; thus the Moorfoot, Soutra and the Lammermuirs on the east, and the hills of Kirkcudbright or Galloway on the west, vary from 1800 to 800 feet.

Boundary between Scotland and England.

The wall of separation between the two kingdoms of Great Britain, extending first to the east, and afterwards to the north-east, is connected with the same central group, and terminates in the Cheviots, which have been mentioned in a former chapter. Another series stretches in a north-west direction, to the low hills near the mouth of the Clyde.

Criffel, which is nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea, forms part of a different branch that separates the counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. The small chain of the Pentlands is connected with the common centre; the group of Tintoc is more in some places than 2300 feet in height, but the eastern extremities of the Pentlands

are nowhere higher in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh than 1700, and in some places so low as seven or six hundred feet.[a]

Valleys.

The populous and fruitful valleys of Scotland are situated between the mountainous chains or branches that meet in Hartfell and the Leadhills; but even the valleys are in some places crowned by considerable heights. This remark is applicable to the western coast, to the southern part of Ayrshire, to the county of Dumfries, where the low districts are subdivided by the Eildon and Girleton hills. Numerous small valleys are enclosed by these heights, and all of them are watered by streams,—the tributaries of the principal rivers that rise from the vicinity of the central chain.

Grampian.

The country on the north of the Forth is crossed by two lofty chains, the Grampians and the mountains of Inverness-shire, connected with each other by the pass of Drum-Ochter, and imperfectly separated by the valleys of the Orchy and the Spey, and the sterile plain or moor of Rannoch. The first of these chains derives its name from the *Mons Grampius* of Agricola, and the determination of its site is still an object of research to antiquaries. The ridge forms a belt about forty miles in breadth, stretching in a north-east direction across the island from Cantyre to the coast between Stonehaven and the mouth of the Spey. In the group of Cairngorm are situated the highest summits; Ben-na-Muich-Duidh is about 4300 feet in height, and some others in the neighbourhood are nearly equal to 4000. The mountains descend on the east of the same group, and Morayshire and Banffshire are in many places comparatively low or level; but a line of bold heights (some of 3000, and on an average not less than 2500 feet,) extends on the west of Cairngorm, and terminates in hills near the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

Parallel chain.

The Grampians are separated from the more civilized part of Scotland by a parallel and lower chain, of which the crest forms a line from Aberdeenshire to the southern extremity of Loch-Lomond. It is naturally divided into three

[a] Introduction a l'Essai Geologoque sur l'Ecosse, by Boué.

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sections: the Sidla hills, which pass from Redhead in Angus-shire to the neighbourhood of Perth, and which are in few places higher than 1000 feet, enclose with the Grampians the fruitful valley of Strathmore. The second group or the Ochills extend from Parton Craigs to Stirling, and are connected with the Grampians by their highest summits on the west, which are equal to 2200 feet in height; on the east, however, their altitude is not in general greater than that of the Sidla hills. The third section consists of the Campsie hills, between Stirling and Dumbarton; in some places they are 1500 feet high, but on an average little more than 800. The northern heights that run parallel to the Caledonian canal cover a space about thirty miles in breadth, and the principal summits are situated in the western part of the chain; there Ben-Nevis, the loftiest of the British mountains, reaches to an elevation of 4380 feet. If the intermediate valleys be not taken into account, the mountains that extend from Ben-Nevis to the Murray frith, descend very gradually, while a line in an opposite direction, from the same point to the inlet of Etive, or even to the islands of Jura and Isla, which rise, however, to the height of 2400 feet, forms a sufficiently rapid declivity.

Sidla hills.

Ochills.

Campsie hills.

Northern chain.

The Dee and the Don rise in the Cairngorm heights, from which many streams descend and join other large rivers. The Gary, the Spey, and the Roy have their sources near the pass of Drum-Ochter, one of the highest valleys in Scotland, and one which forms, as has been already indicated, the connecting line between two chains that were probably at a former period united. In another direction, the inequalities in the surface are concealed by numerous lakes, whence several rivers take their source; among others, the Forth, of which the basin separates the Grampians from the southern chain. In the same part of Scotland, and besides the valleys of the Dee and the Don, are those of the Earn, the Tay, and other large streams, of which the course is not less than sixty miles. The same valleys are connected with others of smaller dimensions, that are watered by the feeders of the principal rivers.

Rivers and valleys in the Grampian and northern chains.

If the plain which covers the greater part of Caithness

be excepted, the rest of the country on the north of the Caledonian canal is very mountainous. The heights form a broad belt almost parallel to the other chains, and extend from the Hebrides along the confines of Ross-shire and Caithness to the Ord of Caithness on the shores of the German Ocean. Stretching northwards, they run into the North Sea, and appear anew in the islands of Shetland. Their arrangement in another respect resembles that of the Scots chains; for the highest summits are situated on the west, and they descend gradually on the opposite side of the island.[b]

Rivers.

The principal rivers in Scotland communicate with the German ocean; the Clyde forms the only exception, the others are mostly torrents or mountain streams that fall into the Atlantic at no great distance from their source. And this fact is confirmatory of what has been already said concerning the height of the mountains on the west, and their descent or total absence on the east. It follows also from the same fact, that the fruitful plains, or rather the large and populous vallies in Scotland, are situated near the eastern coast. In a statistical point of view, the Forth, the Clyde and the Tay are the most important of the Scots rivers, it must not be inferred that they are the largest; others in the northern part of the country, may bear a comparison with the two former.

The following tables indicate the actual population and the dimensions of the basins of the three rivers.

Basin of the Forth.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants per Square Mile.
Haddington	36,145	272	136
Edinburgh	219,592	354	624
Linlithgow	23,291	121	192
Stirling	72,621	502	144
Clackmanan	14,729	48	306
Kinross	9,072	78	116
Fife ½	42,450	158	268
Totals	417,900	1533	mean 273

[b] For a more complete and full account of the Scots mountains, the reader may consult the excellent essay on the "Geologie de l'Ecosse," by M. A. Boué.

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Basin of the Clyde.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants per Square Mile.
Dumbarton	33,211	259	124
Renfrew	133,443	227	587
Lanark	316,819	945	335
Ayr	145,055	1122	129
Totals	628,528	2553	mean 246

Basin of the Tay.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants per Square Mile.
Fife $\frac{2}{3}$	85,600	316	270
Perth	142,900	2638	54
Angus or Forfar	139,600	892	156
Kincardine	31,430	382	82
Totals	399,530	4228	mean 94

It appears from the above tables that the basin of the Forth is the least in extent, and the greatest in relative population; the basin of the Clyde is more extensive, and holds the next rank in point of population; while that of the Tay, although greater than the two others together, is both relatively and absolutely less populous than either.

Resemblance between the Tay and the Tiber.

The Tay, however, is the largest of the Scots rivers, and it is related that the Romans, under the command of Agricola, having crossed the first mountains on the north of the Lowlands, entered the fruitful valley of the Tay in the neighbourhood of Perth. A majestic river and a country rich in comparison of the one they had passed, awakened emotions natural to men, who are reminded of their native land by sensible objects in a distant and unknown region. Imagination created or discovered some resemblance between the cold Caledonia and the sunny Italy, and no sooner was the Tay descried by the soldiers, than they shouted with one accord, *Ecce Tiberim!*

Islands.

The number of islands enclosed by the seas that bound Scotland, is too remarkable to escape observation; they appear always in groups, they are confined to the western and northern coasts, they are not seen on the eastern, unless indeed a few detached and barren rocks that rise above

the surface of the water in the friths of Forth and Tay, can be dignified with the name. The larger islands are separated from each other in some places by very deep water, in others by so shallow a sea as to render it probable that they were formerly united. This remark is applicable to the sea between Tiree and Coll, and between several islands in the group, that has been denominated Long Island. The connexion between others is indicated by shelving rocks, or by a strait that is left dry at low water. Violent currents occasioned by the flux and reflux of the tides, such as the impetuous Cor-y-Vrechan, rush between some of them, and the effect of the great Atlantic current is made manifest by plants, pieces of wood, or other products, which are occasionally carried from the New World to the shores of the Hebrides. But the sea between the islands and the coasts of Scotland is subject to the most rapid currents; the waters in the arm of the sea that separates the island of Mull, one of the Hebrides, from the district of Lorn, are thus impelled with great velocity. The Pentland Frith, the "Scylla and Charybdis" of Scotland, is exposed in certain seasons to opposite currents. "It is exceedingly strong," says Mr. Playfair, "during spring tides. The flood tide runs from west to east at the rate of ten miles an hour, at full and new moon. It is then high water at Skarfsberry (whence the ferry-boat crosses from Dunnet to Orkney) at 9–8 o'clock A. M.; but in the middle of the frith the tide continues to run eastwards till mid-day, while the current along the shore flows in an opposite direction. The same phenomena are reversed about three o'clock, and they thus continue in succession."[c] These causes account for the danger to which mariners are exposed in the Pentland Frith, but the necessity of its navigation has been fortunately superseded in a great measure by the Caledonian canal.

Currents.

The eastern coast of Scotland is naturally divided into two large gulfs, the one stretching from the shores of Northumberland to Kinnaird's Head, and the other from the last promontory to Duncansby Head. In figure both

Coasts.

[c] Playfair's Description of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 205.

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resemble each other, they form two triangles, of which the southern is larger than the northern, although the base of the latter is upwards of sixty-five miles in length. In other respects they are not unlike, and the neck of land that separates the friths of Dornoch and Murray may be compared to the extremity of Fife, the boundary between the friths of the Forth and Tay; but there is no inlet in the one, like the frith of Cromarty in the other. There is, however, a considerable resemblance in the situations that are observed in the two divisions, in the course of the rivers, and the direction of the streams.

Western coast.

The outline of the western coast is very different; the large frith of the Clyde, and the extent of sea between the island of Mull and the shores of Lorn may perhaps resemble the two great divisions on the eastern coast. But all the numerous bays in the west, are small in comparison of those in the east. The inlets penetrate far into the land, and might be mistaken for lakes or rivers, if it were not for the loud noise occasioned by the flux and reflux of the tide, and for the *algæ* that decay on their surface.[d] The extraordinary depth of these narrow inlets at great distances from the open sea, may perhaps be considered characteristic of the western coast. Thus, Loch Fine in the neighbourhood of Inverary is sixty fathoms deep, and Loch Goyle, although not much broader than a mile at its upper extremity, is at least fifty-seven fathoms.[e] The shores are in general bold and lofty, a fact that might have been inferred from the height of the mountains towards the south-west, and the dip of the strata in an opposite direction, a conformity which is observed both in continents and islands, although the cause cannot be explained in the present state of geological science. But the same shores appear as if they had been broken or shattered in many places, and to account for the phenomenon, something must be allowed for the violence of the western waves. The opposite coasts are only lofty at the places where the extremities of the chains extend to the eastern limits of the kingdom. Thus, precipices of several hundred feet in height may be

[d] Boué, p. 10. [e] Jameson's Travels, &c. vol. i. p. 139.

observed along the shore from Redhead to Aberdeen, at Peterhead, Portsoy, the Ord of Caithness, St. Abb's Head and Tantallon Castle.

However numerous and different the depths that are indicated by the sounding line near the opposite sides of Scotland may be, they depend more or less on the phenomena that have been mentioned. Near the low shores on the east, the depth increases by an almost imperceptible descent, while the line sinks several fathoms near the bold rocks on the west. There are, however, exceptions to the rule, and at no great distance from the flat and level shore of Irvine, the water is thirty or thirty-five fathoms deep. The eastern coasts are more extensive than the western, and they are relatively more populous, consequently industry has made more rapid advances, and the land is more productive. But the same fact which is ascertained by statistical results, might also have been determined by the nature of the coasts and the country in their vicinity. Depth of water.

The northern coast, the least in point of extent, is bounded by bold rocks, or indented by numerous headlands, and difficult of navigation on account of a tempestuous sea and opposite currents. The correspondence of the rocks and soils on the southern and northern limits of the Pentland Frith, and onwards between the Orkneys and the Shetland islands, renders it highly probable that the two groups formed once part of the mainland of Scotland; but the period when the convulsion took place, and the agent by which it was effected, are alike unknown. Lastly, if the area of Scotland were bounded by straight lines, the length of the lines might be less, at all events not greater, than 600 miles, whereas the coasts are so much broken and indented, or so extensive in proportion to the surface, that the actual distance is equal to two thousand. Northern coast.

The mineral kingdom in Scotland has been the subject of much research to geologists, and it has consequently been examined with greater accuracy than that of most countries. The riches which are obtained from it, have increased the resources, commerce and industry of the inhabitants, and Mineral kingdom.

[f] Playfair's Description of Scotland, vol. i. p. 7.

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part of Scotland must have been less distinguished for wealth and civilization, had it not been for the products that are contained beneath its surface.

Coal.

The coal district is situated in the populous and fruitful country between the transition chain in the south, and the loftier primitive chains in the north. It may be almost said to be confined to this part of the kingdom, for although it occurs elsewhere, it is only observed in inconsiderable quantities and of an inferior quality. The quantity of coal consumed annually in the country, is more than two millions and a half, and considerably less than three millions of tons. Of these, two millions are necessary for domestic purposes, and the remainder is consumed in the iron, lime-works and different manufactories. Besides a considerable quantity is exported to Ireland, and a good market is obtained for the better sorts in some parts of England. The superficial extent of the great coal field that stretches in a diagonal direction from the frith of Clyde at Dunbarton to St. Andrews in Fife, and to East-Lothian, has been estimated at 620,000 acres or nearly 1000 square miles; and it has also been calculated that according to the present consumption, it may be worked with advantage during 3000 years.

Annual consumption of coal.

Iron.

Although iron is not uncommon in many counties, and although it abounds in the coal districts, all the produce of the mines is insufficient for the supply of the different iron-works, and metal is still imported in considerable quantities from the south, and in particular from Wales. It appears from a comparatively recent account of the country, that there are at present twenty-one blast furnaces in Scotland, yielding annually about 33,000 tons, and furnishing employment to nearly 8000 inhabitants.

Lead.

The principal lead mines are those at Leadhills and the village of Wanlockhead, on the confines of Lanark and Dumfries. Evidence is not wanting to shew that lead was wrought by the Romans in some parts of the sister kingdom, and it is very probable that other works of the same sort were carried on in Scotland by the Danes. It is worthy of notice, therefore, that the most productive lead veins

in Scotland were not known before the year 1540. Long after that period, however, the discovery of mines depended on chance, fortunate accidents and fortuitous circumstances. Galena is the principal ore which is obtained by the miners of Leadhills and Wanlockhead. The matrix is generally calcareous spar, quartz, manganese and clay, and the accompanying metallic ores are blende, calamine, iron and copper. Other mines are worked at Strontian on the west coast, and in the island of Isla, one of the Hebrides. The mines of Strontian traverse gneiss rock, and are remarkable for the mineral substance which derives its name from that of the place. The veins of Isla run in primitive limestone, and it is supposed, not without reason, that they were wrought by the Danes.[g] The annual produce of the mines in Leadhills and Wanlockhead varies from three to four thousand tons; and it has been estimated that the price obtained for the lead, which is yearly obtained from all the Scots mines, is not less than L.136,000.

Silver.

The silver extracted from the lead is not equal on an average to ten ounces in each ton. Little more than thirty years ago, the inhabitants were ignorant of the method of extracting the silver, and for that purpose it was sent to Holland. The work, however, is now done in the country, and nearly L.10,000 worth of silver are extracted by the Scots from their lead mines. Although other metals are observed in the same country, and although some of them have been worked at different periods, they are not in a national point of view of much importance.

Materials for building.

Granite, basalts, sandstone and other stones used for building are so common in most districts, that they are only valuable in the vicinity of ports or large towns. Slate is wrought on a great scale in the Hebrides, in Argyleshire and different counties. Lime is abundant, and it appears from the compendium of the statistical account that 12,000,000 bushels of slaked lime, worth more than L.350,000 are wrought in different places, particularly in the neighbourhood of the coal-works.

Marble.

Much marble might be obtained from the Hebrides, the western coast of Argyleshire,

g Williams' Mineral Kingdom.

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Sutherland and other parts of the country. But its value is diminished by the foreign substances with which it is mixed, and by the same cause the labour of working it is increased.

Precious stones.

It is affirmed that the greater number of precious stones have been discovered in the mountainous districts of Scotland. The ruby, it has been said, is found in the counties of Fife, Banff, Inverness and Aberdeen, the emerald in the mountains of Cairngorm, the aqua-marine or precious beryl in Inverness-shire and the Orkney islands, the sapphire in different parts of the Highlands, and the amethyst in Strathspey. Lastly, the topaz occurs in the same strath, in Cairngorm and the isle of Arran, and the garnet is common in Aberdeenshire. Stones, to which the above names have been applied, are certainly found, and it is equally true that most of them are incorrectly designated.

Thus, the ruby of Fifeshire and the other counties is a species of garnet. The emerald of Cairngorm and Strathspey, and the aqua-marine of the Orkneys are varieties of precious beryl. The sapphire of the Highlands is a pale green coloured topaz. The topaz of Cairngorm, the isle of Arran, and other places, is rock crystal of different colours, such as brown, wine-yellow and orange-yellow.[h]

Products of agriculture.

Having entered into details concerning the climate of England, or rather Britain, it need only be observed that the difference in this respect between the two countries, may be explained by the more northern situation of the latter, by mountainous groups and other local causes. The difference, however, is by no means inconsiderable, and it is plainly exhibited in the phenomena of vegetation. The crops are not reaped with the same certainty, and the expectations of the farmer are more frequently disappointed. Neither do the ordinary kinds of grain arrive at the same perfection; thus, although Scots and English barley may be of the same weight, the former is not sold at so high a price, it contains less saccharine matter, and yields a less quantity of malt. Fruits, which ripen in the one

[h] See the Paper on the topaz of Scotland by Professor Jameson.—Wernerian Transactions, volume 4th.

country, seldom arrive at maturity in the other, and never in the same perfection; while different berries acquire somewhat of that delicious flavour which distinguishes them in still higher parallels. Independently, however, of the climate, communications are rendered difficult by the nature of the surface, and the labour of cultivating the land is necessarily increased. It is stated in the supplement of the Statistical Account, that "the total number of English acres in the kingdom, amounts to 18,944,000, of these 5,044,450 have been cultivated, leaving 13,900,550, (including 913,695 in woods and plantations), in an uncultivated state." Of that immense tract the elevation is in general so high, and the soil and subsoil so barren, that there are not probably above three millions of acres, which can ever be rendered arable. In round numbers, therefore, there are nineteen millions of acres in Scotland, of which five are in cultivation, three capable of being brought into it, about one in woods and plantations; and the remaining ten millions, or more than one-half of the entire surface, are doomed to remain in sterility.

Antiquities.

Remains of antiquity may be discovered in almost every parish of the kingdom; mention has already been made of the Roman wall between the friths of Forth and Clyde; it is called in the country *Graham's dyke* from the first Scots warrior, who is supposed to have crossed it. The remains of Roman camps are situated in the neighbourhood, and one of them is believed to have been the camp of Agricola. The conical towers that crown the lofty summits, and the subterranean dwellings attributed to the Picti, belong probably to the same epoch. It is uncertain whether the old towers, some of them round, others square, and all remarkable for the solidity of the cement by which they are united, were raised by the Romans or by natives, whom the Romans instructed in the art of building; it has never, however, been doubted that they were erected at a very early period. Several monuments of Saxon architecture date from the ninth and tenth centuries, but the religious edifices and the old castles, which became asylums to the nobles during the civil wars, were mostly erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth.

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Early inhabitants.

Such are the relics of the three most obscure periods of Scottish history. It appears from the earliest historical researches that the original inhabitants of Scotland were Cimbri, who left the Cimbric Chersonesus or the present Denmark about two centuries before the Christian era. These tribes continued in possession of the country until the *Caledones* or *Picti*,* whom Tacitus includes among the Germans, sailed from Norway, and landed on the northern coasts; by these new settlers the Cimbri were driven into the southern districts of Scotland. The Picti became the ancestors of the inhabitants of the Lowlands, who have ever been distinguished from the people in the Highlands. It was about the year 258 that the Dalryads of the venerable Bede, or the Attacotti of Ammianus Marcellinus and the Roman writers passed from Ireland to Argyleshire, and became the germ of the Highlanders, who speak the Irish or Celtic language, while the Lowlanders have always used the Scandinavian or Gothic.[i] The country having been subdued by Agricola, the conquest was not preserved, but Caledonia continued a nominal province of Rome during 300 years. It was governed by the chiefs of different tribes, their peculiar customs were preserved, and that of painting the body was retained by the Picti.

Middle ages.

The Cimbri and the Attacotti leagued against the Picti after the fall of the Roman empire, and in many a battle contended for sovereignty. An alliance was at last concluded by the chiefs of the opposite parties, but it was not before the year 843 that all the inhabitants submitted to Kenneth II. king of Scotland. The country during several reigns after this period, became the prey of Danes and Norwegians, but its independence was secured by the courage of the inhabitants. The northern part of the kingdom retained the name of Pictland until the beginning of the eleventh century, the southern was styled Valencia and Cumbria, names which recalled the period of the Roman domination. The vallies at the base of the Grampians were inhabited by the descendants of the Attacotti. These distinctions continued until the eleventh century, when the name of

[i] Pinkerton's Geography, vol. 1st, page 150.

Scotia was applied by the Irish to modern Scotland. This new confusion of names must be attributed to the vanity or nationality of Hibernian clergy, then settled in Scotland, and then the sole instructors of the Scots. It has, however, been maintained that the Attacotti, who were an Irish tribe, gave the name of Scotia to Pictland or the country which they subdued. The fact appears very doubtful, and it is certain that the name was unknown and never used by the Irish and Saxon writers during three centuries after the event is said to have taken place.[k] But the reign of Malcolm III. is not only remarkable in this respect, it forms the commencement of a period distinguished by greater cultivation or less barbarism and more authentic history. The extinction of the ancient line of kings in the person of Margaret of Norway, occasioned the arbitrary interposition of Edward I. of England, the origin of the enmity that afterwards prevailed between the two kingdoms. The English monarch, availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the death of Alexander the Third, destroyed the principal archives of Scotland, that he might lay claim to a sovereignty, which his predecessors had never possessed. John Baliol was decorated with the vain title of king, but he was forced to acknowledge his dependence, to submit to many indignities, and to appear six times before the English parliament. Such a policy, it was thought, might excite the king of the Scots to war, and lead to the forfeiture of his crown, and the event was not different from what had been anticipated. Baliol resisted humiliating concessions, and proclaimed the independence of his country. Edward, master of all the strong places, subdued a nation without the means of defence, led the king in captivity to London, and carried off the insignia of royalty along with the famous stone of Inesfail, the palladium of Scottish freedom. The Scots were in vain roused against their oppressor by the brave Wallace; in so unequal a contest, the slight chance which the weaker party had of success, depended on their union, but they were divided into parties, and the patriot, betrayed and delivered to the

[k] Pinkerton. Idem. Ibid.

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sanguinary conqueror, suffered the last punishment. When too late, the Scots deplored that they had not conferred an authority on Wallace of which he was worthy; but the honour of avenging him was reserved for the celebrated Bruce, who having been proclaimed king in 1306, gained eight years afterwards the decisive battle of Bannockburn, by which the independence of Scotland was secured.

Independence of Scotland.

James the First.

Anarchy and revolt became afterwards of frequent occurrence in Scotland. It was the object of James the First, an able prince, and of a refinement above that of his subjects, to extend the influence of the crown, and to improve the government of his kingdom by introducing institutions, which he had observed in England. To weaken the power of the nobles, the estates of some were seized on account of defects in their titles, the lands of others were confiscated on account of alleged crimes. But this policy proved fatal to the monarch, the nobles united against him, an insurrection took place, and the king was slain. To humble the nobles was likewise the policy of his son James the Second, but his conduct was marked with greater ferocity, cruelty and perfidy. If he escaped the danger of a formidable rebellion, it was owing to the treachery of some, and the irresolution of others. Having improved the advantages, which follow from a subdued revolt, he was suddenly cut off by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh.

James the Second.

James the Third.

The incapacity of his successor was evinced in the choice of low and worthless favourites; despised by his subjects, hated by the nobles, whom he oppressed, they entered into a conspiracy, and freed their country from a weak and wicked prince. Very different was the character of his successor; if the father was satisfied with vulgar amusements or pleasure, to attain military glory was the great ambition of his chivalrous son. Generous and free from deceit, he confided in his nobles, gained their attachment, secured their fidelity, and lived with them in that sort of intimacy, which was common in feudal times between a warlike leader and his vassals. The effects of his policy are remarkable, for it is admitted that the nobles suffered more during this reign from their devotedness and attachment than they had

James the Fourth.

done on any former occasion from the jealousy or enmity of the crown. Lewis the Twelfth meditated an invasion into England, to facilitate his project, James made an incursion into the same country, and fell with the flower of his nobility on the field of Flodden.

James the Fifth. James the Fifth alienated the affections of his people and nobles by favouring the pretensions of the clergy. But neither the king nor the clergy could compete against the haughty barons. Having incurred their resentment, he was unable to bear repeated disappointments, a degraded authority, and the more degrading spectacle of ten thousand Scotsmen laying down their arms to five hundred Englishmen. A fever brought on by grief terminated his days a week after his queen had given birth to the unfortunate Mary Stuart.

Reformation. The religious reformation was the most important event in the succeeding reign, and one which formed the commencement of a new series of calamities that befell the house of Stuart. If the new system was of a more democratical tendency than could have been anticipated from the government, institutions and state of knowledge in Scotland, it arose from many causes, of which the following are perhaps the most obvious. The reformation took place at a comparatively late period; other countries were liberated from the Roman hierarchy before the new opinions and the excitement that prevailed, penetrated into Scotland. This effect, probably of a remote and isolated situation, was attended with important results; it gave rise to more exalted notions of purity, to greater horror of abuses, and was the means of establishing the tenets of the Genevese theologian, the last and most exclusive of the reformers. In England the king was the leading reformer, and the new system was adapted to strengthen monarchy; for that purpose the ancient hierarchy was preserved. But in Scotland the change was more complete, and the actors were very different. The mother of Mary, her uncles of the house of Guise, all rigid catholics, directing public affairs, and exerting their influence over the young queen, became the authors of the powerful and uniform opposition against the progress of the reformation. The enthusiasm of the people, inflamed

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by the obstacles against which they had to struggle, made them recede further from the ancient faith. However wild their zeal, however exalted their notions, their firmness is worthy of admiration, and their sufferings of compassion. It cannot be denied that the people were assisted in their great work by the nobles, although it need not be imagined that the latter were actuated by the same sincere motives.

Revenues of the church.

It appears that immediately before the reformation commenced, the secular and regular clergy possessed in tithes and land more than half the landed rent in the kingdom.[1] It is well known that the clergy had been the favoured order during the reign of James the Fifth, that they co-operated with the king in humbling the nobles. Animated by resentment as well as by avarice, the latter appropriated the wealth of their enemies; and, perhaps to gratify bad passions, became apparently as zealous in the new cause as the people, who embraced it from principle. Thus the new religion was more firmly settled in Scotland than in the sister kingdom; even the nobles became members of the General Assembly, the supreme ecclesiastical court; and when James the Sixth introduced afterwards a sort of episcopal government, they took care to prevent the restitution of the church lands; lastly, when, at a still later period, the measures of the unfortunate Charles menaced the subversion of the presbyterian system, the nobles took a principal part in forming that *solemn league* and *covenant*, in which the whole nation was enlisted against the monarch. In the long contest for religious liberty, begun in the reign of Mary, and not finally settled before the revolution, men submitted to all sorts of privation, to tortures and death, rather than profess a faith which they abhorred. But, however great their energy in the cause of religion, the civil institutions of the Scots were not so favourable as those of England to freedom, knowledge or civilization.

Scottish parliament.

The Scottish parliament, as far as it can be traced in the records of history, appears to have been composed of the greater barons or independent land-owners. Boroughs were probably represented before the time of Robert Bruce, at all events they were so during his reign. The character

[1] Forbes on tithes.

of the assembly, however, was not altered by this innovation; the towns were long insignificant, the number of their representatives was inconsiderable, they appeared only on extraordinary occasions, and the low state of commerce and the arts prevented them from weakening the influence of the rude and warlike barons.

Change introduced by James the First.

A more important change was introduced by James the First, an accomplished and able prince, whose long captivity in England enabled him to observe the institutions of that country, and to confer a benefit on his kingdom. It was provided in his reign that the smaller vassals of the crown should be excused from personal attendance in parliament, on condition of their sending representatives, and maintaining them at the common expense. The poverty of the barons led them to consider this enactment an important immunity to themselves, and from the same cause, they seldom fulfilled the conditions which it imposed, in other words, they either neglected to send representatives, or having sent them, refused to defray their expenses. The statute does not appear to have been made imperative before the reign of James the Sixth. But although an imitation of the English plan was thus introduced into Scotland, they differed from each other in some important particulars. Thus, in the one country, all who held lands of a certain value, under the crown or under a subject, even all who enjoyed liferents to the same amount, were entitled to elect representatives for counties. But in Scotland, the elective franchise was confined to the immediate vassals of the crown, or the tenants *in capite*, the other proprietors, those who held their lands by a different tenure, whatever might have been the extent or value of their estates, were necessarily excluded. Other differences in the parliaments of the two kingdoms were not less remarkable. The members of the lower house in England, the knights of shires, and burgesses formed a numerous body, invested with no ordinary powers, enjoying valuable privileges, and representing distinct but important interests; by such means a barrier was raised against the encroachments of a feudal nobility. But in Scotland there were no knights of shires, and the bur-

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gesses, forming only a small proportion of the whole, sat and voted in the same house. This confusion of different orders, whose powers ought to have been as distinct as their interests, this assembly of nobles, ecclesiastics and burgesses under the same roof, modified in no slight degree the character of the government. The burgesses never asserted their rights, or never acted in opposition to the aristocracy; on the contrary, enactments were passed at different periods, by which their dependence was established. Thus, it was ordained in the reign of James the Third that the old council shall elect the new, and that the old and new council jointly shall elect the officers of the borough. The effect of this law was to render the town-councils or municipal authorities, the creatures of a noble, whose lands lay in the vicinity. It is true that after the union of the two crowns, the power which had been thus acquired was gradually transferred from the aristocracy to the sovereigns of the house of Stuart, and accordingly it is said in the Claim of Rights, that "the abdicated family had subverted the rights of the royal boroughs, by imposing upon them the magistrates, the town-council and the clerks and the other officers, contrary to their liberties and express statutes." Thus at one period, the town-councils were subservient to the aristocracy, and at another to the crown, and so long as the laws which were enacted to mould them to such purposes, continued in force, the representation of Scotland, in as much as the inhabitants of towns or burghs were concerned, was rendered illusory.

Lords of the Articles.

The custom of committing the whole business of parliament to a few members, a custom unknown in every period of English history, proved equally detrimental to free institutions. In the year 1367, a parliament having assembled at Scone, a committee was appointed by the three estates; full powers were conferred on it, and the other members returned home on account of the late period of the season. The same precedent was followed in the succeeding year, and if any cause or pretext was alleged in favour of such an innovation, it does not appear to have been mentioned. The powers of the committee were first modified

in the year 1369; but even then it was appointed to determine all matters that should be treated in parliament, and to put them into a "fit shape" for the decision of the three estates on the last day but one of the session. It happened frequently in the subsequent period of Scottish history that the three estates never met, and consequently the whole business of parliament was transferred to a committee, of which the members were distinguished by the name of Lords of the Articles.

Causes of the change.

It is not difficult to discover the causes that gave rise to so important a change. The rude barons were as impatient of the restraints of a parliamentary attendance as they were ill-qualified for the duties which it imposes. And it was undoubtedly to dispense with personal attendance, which they considered a hardship, that the whole business of parliament was arranged in such a manner as to require nothing more than their assent or dissent. The effect of the change, it may be naturally supposed, was to weaken the aristocracy. The Lords of the Articles were generally chosen from the nobles of the court, or the ministers of the crown; and by such means the kings of Scotland eluded many subjects of discussion, that it was their interest to keep in the shade, and carried measures that could only have been passed by a Parliament, in which the members were ignorant or neglectful of their duties.

Effect of the change.

Changes introduced after the union of the crowns.

The Scots Parliament was composed, after the union of the crowns, of the nobility, the bishops, the knights of shires and burgesses. But in Scotland the great officers of state sat in Parliament in virtue of their office, not by right of representation—a practice never resorted to in England. In the same period, successive changes were introduced in the mode of appointing the Lords of the Articles, and the end of all of them was to render that committee more effectual in controlling Parliament. The accuracy of the last remark is obvious from the following facts: James the Sixth obtained an act of the legislature, ordaining that before the meeting of Parliament, four persons should be named out of each estate as a committee to consider previously, and to determine the business to be laid before the house; and as this committee was nominated by the king, he might indirectly exclude

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from the consideration of Parliament the measures he opposed. But as this indirect method was irksome to his successor, the appointment of the Lords of the Articles was brought directly under the guidance of the crown. According to an act passed in the reign of Charles the First, the peers were empowered to choose eight bishops, the bishops eight peers, and those sixteen persons to elect eight knights of shires, and eight burgesses, to whom were added the officers of state. The bishops were, during this period, uniformly in the interest of the crown. From the ordinary state of the peerage, they might always elect one or two peers in the same interest; a majority of the sixteen, and consequently of the whole committee, became thus necessarily the adherents of the prerogative.[m]

Heritable jurisdiction.

It is unnecessary to enter into details, or to describe the calamitous period between the union of the crowns, and that of the kingdoms in 1707, an event fortunate for both nations, and one by which the subsequent history of Scotland was merged into that of Britain. But while an end was put to the committee of the Lords of the Articles at the Revolution, another, perhaps a greater evil was allowed to continue long after the union. The heritable jurisdictions were not abolished in Scotland before the year 1755. They were exercised according to the genius of the feudal system by territorial proprietors under royal charter or prescription, and their authority was so vague or so great, that they could frequently set at defiance the highest tribunals of the land. Their abolition cannot be attributed to the necessity of any improvement in the administration of justice, to a more advanced state of knowledge, more liberal opinions among the people, or to increased wealth and commercial importance. Scotland might have retained still longer its hereditary judges, had not the danger of their influence been acknowledged in the rebellion of 1745. To prevent the recurrence of such scenes, heritable jurisdictions were annulled, and the consequence was to establish the peace of the country, and to lay the foundations of its subsequent prosperity.

[m] Millar on the English Constitution. Essays on British Antiquities by Lord Kaimes.

The lords, who possessed these jurisdictions or regalities, as they were called, could recall any of their vassals who were summoned before another court, and judge them for capital offences. The regular tribunals were thus necessarily limited both in the degree of their authority, and in the extent of country over which they reached. The kings had their *aula*, and in some cases supreme authority was committed to it; their bailiffs administered justice within the royal domains, and sheriffs in the counties, if their authority was not excluded by grants of regality. An appeal might be brought from the baron's court to that of the sheriff, and from the last to the parliament. This appellant jurisdiction was transferred in 1532 to the Court of Session, which was then established, and consisted at first of fifteen judges, of whom seven besides the president were churchmen. Two innovations happened much about the same time, the use of juries in civil cases was discontinued, and many principles of the Roman law were adopted. Hence the laws of Scotland and England are in many respects different; but the use of juries has lately been introduced in civil cases, and other improvements have been at different times effected. The Court of Session still styles itself a supreme court, although its decisions may be reversed by the upper house of the British parliament.

Supreme courts of Scotland—Court of Session.

The Justiciary Court consists of five judges, who are likewise Lords of Session. It is the highest tribunal in criminal cases, which are determined by the majority of a jury, and not by unanimity as in England. The sheriff-courts are unknown in the sister kingdom, but all the advantages which such institutions might afford, have not been experienced in Scotland, because the judges do not reside within the limits of their jurisdiction, and the business of their courts may be committed to substitutes. The expense of administering justice to the middling and the poorer classes is thus necessarily increased.

Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.

The Presbyterian religion was finally established in Scotland at the revolution of 1688. The ecclesiastical divisions are parishes, presbyteries and synods; several parishes form a presbytery, and the synods are made up of contiguous

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Ecclesiastical divisions.

presbyteries. There are 941 parishes, 69 presbyteries, and 15 synods. The presbyteries and synods are ecclesiastical tribunals subordinate to the General Assembly, which meets every year in the month of May, the king appointing a commissioner as his representative, and the members nominating their moderator as president. Laymen are admitted into this venerable council under the name of ruling elders, and their number is nearly equal to a third part of the members. The Scots clergy are men of moderate incomes, without the great revenues of the English priesthood, and on that account better qualified for the duties of their sacred office. Eminent names both in literature and philosophy might be found in their ranks, and of their information as a body, they have left a creditable monument in the statistical account of their country. The Scots church is superior in other respects to the English; pluralities are unlawful, and the minister must reside within the limits of his parish. It is of little consequence whether episcopacy be or be not of apostolic origin; the name is certainly preserved in England, but the Scots plan is more accordant with the spirit of Christian institutions. Accordingly the number of sectarians is comparatively small; the Methodists, the most important sect that has appeared in modern times in England, have not made a great impression in Scotland. The prejudices of the people, it is true, are not in favour of Arminianism, still the repeated and unsuccessful attempts of the followers of Wesley cannot be solely attributed to that cause, but partly to the greater vigilance and usefulness of the clergy.

Education.

The mode of education is still more admirable, and the diffusion of knowledge among the lower orders affords the best proof of its excellence; in no other country is the plan of tuition attended with so many practical advantages. The nature of the system is not to be discovered in the towns; in these places the youth are educated as in England, in private or public schools and in colleges; the fitness of the plan for the wants of the people can only be observed in the country. A schoolmaster is as necessary as a clergyman to a parish; a salary is attached to the office, and indigent persons are thus enabled to give their sons an

education at a small expense, and there are few poor parents in Scotland who do not send their children to school. If the Scots have long been ranked among the best informed people of Europe, it is owing to their parochial schools, and as, in the present day, much is done for the diffusion of knowledge, a similar or modified plan ought perhaps to be introduced into the remote districts of England. The expenses attending it are not great; at all events, the public money has seldom been laid out with the reasonable expectation of so much advantage.

The occupations of commerce and industry were long incompatible with the unsettled government of the Scots, and accordingly the useful arts were cultivated in England while they were unknown in Scotland. The present state of the arts in the latter country affords the best proof of the rapid advances that have been made since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The same people that languished under a feudal aristocracy, too haughty to be restrained by law, or under kings who weakened the nobles for the purpose of appropriating their ill-gotten power, have overcome difficulties arising from an unfavourable climate, an insulated situation, an unproductive and a mountainous surface. However much may be attributed to the impulse given by England, the Scots could never have made such advances in the same course without free institutions; and the past indolence and present industry of the inhabitants, their past poverty and present wealth are not more widely different than the past and present government of the country. One or two statistical results may place the foregoing conclusion in a remarkable point of view. A considerable time after the calamitous period of Scottish history, even so lately as the commencement of the eighteenth century, the population of Scotland did not exceed 1,048,000, by the present census it amounts to 2,365,807. Within the same period many parts of Scotland have been rendered more than doubly productive, while other departments of industry have increased in a much greater proportion. Thus, the revenue after the union of the two kingdoms in 1707 was not more than L.160,000; at present it is greater than L.4,000,000. It might be shown from these and simi-

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lar results, that the means of subsistence are now supplied in greater plenty to the numerous inhabitants than formerly to the scanty population of Scotland. And this fact enables us to detect much exaggeration and many errors in the popular opinion concerning the present poverty and wretchedness of the lower orders.

Past state of parliamentary representation.

The commercial prosperity of the country, and the consequent diffusion of wealth among the people are the more remarkable, considering the long degraded state of parliamentary representation. It has been shewn how much the population and the public revenue have increased since the union, the one being now more than double, and the other nearly a hundred times greater; but since the same period to the present time, the number of members has been limited to forty-five, one more than the number formerly returned by the single county of Cornwall. The electors did not exceed 3000, and of these more than a half enjoyed the privilege from rights of superiority, not from any property in the soil. The Scots members representing their electors, devoting themselves to their interest, and not to that of the people, were almost proverbially distinguished by want of independence. It is unnecessary to allude further to the subject, the old system is now abolished, civil liberty is extended to Scotland, and the people return their representatives.

BOOK CLVI.

EUROPE.

Europe continued.—Scotland.—Section Second.—Civil Divisions.—Topographical Details.

Scotland, like England and Wales, is civilly divided into counties, and the number is equal to thirty-three. They may perhaps be most aptly classed under the northern, central and southern divisions, at least these correspond in some degree with the distinctive features of the country. The northern are those of Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty, and Inverness; the central or midland are Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Murray or Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Mearns or Kincardine, Angus or Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmanan, Stirling and Dumbarton; lastly, the southern division is made up of Linlithgow or West-Lothian, Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, Haddington or East-Lothian, Berwick, Renfrew, Air, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright. It appears from the last census that the mean population of each county is 71,691 inhabitants, and the relative population to the surface is 78 to the square mile. The superficial extent is considerably greater than the half of England, and the number of inhabitants is little more than a sixth part, but the result, if the barren and rugged sur-

Population.

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face be taken into consideration, indicates sufficiently the improved state of the country.

In the chorographical account of Scotland, it may be as well to begin at that part of it nearest the Welsh coast, the one that has been last described. The small town of Wigton, which may be seen on entering the Solway frith, stands on the declivity of a hill at the bottom of the bay of Wigton. Although a chief town, it is not a place of any importance. It gives its name to a maritime county on the south-west extremity of Scotland, washed by the Irish sea on the south and west, contiguous to Kirkcudbright on the east, and to Ayrshire on the north. The extent of Wigtonshire is probably equal to 485 square miles, and not more than a third part of the surface is cultivated. The heights on the north rise 1100 feet above the level of the sea; the rest of the land consists mostly of low, broken and undulating hills, detached rocks and extensive moors. The manufactures are few or of little value, and the trade is confined to the export of raw produce, and the import of coal, lime and other articles required for consumption. It appears, however, that the relative population is more than 75 to the square mile, consequently that it is very little below the mean term. It may be further observed that the county is of an irregular form, deeply indented by bays and inlets. It has been divided into the three districts of Wigton, Whithorn and Stranraer, according to the situation of its towns. The first or the eastern division is watered by the Cree and several streams that descend from the heights of Carrick. The second or the south-eastern is of a triangular form, watered by the bays of Wigton and Glenluce, and terminating towards the south in the promontory of Burrowhead. Stranraer or the Rhinns of Galloway extend nine miles from north to south, and are almost separated from the rest of the county by the bay of Loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway and Fairland point are the southern and northern extremities of this detached portion. Lastly, Port-Patrick, which is concealed from the rest of the shire by the Mull of Galloway, is the nearest point between Britain and Ireland. The harbour was formerly small and incon-

Wigtonshire.

venient, it now possesses a reflecting light-house, and one of the finest quays in Britain.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Wigtonshire forms the western district of the ancient province of Galloway, the eastern is comprehended in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The western district or the county is not remarkable for the altitude of its mountains, or the size of its rivers; but the heights which divide the stewartry from Ayrshire, are little inferior in elevation to any in the south of Scotland. They extend along the northern boundary, and form a sort of amphitheatre, which occupies more than the half of it. Viewed from these lofty mountains, the rest of Kirkcudbrightshire appears like a plain; it must not, however, be imagined that it is destitute of hills; those on the south near the sea, although not comparable to the northern, are by no means inconsiderable. Rising in some places above the margin of the waters, they exhibit a variety of forms, and contribute to the beauty or grandeur of the scenery. It may be inferred from the nature of the country that the quantity of arable or productive land is small, and this conjecture is confirmed by the relation of the population to the surface, for the county consists of 882 square miles, and the number of inhabitants is not more than forty-six to the square mile.

Minerals.

Much of the mountainous tract consists of granite, and according to the agricultural survey, there are three separate districts of granite, which cover nearly a fourth part of the surface. Different strata of schistus are common in the lower parts, and with these are mixed layers of a soft, argillaceous stone, which yields readily to the weather, and is popularly known by the name of slate-land. Limestone is found at Kirkbean on the Nith, the only place in the county, where it is worked. Iron ore, although very common, is rendered of little value from the want of coal or fuel. Lead mines were formerly wrought in Minnigaff, and copper, which was lately discovered near Gatehouse, is now worked by an English company.

Rivers.

The Dee or the principal river enters Loch-Ken, a lake almost in the centre of the county, about eight miles in length, and in some places more than one in breadth. The river falls into the Solway frith about six miles below the

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Kirkcudbright.

town of Kirkcudbright, and it is navigable two miles above it for vessels of 200 tons. The county town, although by no means populous, may be mentioned on account of its pleasant situation on the Dee, and also on account of its commodious port. In ordinary spring-tides the depth of the water is 30 feet, and it is never less than 18 during the lowest tides; the harbour besides is safe and well sheltered, and there is good anchorage at its mouth.

House Societies.

Societies have been formed for the purpose of supplying the members with houses. Each individual makes a small monthly payment into a general fund, which is employed in erecting houses, and these, as they are finished, are assigned to the contributors by lot, those who obtain them, pay, in addition to their monthly contributions, five per cent. on the money laid out in building their houses; and this arrangement continues until habitations have been provided for all the members.

Dumfriesshire.

The county of Dumfries, contiguous to Kirkcudbrightshire on the west, and to the Solway Frith on the south, covers an area of more than 1006 square miles. It was anciently divided into the three divisions of Annandale, Eskdale and Nithsdale, so called from the rivers that water it, and each of them was under a separate jurisdiction. Surrounded on the north, the east, and the west by the mountainous ranges, that have been already indicated, the county has for the most part a southern exposure, and the climate, although moist, is mild and salubrious.

Rivers.

The Nith, after entering the county from Ayrshire, traverses it in a south-east direction more than forty miles, and passing the town of Dumfries, falls into the Solway Frith. The Annan or central river rises from the mountains on the north, near the confines of Lanarkshire, and near the sources of the Clyde and the Tweed, flows southwards through Moffat, and discharges itself into the Solway Frith below Annan. The Esk issues from the borders of Selkirkshire, and enters the same Frith below Langtown, after a course of forty miles. Of the numerous lakes, loch Skeen is not the least remarkable, it is situated more than 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and it supplies the waters of the *Gray Mare's Tail*, a romantic and well known cascade.

The same county is important on account of its minerals; the lead mines have been already mentioned, and it may be added that the miners are distinguished by their knowledge and good conduct. The workmen of Wanlockhead set apart a portion of their earnings for the purchase of books, and they are already in possession of an useful library. May the same practice now so common in Britain, be introduced into France, may the higher orders promote the diffusion of knowledge, and by so doing, guard the working classes against idleness and grovelling pleasures, elevate their character, render them more useful citizens, and contribute to their happiness and enjoyments. The other minerals are antimony, manganese, coal in small quantities, sandstone, iron, limestone, marble and slate. The only coal fit to be wrought is situated at the two extremities of the county, at Sanquhar on the north-west, and Canobie on the south-east; the principal supply, therefore, is obtained from Lanarkshire, Ayrshire and England. Mineral springs are not uncommon in the county, but none are more frequented than the two at Moffat, of which the one is sulphureous and the other a chalybeate. The surface is very irregular, a great part of it is mountainous, and much of the land is barren or covered with heath. Of the forty-two parishes into which the whole is divided, seven are considered maritime, eighteen mid-land, and seventeen mountainous, the last occupy more than a half of the county. The number of churches or parishes appears more than sufficient, but the population is not so scanty as might be inferred from the nature of the country. In relation to the surface, it is equal to more than seventy-three persons to the square mile, or nearly to the mean number throughout Scotland. No branch of the arts or manufactures is conducted on a great scale, except the smelting of lead ore. The principal exports are lead, cattle, wool, grain and potatoes, and the imports are coal, iron, timber and wine.

Minerals.

The county town is pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the east of the Nith, about nine miles from its influx into the Solway Frith. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and it still bears unequivocal marks of antiquity. Thus, although one of its bridges is

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comparatively of modern construction, another at no great distance from it, is supposed to have been built by the mother of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Although the town was more than once burned by the English, and often exposed to depredations, while England and Scotland were under distinct governments, the inhabitants were so indignant against the articles of the union, that they burned them with great solemnity in the market place in 1706. The port of Dumfries extends from Southwick in the parish of Colvend in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, along the Solway Frith to the border stream of Sark, and by this means nearly all the exports and imports of the county by sea are conveyed to the town. The public buildings are a town-house built in 1706, a county jail and court house, which were lately finished.

Annan.

The wall of Adrian terminated near the small burgh of Annan, which is supposed to have been a Roman station; at all events, the remains of Roman camps, and other antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

Roxburghshire.

The county of Roxburgh, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the kingdom, is remarkable for the rivers and numerous streams with which it is watered, for its pastoral beauty and romantic sites. The boundaries are very irregular; it is partly separated from Berwickshire by the Tweed, it is contiguous to Selkirkshire and Dumfries-shire on the west and south-west, and to Cumberland and Northumberland on the south-east and east. A small portion between Berwickshire and Selkirkshire is adjacent to Mid Lothian; it terminates almost in a point between Dumfries-shire and Cumberland; it surrounds different parts of Selkirkshire in some places, and cuts deeply into it in others. In superficial extent it is equal to 715 square miles, and the relation between the surface and population is less than sixty-five persons to the square mile, consequently the number is considerably smaller than in Dumfries-shire.

Few counties are better supplied with rivers and numerous streams. The Tweed passes from Selkirkshire into the north-western part of Roxburghshire, and leaves it below Redden on the north-east. The Teviot rises and joins the Tweed within the limits of the county; it has its source in the south-west, near the confines of Dumfries-

shire, and flowing in a north-east direction, falls into the Tweed a short way above the town of Kelso. The feeders of the Teviot are the Allen, the Slettrick, the Rule, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kale from the south, and the Borthwick and the Ale from the north and west. The other tributaries are the Etterick, which joins it on the south-west as it enters the county, a second Allen and the Leader, which flow from the north, and the Eden, which after an easterly course, enters the same river near its egress from Roxburghshire. Thus the Tweed receives almost all the waters of the county, the principal exceptions are the Liddel, which gives its name to the tract of Liddesdale, and the Beaumont which rises from the Cheviots, and enters Northumberland.

These streams and rivers, it may be repeated, contribute greatly to the beauty of the country, heightening the charms of the romantic and pastoral districts, and adorning the luxuriant and fertile lands.

Soil.

The most remarkable heights form part of the Cheviot range, and they are chiefly composed of whinstone. A sandy loam is the prevailing soil on the arable land and on many of the hills. A barren or a clayey soil occupies a considerable tract on the north-west. Moss, marsh and heath occur in the south-west and in other directions. The light soil, it may be readily inferred, is well adapted for turnips, and the field culture of that useful plant was first introduced into Scotland in 1753, by Mr. Dawson, an intelligent farmer of Roxburghshire, who had previously observed the advantages which attended it in different parts of England. The want of minerals has hitherto retarded the cultivation of the soil; coal and lime are still imported from Northumberland, and the principal agricultural wealth consists not in corn or grain, but in oxen and sheep.

Kelso.

The county is divided, for the purposes of justice and police, into the districts of Kelso and Jedburgh on the west, and Melrose and Hawick on the east. The first of these towns is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Tweed, opposite the junction of the Teviot. The river is crossed by a modern bridge of five arches, equal in elegance and solidity to any other work of the same sort in Scotland. In former times, Kelso was the seat of an abbey, a great

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part of which still remains. It was founded by David the First in 1128; much land was afterwards annexed to it, which on the forfeiture of the Earl of Bothwell, the admiral of Scotland, was made over by James the Sixth to Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford, the founder of the Roxburgh family.

Jedburgh.

Jedburgh or the capital of the county, is about eleven miles on the west of Kelso. It is more populous and more worthy of notice from its industry. The manufactures consist of stockings, flannels and narrow cloths, and many of the inhabitants are employed in tanning leather. Like Kelso, it possessed a large abbey, which has been partly transformed into a parish church.

Melrose.

The celebrity of Melrose depends not on the number or industry of its inhabitants, but on one of the finest Gothic ruins in Scotland. Melrose abbey was founded in 1136 by king David, who consecrated it to the virgin, and endowed it with extensive privileges and a great revenue. It became the principal residence of the Cistertians, and the capital, if it may be so termed, of that order in Scotland. It is built in the form of a St. John's cross, and the present dimensions of the ruins are 258 feet in length, 137 in breadth, and 943 in circumference.

Hawick.

Hawick, situated at the confluence of the Slitridge and the Teviot, is a place of greater importance; leather, worsted, carpets, stockings and inkle are the principal manufactures. Lastly, the small town of Galashiels is not more than four miles north-east from Melrose; being divided into two parts by the Tweed, it is situated partly in Selkirkshire, and partly in Roxburghshire. It was formerly an obscure village, it has now become flourishing from the industry of its inhabitants. The only manufacture at no very distant period consisted of coarse cloth, worn by the peasantry, and known by the name of *Galashiel greys*; but within these few years, fine broad cloths have been made, and a hall, similar to those in the manufacturing towns of England, has been opened for the sale of them. It carries on besides a considerable trade in flannels and different stuffs, and it is now the principal seat of the woollen manufactures in the south-east of Scotland.

Such are the principal towns in Roxburghshire, and in the account of them, notice has been taken of different

religious edifices; but it may also be remarked that many parts of the same county are adorned with the ruins of castles, towers and baronial residences, erected for the purposes of security or defence in an age when the inhabitants were exposed to frequent depredations from their vicinity to England.

Selkirk-shire.

The county of Selkirk is contiguous to Mid Lothian on the north, Roxburghshire on the east and south-east, Dumfries on the south, and Peebles-shire or Tweed-dale on the west. But all the boundaries, except the one on the south, are so irregular that it is difficult to determine the area. It is not, however, more than 269 square miles; it is divided into two entire parishes, and seven others are partly situated in Selkirkshire, and partly in the adjoining counties. According to the last returns, the absolute population amounts to 6833 individuals, and consequently the relative is not more than twenty-five to the square mile. The nature of the country may be inferred from the last statement; it is almost wholly a pastoral district; it resembles the more lofty and barren part of Roxburghshire, but the heights reach to a greater elevation, and the vallies are more contracted. The general declivity is, as in the last county, towards the north and north-east, where all the streams discharge themselves into the Tweed. Of these the principal are the Ettrick and the Yarrow, both of which water a romantic country, and both are celebrated in song. The Yarrow passes through two lakes, the loch of the Lows and St. Mary's loch, the latter, perhaps the finest in the south-east of Scotland, is separated from the other by a narrow neck of land. The county is destitute of coal, sandstone and limestone; shell-marle is common in the mosses and in the beds of the lakes, and it is used as a manure. It may be further observed that the cultivated land, which is by no means rich, does not exceed a twentieth part of the uncultivated.

Minerals.

Selkirk.

Selkirk or the county town is the only place that requires to be mentioned. It is situated on a rising ground below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire, and it is more remarkable for its antiquity than its manufactures. A hundred towns-

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men, it is related, followed James the Fourth from Selkirk to the field of Flodden, and none of them returned. At a later period, in the year 1645, the marquis of Montrose, until then victorious, was first defeated by general Leslie in the vicinity of the town.

Berwickshire.

The Tweed or the boundary between Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, separates the last county from England. The same county is contiguous to East Lothian on the north, to Mid Lothian on the north-west, and it is washed by the German ocean on the east. It is popularly divided into three districts, the Lammermoors, Lauderdale and the Merse; but the second may be included under the other two, and a greater part of it belongs to the first than to the last. It is connected with East Lothian by the Lammermoors, a range that commences at St. Abbs-Head on the south-east of the county, and passes into Mid Lothian; their height varies from fifteen hundred to a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the surface, covered with heath and the coarsest herbage, is more sterile or unproductive than might be inferred from its altitude.

Lammermoors.

Merse.

The Merse or the other great division comprehends all the lowlands of the county, and these are cultivated according to the most approved methods of modern husbandry; indeed it is doubtful if there is any other district in which the management of arable land is so skilfully combined with that of live stock and pasturage. The perseverance of the inhabitants in the improvement of their soil is the more remarkable on account of the obstacles which they have surmounted. If their land in many places resemble a garden, it might be imagined that they possessed many natural advantages, but they are situated far from any crowded or dense population, they are without coal and lime, and a rocky or precipitous coast limits the exports and imports by sea to one or two places at a considerable distance from the centre of the county. The Merse is watered by the Whittadder, the Blackadder, the Leader and other small streams that enlarge the Tweed. The principal towns are Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Eyemouth and Coldstream. The first has been rendered the county-town, but none of them are of much importance.

Towns.

Remains of past times may still be observed, and different castles exhibit the ruins of border fortresses. A deep ravine in the north-east part of the county was formerly a sort of natural barrier against the incursions of English free-booters. It is now crossed by a bridge 300 feet long, fifteen wide, and rising from the stream below to the great height of 124 feet. The low grounds were suffered to lie waste during the border wars, the inhabitants were then accustomed to plunder, they lived in poverty and wretchedness. The same grounds, now enclosed with hedges, and sheltered by plantations, yield abundant crops. The industry of the present inhabitants forms a remarkable contrast with the indolence of their ancestors, and their rural prosperity with the desolation consequent on predatory habits. The relative population is upwards of eighty-three to the square mile, and the total number of square miles is probably greater than 486.

Peaso Bridge.

Continuing our course towards the north-west along the shore, we enter East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, a county still more distinguished for its agricultural riches. The greatest length of the county from east to west is twenty-five miles, and the utmost breadth from north to south, about seventeen; but such is the irregularity of its boundaries that the area does not exceed 272 square miles. According to the last census, the number of persons to the square mile is equal to more than 133, a result the more remarkable, if it be considered that no branch of manufacturing industry is conducted on a great scale, that the labour of the inhabitants is almost exclusively confined to the culture or improvement of the soil. Of the whole land about four-fifths are in tillage, or fit for cultivation, and the remaining fifth, consisting of hills or moorish ground, is covered with heath and the coarser grasses.

Haddingtonshire.

The Lammermuirs, which traverse the county, occupy the greater portion of the uncultivated land, and the rest of Haddingtonshire, when viewed from these heights on the south, appears like a plain sloping gradually to the Frith of Forth and the German Ocean. In reality, however, the apparent declivity consists of a number of smaller and parallel ridges, commencing near the western extremity, ex-

Heights.

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tending a considerable distance eastwards, and diminishing in height as they approach the sea. Some hills in the lower part of the county, although by no means lofty, have an imposing appearance, they rise abruptly from a flat surface, and they are conspicuous in every direction. Such are North-Berwick Law and Trapane Law, of which the former is not more than 940, and the latter only 700 feet above the level of the sea.

Soil and climate.

According to the agricultural survey, the soil is very various; the greater part of it, however, is said to consist of clay and loam, mixed in nearly equal proportions and of very different qualities. Much of it is not fruitful, the clay is shallow, and it rests on a wet bottom. The superiority of the grain may be partly attributed to the climate; little rain falls during the summer months in the eastern part, and the harvests are generally about ten days earlier than in the neighbourhood of the coast, although even in that quarter, the crops are reaped three weeks or a month sooner than in the hilly district.

Minerals.

The same county abounds with the most valuable minerals, and these in common with its soil and climate have contributed to its agricultural wealth. Coal has been worked since a very early period, and it is still found in great quantities, particularly in the western districts, from the borders of the Lammermuirs to the sea. No part of the same tract is more than six miles distant from limestone, and several extensive parishes rest on that rock. Lastly, ironstone is wrought in different parts of the county, and some of the mineral springs, although now deserted, were once held in great repute.

Agricultural improvements.

It was in Haddingtonshire that the spirit of agricultural improvement commenced, and it was diffused from it over the rest of Scotland. It was there that the practice of summer fallow was first introduced and extensively adopted, and the plan of encouraging tenants to make improvements by granting them long leases was begun and carried into effect by the proprietors. Many other improvements might be mentioned, but it may be sufficient to add that the threshing machine was invented and perfected by Mr. Meikle, an ingenious mechanic of the county. The effect of these im-

provements, or the continued exercise of skill and ingenuity, has increased the value and fertility of the soil; the produce in the worst seasons is much more than sufficient for the consumption, and with the exception of the districts in the vicinity of great towns, land lets for a higher rent in East Lothian, than in any other part in Scotland. Independently, however, of all these advantages, several defects are still apparent; the farm-houses are indeed excellent, but the cottages are much inferior to those in England; the corn lands in some places are open, in others they are ill-enclosed, and too much land is suffered to lie waste; thus, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar, a common of more than 4000 acres is still uncultivated; it is true that it belongs to the burgh.

Towns.

None of the towns are important; Haddington or the capital is situated on the Tyne, some miles from the sea, near the centre of the lower district. The products of industry, except those of distilleries, are confined to the consumption of the county; different manufactories have been at different times established, but none of them have flourished. It carries on, however, a considerable trade, and more grain in bulk is sold weekly at its market, than in any other town in the kingdom. Although the same market is the principal support of the town, and one cause of the agricultural prosperity of the county, little convenience is afforded to those who attend it; carts loaded with grain, are crowded together, and many of them are not accessible to purchasers without inconvenience.

Dunbar.

The ancient town of Dunbar, formerly an important place, and frequently mentioned in Scottish history, is situated on the east coast, at the distance of twenty-seven miles from Edinburgh. Ship-building, the making of sail-cloth and cordage, soap-works, founderies, and other branches of industry are carried on in a small scale, and its inhabitants engage occasionally in the northern whale-fisheries.

North Berwick.

North-Berwick, on the north-west of the last place, is little better than a village, but it may be mentioned on account of its hill or *Law*, a noted land-mark to mariners, and also on account of the ruins of Tantallon

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castle, a stronghold of the Douglases, that was destroyed in 1639 by the covenanters.

Eminent men.

The same county is associated with the memory of several eminent men, with that of the Fletchers, the Maitlands and the Dalrymples. The poet Dunbar was born in Saltoun, and Bishop Burnet, the historian, officiated as rector in the same parish. George Heriot, the founder of the noble institution that bears his name, was a native of Gladsmuir, where Robertson wrote his history of Scotland. Lastly, an old house in the suburbs of Haddington is still shown to strangers as the birth-place of Knox the reformer.

Mid Lothian.

Contiguous to Haddingtonshire on the east, the county of Mid Lothian occupies an area of 360 square miles, and the population, relatively to the surface, is equal according to the last returns, to more than 600 to the square mile. So great a number indicates that we have arrived at the county in which the capital of Scotland is situated.

Surface.

The lower and richer part of Mid Lothian is of a semicircular form resembling an amphitheatre with an inclination towards the Frith of Forth. But the Pentland chain approaches to the distance of five miles from the frith, covers about forty square miles, and thus divides the same tract into two plains. The Moorefoot hills, another lofty tract, are situated on the south-east, where the county terminates almost in a point between Roxburgh and Selkirk; they are more than fifteen miles distant from the sea; the highest rises to upwards of 1800 feet, and they extend over fifty square miles. The rest of Edinburghshire may be considered a low, but not a flat or level county; it is varied by an undulating surface, and by detached hills of moderate height; among which may be mentioned Arthur Seat on the east, and Corstorphine hill on the west of the capital.

Rivers.

The county is destitute of rivers, and the streams are too insignificant to require notice; they have, however, been rendered subservient to the abridgment of labour; thus, the course of the Water of Leith is not more than sixteen miles, but, in a distance of ten miles, it turns seventy mills.

The minerals are very valuable, a continuous bed of coal extends across the county from the confines of Peebles-shire in a direction from south-west to north-east. Lime-stone is not only found in the same tract, but still further on the east and south-east, in places where coal has not been discovered; sandstone or freestone, as it is popularly called, is another important mineral, and several quarries of it are worked at no great distance from the city. Iron-stone abounds in the coal district, and along the shore on the west of Leith. A substance similar in its properties to the petunse of the Chinese, and used in the manufacture of porcelain, is obtained on the Pentland hills, and clay which is converted into crucibles, is wrought in the parish of Duddingstone. Minerals.

The ports of Dunbar and North Berwick have been already mentioned, no other place of any consequence is situated between them and Leith, which forms the suburbs of the capital. Edinburgh is no longer the residence of kings, it is no longer the centre of government, but it is still the seat of the highest tribunals, and it is still the metropolis of the country. The courts of justice are even at present the principal source of its opulence, and many lawyers, attorneys and clerks attend them. In past times the town was distinguished by the turbulence of its inhabitants, and by constant feuds; it is now still more distinguished by the peacefulness of its citizens, by the progress of industry and the useful arts, by the cultivation of knowledge, and its ennobling results. All have it in their power to obtain an elementary education, and to all on whom nature has conferred more than ordinary talent, the road to distinction is open. From the effects of this system in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, many advantages have ensued; the limits of knowledge have been extended; the true principles of political economy were first developed and demonstrated by a Scotsman; additional wealth and additional comforts have been diffused from the same country to every region in which British commerce extends, for by the genius of Watt, the steam-engine has been rendered the most powerful agent of productive industry. Within the last hundred years, the sciences have been illustrated by Edinburgh.

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Maclaurin, Simpson, Ferguson and Black. Hume, Robertson, Smith and Stewart are equally eminent in philosophy and literature. The greater number of these celebrated men devoted their time and their talent to public instruction in the university of Edinburgh, and contributed to the prosperity of the town, inasmuch as they attracted students from every part of the united kingdom, and from foreign countries. The patrons have not shewn themselves of late years so careful of the interests of the city, eminent men have not been appointed to the vacant chairs, and if the same system be continued, or if other recommendations are more cogent than that of merit, the prosperity of the university cannot be long maintained.[n] The town derives a considerable income from the seat-rents of the churches, and the magistrates have increased it by appointing popular preachers, as vacancies occur in the capital. It might be well if they were to take more extensive views, and by increasing the reputation of the city as a seat of learning, render it a place of greater resort to young men for the purposes of education.

The city is built on three hills that run parallel to each other. The old town occupies the central hill, which is the highest; the new town stands on the northern or lowest hill, and the third eminence is covered with additions made to the old town. Of the two vallies which separate the three hills, the one on the north is deeper and wider than the other on the south, and it formed at no very remote period the basin of a lake, of which the stagnant waters were injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The lake or marsh, however, has been drained, and its bed is now converted into gardens and public walks. It is not much more than half a century since the old town made up the whole of Edinburgh, and it then consisted of dark and dirty houses, built without regularity, without taste, and so much confined as to render them unhealthy. The principal street in the same quarter, extends along the ridge of the central hill, and it is intersected by an immense number of narrow and crooked lanes; the houses consist of six or seven stories in front, and nine, ten or eleven on the side of the valley. The Castle, an irregular and Gothic edifice, sepa-

Castle.

[n] Force Commerciale, vol. 2d.

rated from the town by an esplanade, rises on a rugged rock at the western extremity of the same hill. The building and the fortifications occupy an area of seven English acres; in past times, it was considered a place of great strength, but as there are points within the range of artillery, which command it, it might now be easily reduced. It is now used as a station for soldiers, and it may contain about 3000; the apartments in which James the Sixth was born, are converted into barracks for officers, and a new range of barracks for soldiers has been erected on a very injudicious plan, and by no means according with the rest of the fortress. The Parliament Square, at no great distance from the Castle, possesses little to attract attention, except the spacious hall, in which the Scots Parliament held its sessions. The church of St. Giles forms one side of the square; four different places of worship were formerly contained in it, but the number has since been reduced. A square tower rises from the centre of the structure, it is surmounted by slender arches of good workmanship, supporting a steeple, the whole representing in the air the figure of an imperial crown. Beneath the vault of this venerable building rest the ashes of Lord Napier, the immortal inventor of logarithms. The mint in the neighbourhood of the last place, may be mentioned on account of its antiquity and preservation. Although no money is coined, all the officers are still appointed, agreeably to the act of union, and the bell is regularly rung at the hours in which the workmen left off their work in the sixteenth century. The palace is situated at the eastern or opposite extremity of the old town, in a valley with Arthur Seat and Salisbury Crags on the one side, and the Calton Hill on the other. It was originally a monastery, and it is still called Holyrood-house or the house of the holy cross. It is of mixed architecture, and the Grecian style is blended with castellated turrets, which destroy the regularity without adding to the imposing effect of the building. Such are the most remarkable of the ancient monuments, but many modern works have been erected even in the old town. The courts of justice, the County Hall, the Bank of Scotland, the Advocates' Library, and

Holyrood-house.

Modern Works.

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the library of the writers to the signet are grouped round the cathedral, and all of them have been built within a comparatively recent period. Other improvements are at present in progress; a new bridge and a new line of communication are forming between the old and new town, and another bridge now almost completed, and a road cut along the south side of the Castle-hill are to connect the two towns on the west.

New Town.

The ground on which the new town stands was added to the royalty in 1767, and it was afterwards laid out in conformity to a plan designed by Mr. Craig. Some notion may be formed of the immense additions made within the period already specified, from the fact that the new town comprehends by far the greater portion of Edinburgh. The houses are large and well built; the streets are no less regular than spacious; and the squares present admirable sites for the monuments with which they are adorned. The whole affords a grand and imposing spectacle, one to which it might be difficult to find a parallel in the finest capitals of Europe. Every part is not entitled to unqualified praise; and a critic might condemn some of the edifices; still the combination of the whole is in a style of great simplicity, and the effects of architecture are conspicuous in the judicious arrangement and well-chosen site of most of the public buildings. Thus, the line from east to west is not marked by superstition or prejudice for the nave of the church; and wherever a church can be placed at the extremity of a spacious street, the front rises in the direction of the street, to which it forms a majestic termination.

Register office, North Bridge.

The register office, in which the records of the kingdom are deposited, was built by the late Mr. Adam, after the style of Palladio, and it is perhaps the best work of that celebrated architect. It commands a view of the finest street in the old town, a street continued across two vallies from north to south, by two bridges corresponding with it in width. The north bridge consists of five arches, three of which are seventy-six feet and a half wide, and the two others nearly twenty. The road-way is elevated fifty-four feet above the bottom of the valley, which is also crossed by a mound about 698 feet in length, and 210 wide at the

summit. The materials of which this vast work is formed, were supplied from the foundations of the buildings in the new town. A third bridge, situated near the register office, serves as a communication between the new town and the Calton-hill, on which many buildings have of late been erected. The most remarkable are the High-school, the admired work of Mr. Hamilton, the Observatory, the monuments of Playfair and of Stewart, both of whom distinguished themselves in the Edinburgh University. The first illustrated the theory of Hutton, and the second is known as one of the ablest and most eloquent mental philosophers of his age.° The spectator may observe from these monuments a circular tower in the Grecian style; it is the tomb of Hume, the most philosophical of the British historians. BOOK CLVI. Regent Bridge.

The view from the public walk along the same hill commands the Frith of Forth, with the adjacent country on both its banks, and requires only the sky of Italy or Greece to vie with the shores on the bay of Naples, or the coast of the Bosphorus in the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

The university was begun about forty years ago after the plan of Mr. Robert Adam, but it was conceived on too great a scale for the wealth of the town. It was found necessary to deviate from the original plan; and to complete it according to its reduced form, a grant of money was obtained from parliament. The site is inconvenient, and as a work of art, it is not unexceptionable; it is probable indeed that the sums expended in finishing what was begun by Mr. Adam, might have sufficed for the erection of a finer building in a more eligible or less confined situation. University.

Edinburgh is celebrated for the number and grandeur of its monuments, the elegance and regularity of its streets; but its celebrity in this respect dates only from a recent period, and houses which were formerly inhabited by nobles, are now too mean for the middling classes. If towns, of which the importance or existence depends solely on com- Increase in the population. Trade and industry.

° The life of Reid has been written by Mr. Stewart, who was his pupil, and the ablest defender of the system which is called in France the Scots system of philosophy.

BOOK CLVI.

merce and industry be excepted, it would be difficult to find a place, of which the extension has been so great, or the improvements so manifold and various. The increase in the population must bear some relation to the enlargement of the town, and accordingly it has been very great. In 1687 the number of inhabitants amounted to 20,000, in 1830 it was equal to 162,156, so that it is now more than eight times greater than it was a hundred and fifty years ago. Various branches of industry have sprung up and become flourishing within a later period; we may mention the numerous paper-mills in the vicinity, the casting of iron, the distillation of spirituous liquors on a great scale, the printing of calico and cloth, the weaving of kerseymeres and shawls; but the most remarkable example of any is to be found in an art, that is as much connected with the diffusion of knowledge as the enterprise of commerce; about fifty or sixty years since, few books were printed in Edinburgh, it has now become second to London in the number of its printing presses, and consequently of the products that issue from them. Admirable communications extend in every direction from the same town, and most of them are of recent formation. Railways pass from Musselburgh and Dalkeith or the neighbourhood of the coal mines, and their produce is thus sent to the capital. The Union Canal joins that of the Forth and Clyde, and facilitates the conveyance of the manufactures of Glasgow. A new work is now in contemplation, the example set by the inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester is likely to be imitated in Scotland, and steam carriages may ere long run between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Leith.

It has already been remarked that Leith is almost a suburbs of Edinburgh; streets extend between them, and unite two towns that were formerly separated. It is situated at the confluence of the Water of Leith, which runs into the frith of Forth, and it is divided into two districts, the southern and northern. The northern part is modern, the southern is ancient. The one is laid out according to a plan, the other is built without regularity, and consists mostly of dirty houses, and narrow or crooked lanes. The two districts communicate with each other by two draw-bridges

across the harbour. In the year 1777, the harbour was considerably improved, and it has since been enlarged. The pier, which forms the eastern boundary of the confluence of the stream, has been carried farther into the sea; quays, basins, and docks have been constructed on the opposite side, and these successive additions were rendered necessary by an increase in the trade.

In a military point of view, Leith is of great importance to the defence of Edinburgh, and, accordingly, in past times, the French and the English landed there frequently to succour or oppress Scotland. A fort was built in the same place by Cromwell, and probably for that very reason, was destroyed by Charles the Second. The harbour is protected by a battery on the eminence that rises on the west of the docks, and extends beyond Newhaven. The works are surrounded by an entrenchment, and defended by bastions at the gorge.

West Lothian.

If Edinburgh and Leith be excepted, no other town of consequence can be mentioned in Mid Lothian. The Almond, a small river, or rather stream, separates it from Linlithgowshire or West Lothian, a county contiguous to the last on the east and south-east, to the Frith of Forth on the north, to Lanarkshire on the south-west, and Stirlingshire on the west. In figure it resembles a triangle, and the area is not greater than 112 square miles, and each square mile contains on an average, 209 inhabitants. A large portion of the surface is either level or gently undulating, and only a fifth part of it is supposed to be unfit for cultivation. It must not, however, be inferred that it is destitute of hills, a ridge extends across it, of which Cairnpapple or the highest point is more than fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The richest carse lands and some of the best loams, as well as a great portion of gravel and sandy land, are situated in different parts of the county, but the prevalent soil consists of clay, and it varies from the best to the worst sorts.

Minerals.

The same county is distinguished by the number and value of its mineral products. Silver and lead were once obtained on the hills of Bathgate in the parish of Linlith-

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gow, and it is not many years since a small vein of silver ore was found in a limestone quarry in the neighbourhood. It may be also remarked that there is an inexhaustible supply of limestone, while iron ore is wrought in Borrowstonness and Carriden on the Forth; but coal is perhaps the most abundant of the mineral products; it is wrought in different parts of the coast, in Uphall and Whitburn on the east and south, in the central parish of Bathgate, and at Cultmuir on the south-western border; and as the Union Canal passes through the country, the produce of the mines is easily conveyed to the capital.

Towns.

Queensferry is situated about nine miles from Edinburgh, on the principal road to Perth, where the frith is less than two miles in breadth. The superintendance of the ferry is submitted to a lieutenant in the navy, and the use of steam vessels is likely to supersede that of the numerous passage boats. The small port of Borrowstonness on the same coast, reckons 140 vessels, measuring nearly 1000 tons.

Linlithgow.

Linlithgow or the county town is more remarkable for its antiquity than its trade or industry. It consists of a single street, nearly three quarters of a mile in length. The royal palace occupies the site of an ancient castle; in the north-west corner is the room in which Queen Mary was born in 1542; and the spacious hall on the east side of the building, was set apart for the Parliament. These memorials of a past age are falling fast into decay, and the palace is now roofless. The church, almost contiguous to it, a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, has lately been repaired in a style suitable to the grandeur of the fabric. The length is equal to 180 feet, the breadth to 100, the height to 90, and a lofty spire adorned with an imperial crown rises from the western extremity. The same town was often the residence of the court, and it has been the scene of events that are recorded in history. It was there that the Regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh in 1569; and at a later period, in 1662, the solemn league and covenant was burnt with great solemnity in the market place.

The traveller passes from Edinburgh through Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, on his road to Lanarkshire or Clydesdale, the most important as well as the most populous of the Scottish counties. Situated in the centre of the country between the German and Atlantic ocean, it is divided into three wards, the upper, the middle, and the lower; Lanark is the chief town in the first, Hamilton in the second, and Glasgow in the third. The last town is the largest of any, and the others are comparatively insignificant. The upper ward, which occupies nearly two-thirds of the county, is for the most part mountainous or sterile, and from the unevenness of the surface, and the quality of the soil, it is not likely to be rendered fruitful by industry or labour. The others are more productive, and they abound in many places with valuable minerals, such as freestone, limestone, coal and granite. From the lower extremity of the county, to a considerable distance upwards, freestone is the most common rock, and it is interspersed with different ridges of whin. Lime is found in the same tract, but only in elevated positions, and generally near the surface. More than 300 labourers are employed in the lime quarries within the county, and the value of the produce varies from L.12,000 to L.15,000. The coal lies beneath the freestone; it is supposed to stretch in a solid mass an extent of 110 square miles, and the average thickness, it is certain, is not less than five yards. The quantity of coal annually obtained from this vast area is nearly equal to 800,000 tons, and no part of it has been so much worked as the field in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, which yields seven different sorts, and which, by facilitating the means of production, has mainly contributed to the rise and prosperity of the town. Ironstone occurs in regular strata above the limestone and coal; it is also found in contact with the sandstone; in some places, in the form of balls, which are arranged in beds, and are of so rich a quality as to yield fifty per cent. of ore. The lead mines, which have been already mentioned, and which have been now worked about two hundred years, are situated in the southern extremity of the county. The Clyde and the numerous streams that water Lanarkshire,

Lanarkshire.

Coal.

Iron and lead.

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are more or less subservient to the purposes of commerce, they facilitate the transport of goods, or machinery is erected on their banks.

Artificial Navigation.

A line of defence was erected in the third century by the Romans against the incursions of the Caledonians; and the same line was fixed in the eighteenth, as the site of the Forth and Clyde canal. The purpose for which the two works were intended, was very different; if the fate of the falling empire cannot be said to have been retarded by the one, intercourse, industry and civilization have been extended by the other. The canal was begun in 1768, and not completed before 1790. It cost L.500,000, and some notion of the navigation performed on it may be inferred from its progressive returns. In 1800, it yielded a dividend of ten per cent, of twenty in 1815, and nearly 30 in 1820. The produce in the extensive coal-fields in Old and New Monkland is conveyed to Glasgow by the Monkland canal, and although the Ardrossan canal is not yet completed, it serves as a communication from the same town to Paisley.

Monkland and Ardrossan Canals.

Surface and population.

Lanarkshire, according to the last returns, contains 316,820 inhabitants, it is therefore the most populous of the Scots counties, the superficial extent is not less than 870 square miles, consequently the mean number of persons to the square mile amounts to 365.

Glasgow.

If the rank of a city be estimated by its commerce, wealth and population, Glasgow must be considered the capital of Scotland. Like other great towns, its origin is involved in fable, and the foundation of it is attributed to St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo, a person whose celebrity depends on his miracles. William the Lion erected it into a barony, and in 1450, it was raised into a regality by James the Second, but in its new character, it continued subject to its bishop. The dignity was at last vested in the dukes of Lennox by James the Sixth, who granted the town an advantageous charter, and made it a royal burgh. The inhabitants engaged at an early period in the salmon and herring fishery, but their foreign trade previously to the union, was almost confined to Holland, and carried on by doubling the north of Scotland, a circuitous and dan-

gerous navigation. In 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, Glasgow took the lead in opposing the act, the citizens revolted, and to restore obedience, it was found necessary to have recourse to the rigours of martial law. It might not be easy to account for the notions that prevailed, but the inhabitants, it is certain, believed the prosperity of their city at an end, and their own ruin inevitable, in consequence of an act, from which many advantages have resulted to Scotland, and to no place more than to Glasgow. In 1707, the population amounted to 14,000, in 1807, to 114,000, and in 1821, to 147,000. The accession gained within the last ten years is still more extraordinary, it is nearly equal to 56,000, for Glasgow contains at present 202,426 inhabitants. This progression, so great and so rapid, can only be attributed to the power of industry, and to the advantages of a favourable position. Abundant mines of coal are wrought in the vicinity, and their produce is conveyed at a low rate along the Monkland canal. The Forth, the Clyde and the canal which unites them, afford the most direct access to the old and the new world, and Glasgow receives in exchange for her manufactures the products of both hemispheres.

Progress of its trade.

But it may be necessary to show how much the prosperity of the town was increased in consequence of a measure, which the inhabitants opposed with equal violence and folly. The act of union was no sooner passed than Glasgow obtained a free navigation for its ships into all the British colonial ports, and possessing that advantage, it became the principal station from which the tobacco of Maryland and Virginia was transported to France. Not long afterwards, manufactories of cloth, lawn and cambric were erected in the town, and before the introduction of its muslins, these articles formed its most valuable exports. The long contest, which terminated in the independence of America, proved very detrimental to the commerce and industry of the town, and the intercourse, which the war had destroyed or interrupted, was established on a new basis, in other words, products different from those which were formerly admitted, were exported to America after the peace. Not long afterwards the new process of spin-

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ning cotton by machinery, the invention of the celebrated Arkwright, was generally adopted in Glasgow, and new branches of industry were successively introduced. Iron founderies were erected, flax, hemp, and woollen manufactories were established, and the inhabitants, in place of confining their manufactures to the supply of the colonies, sent their goods to London and the principal markets in England. But the mills in which the different articles were manufactured, and in which cotton was spun according to the process of Arkwright, might have been still confined to the banks of the streams that set them in motion, had it not been for the genius of Watt. The history of modern art might be examined in vain for the purpose of showing any other invention from which so much advantage has resulted, one from which so great and so uniform a power has been obtained in so small a compass and at so small an expense. The application of steam to navigation, the consequence of the same invention, is now common, but it was not before 1812 that the first steam vessel sailed on the Clyde. In like manner, the process of spinning and of weaving by steam, although of modern date, is now carried on to a great extent, and the city of Glasgow possesses more than 210 steam engines, which communicate their power to as many mills or manufactories. There are at present in the same town fifty-four large spinning factories, in which nearly 600,000 spindles are turned, and the capital invested in these works is upwards of L.1,000,000. Eighteen mills for weaving cotton move by mechanical power 2,800 looms and 32,000 hand looms. In the calenders that are moved by steam, 110,000 yards of calico may be calendered in a day, the same number can be dressed, and 30,000 glazed.[p] The other products of industry are of less importance; they consist of glass, delf ware and different substances that are used in the arts.

Useful institutions.

Some of the useful institutions may be shortly enumerated. The college occupies an area of more than two acres, and in an elegant building designed by Mr. Stark, is contained the Hunterian museum, a very valuable collection of natural his-

[p] Force Commerciale, vol. 2.

tory, anatomical preparations and medals. The number of students that attend the university is upwards of 1400. In 1795, Mr. Anderson, a professor in the university of Glasgow, founded and endowed the Andersonian institution. Young men, who do not receive an university education, are instructed in this seminary in mathematics, natural philosophy, pharmacy, chemistry, and the application of chemistry to the arts. The numerous schools for the instruction of the poor are creditable to the benevolence of the upper classes; by their means 6516 children of both sexes are gratuitously educated, while in the other schools, the total number of pupils does not exceed 10,283. The advantages of education are put within the reach of every individual.

Public buildings.

The same town is adorned with many public buildings, and its ancient cathedral is considered the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland, almost all the other churches of equal antiquity having been injured or demolished by the blind zeal of the reformers. The length of the interior from east to west is equal to 319 feet, but as it is now divided into several distinct churches, the symmetry of the whole is lost. The building was preserved from the fury of Knox and his Vandals, by the firmness of the municipal authorities. The college, a neat and commodious building, extends more than a hundred yards along the high street; the interior is divided into two courts, of which the larger is 103 feet in length, and 80 in width. The town-house is a modern edifice, and it has been admired on account of the magnificence of its front, which is supported on rusticated pillars, and adorned with Ionic pilasters; the space between the columns and the building, affording a convenient piazza to the merchants and men of business that frequent it. The Tontine is the name of a spacious hall in which the English, Scots, and French newspapers are read, the expenses are defrayed by fifteen hundred subscribers, but free access is allowed to strangers and the inhabitants. Independently of the purposes for which the institution is intended, it may easily be imagined that it is favourable to commerce, and the liberality by which it is supported, is worthy of a commercial city.

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Other towns.

The town of Hamilton rises on the banks of the Clyde about ten miles and a half above Glasgow, and fourteen miles further is the village of New Lanark, celebrated on account of the cotton factories, that have been established by their philanthropic proprietor.[q] The lead hills are situated at some distance above the last place, and not far from the Clyde; their name denotes the substance for which they are famous, and which is found in greater abundance than in any other part of Scotland.

Peebles-shire.

A large meadow adorned with trees and situated on the right bank of the Clyde, serves as a public walk to the inhabitants of Glasgow, and is intersected by the road that leads to Peebles, the capital of a county, although it does not contain 3000 inhabitants; still different branches of industry are carried on in a small scale, such as the manufacture of stockings, carpets and flannels, and there are besides one or two large breweries. The county itself is inferior to many others both in size and in the number of inhabitants; for it is not more than 365 square miles in superficial extent, and the mean population is less than twenty-nine individuals to the square mile. The boundaries of Peebles-shire are the counties of Lanark on the west, Dumfries on the south, Berwick and Selkirk on the east, and Mid Lothian on the north. The surface, which is in many parts hilly, becomes mountainous towards the south, and the heights that separate it from Annandale in Dumfries-shire, vary from 2500 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The general elevation of the pasture lands is about 1200 feet, and the hills with few exceptions are covered with herbage, heath being almost exclusively confined to the highest summits. The dale or valley of the Tweed, which forms a great part of the county, and from which it derives its popular name of Tweeddale, communicates with many narrow vallies, that branch from it in different directions. Thus, the scenery consists of hills, dales, and numerous streams, but the spectator looks in vain for lofty trees or indeed for trees of any kind, and the effect of the natural beauties is apt to be associated with the idea of bleakness or sterility.

[q] Mr. Owen.

The soil of the cultivated land, lying chiefly on the sides of the lower hills, and the banks of the rivers, is for the most part a light loam; clay, moss and moor are more common on the high grounds. As to the minerals, coal and limestone are wrought in the northern part of the county, or in the parishes of Linton and Newlands; iron-stone too is obtained in the last of these parishes, and slate is exported to the adjacent counties from the parish of Stobo on the Tweed. Peebles-shire, however, is not distinguished by its mineral riches, and as it is by no means a manufacturing county, it has little to offer except sheep and wool in exchange for the articles that are consumed. Soil and minerals.

The next county, although smaller than the last, is more important from the number and industry of its inhabitants. In the year 1754 Renfrewshire contained only 26,654 inhabitants, in 1831 the population amounted to 133,433. The extent of surface is not more than 241 square miles, and it is bounded on the north and west by the frith of Clyde, by Lanarkshire on the east, and Ayrshire on the west. Nearly two-thirds of the surface are hilly, but the highest hill or Mistly-law is not more than 1240 feet in height. The greater portion of this district is ill adapted for tillage, and it is generally kept in pasture. The cultivated land is almost exclusively confined to the north and north-east districts, and to the centre of the county. The rivers and streams are the Clyde, the White Cart, the Black Cart, and the Gryfe, from which last the county is often styled Strathgryfe. The Clyde, or the only large river, flows along the confines; the White Cart has been rendered navigable from Paisley to the Clyde. The Black Cart flows from the south-west, the Gryfe from the west, and both meet at Walkinshaw about two miles above their confluence with the White Cart. These streams are chiefly worthy of notice on account of the many cotton and other mills which they set in motion. Smaller streams are applied to the same purpose, and a constant supply of water is secured by means of reservoirs, several of which from their size and appearance might be mistaken for lakes. Renfrewshire. Rivers.

The minerals are of primary importance, and they constitute the main source of the commerce and manufactures.

BOOK CLVI. Minerals.

Coal is worked in part of the hilly district, and both coal and lime in the flat district near Renfrew. But it is in the central district that coal is obtained in the greatest quantities. More than twelve different works are established, and of these the most extensive is the one at Quarelton on the Black Cart. The coal at that place consists of five contiguous strata, and the thickness of the whole, measured at right angles, to their surface, is upwards of fifty feet, but as in other places the seam forms a considerable angle with the horizon, the thickness of the strata, measured vertically, is upwards of ninety feet. The coal in consequence of so great a depth is wrought in floors or storeys. Limestone abounds in different directions, and twelve or fourteen quarries are at present worked. Ironstone, which is scattered throughout the middle district, is found in strata and in the form of balls. Considerable quantities of pyrites, obtained from the coal stratum at Hurlet and Househill, are manufactured into sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Lastly, excellent freestone, lying near the surface, is wrought in the neighbourhood of Paisley, and in other parts of the county.

Towns—Paisley.

Renfrew, the nominal capital of Renfrewshire, is an ancient and small burgh too insignificant to require notice. But Paisley, from its size and importance, may be considered the third city in Scotland. It is situated on the White Cart, between two and three miles south of the Clyde, and nearly seven west from Glasgow. The old town stands on a rising ground on the western, and the new in a valley on the eastern bank of the river, they communicate with each other by three bridges. The most remarkable of its public buildings is an ancient abbey, part of which has been converted into a parish church, the rest is in ruins. A monument, however, is still preserved, it was raised in honour of Margery Bruce, the daughter of king Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter, the great steward of Scotland, from whom the Stuarts are descended.

Manufactures.

It was after the union that Paisley began to flourish as a manufacturing town. The various branches of the linen manufacture were established after the same period, and in

1760, the manufacture of silk gauze, which was then introduced, became in a few years so successful as to afford employment to nearly 5000 workmen. But the cotton manufacture or the one by which the others have been in some degree superseded, was commenced about the year 1780. In 1810, the cotton yarn which was sold, amounted in value to L.63,000, and the capital laid out in the buildings and machinery of the mills, was estimated at L.630,000. Seven thousand looms were then employed in the weaving of muslins, five hundred were wrought by steam, and they produced coarse cottons to the value of L.125,000 yearly. These, however, are not the only branches of industry, that are carried on; soap-making, tanneries, distilleries, breweries and founderies, together with numerous bleach-fields and print-fields, furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. Of the rapid rise of Paisley some notion may be inferred from the fact that the population of the town and abbey-parish amounted to less than 7000 in 1755, and to more than 50,000 in 1831.

Port-Glasgow and Greenock are situated in the same county and on the banks of the Clyde, the former about twenty, and the latter about twenty-three miles below Glasgow. The former contains between ten and eleven thousand inhabitants; it is built around a basin, excavated so as to serve as a dock for the vessels which are prevented by the weight of their cargoes from proceeding to Glasgow. It reckons about one hundred and twenty vessels, measuring nearly 20,000 tons. Greenock was only an obscure village at the period of the union; and afterwards in 1740, the gross receipt of the customs amounted to L.15,000; in 1828, they were equal to L.455,596. It now possesses three hundred and fifty vessels, measuring more than 50,000 tons. It is at Greenock and Port-Glasgow that the foreign and coasting trade of the county, and the principal foreign trade of Scotland, are carried on. They have an extensive trade with America and the West Indies, Ireland and the west of England, and by the means of the Forth and Clyde canal, with every part of Scotland. The herring and whale fisheries were once more important than at present, but the former is still flourishing, and the mer-

Port-Glasgow—Greenock.

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chants of Greenock are extensively engaged in the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fisheries.

The maritime county of Ayr is contiguous to Renfrewshire on the north, to Lanark and Dumfries-shires on the east, to Galloway on the south, and it is washed in an extent of nearly seventy miles on the west by the Irish sea and the frith of Clyde. It is important as an agricultural county, and as a manufacturing one, it is only inferior to Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire. The area is not less than 1039 square miles, and the relative population is nearly equal to one hundred and forty individuals to the square mile. It is divided into the three bailiwicks of Cunningham, Kyle and Carrick. The first or the most northern is separated from the second or central division by the river Irvine; and the Doon, which is familiar to the readers of Burns, forms the boundary between the second and Carrick or the southern district. Cunningham is level and fruitful, Kyle is varied by heights, and the greater portion of Carrick is hilly or mountainous. Most of the rivers rise in the county, and fall into the frith or the sea, which washes it on the west; the principal are the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Irvine, the Garnock and the Ayr, from which last, valuable whetstones are exported to England and different parts of Scotland. But Ayrshire possesses other advantages besides numerous rivers, an extensive coast and several commodious harbours,—it abounds in coal and lime; to the one may be traced the origin and rise of its manufactures, and to the other its general improvements and increased fertility. The old rotation of three consecutive crops of corn, followed by six years hay and pasture, has been generally abandoned, and, after the example of the eastern counties, has given place to an alternation of white and green crops. The dairy, however, is the great object of attention, the cows are not surpassed by any in Scotland, and the cheese is exported to most parts of Britain. An immense number of horses are bred in the same county, indeed it has been called the *patria* of the Lanarkshire or Clydesdale horse, which, for purposes of draught, may bear a comparison with any in the island. It must not be inferred that the agricultural improvements

are yet complete; on the contrary, most of the lands are not sufficiently manured, and imperfectly drained, defects which must be partly attributed to the small size of the farms, affording little or no opportunity for the employment of capital, or the division of labour.

Manufactures.

The products of industry are the various articles of the woollen manufacture, and in addition to the extensive works in which the different branches are carried on, private families in almost every parish are employed in making blankets and coarse cloth, which are sold in the markets and fairs of the county. Beith has long been noted for its thread manufacture, and the cotton works at Catrine are probably the most extensive of any in Scotland, at all events, it is not many years since they furnished occupation to more than nine hundred persons, who consumed 10,000 lbs. of cotton wool, and made 35,000 yards of cloth every week. Pig and bar iron are wrought on a great scale, and founderies are erected at Muirkirk, Glenbuck, and other places. The other manufactures are leather, saddlery, earthen ware, kelp and salt.

Towns.

The seaport town of Ayr, and the capital of the county, is situated on the banks of the river whose name it bears, and at no great distance from the Doon, of which the bar is impassable to ships. The public monuments are not remarkable, and some of them date from the time of Cromwell, who built a citadel in the vicinity, and converted the principal church into an armoury. The harbour begins below a bridge of four arches, built between the town and the northern suburbs. Two piers of stone and wood, prolonged to the distance of 550 yards on the right and left of the river, serve as moorings to vessels which take in cargoes of coal from wharfs similar to those at Sunderland and Tynemouth. The port reckons about sixty vessels, which measure 5000 tons, and they are mostly employed in exporting the coal that abounds in the surrounding country. The town and neighbourhood have been rendered classical by the muse of Burns, and the ruins of Kirk Alloway excite a deeper interest than that resulting merely from a romantic situation. A costly monument, erected in honour of the poet, rises near the humble dwelling in which he was

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born, the one contrasts well with the other, and both are emblematic of the conduct of his countrymen,—they suffered him to live in poverty, they raise monuments to his memory.

Kilmarnock.

The most flourishing town in the county, was at no very remote period an obscure village. Kilmarnock is situated on the Fenwick near its junction with the Irvine, about fourteen miles on the north-east of Ayr. It was formerly one of the worst built places in Scotland; it is now distinguished by modern houses and regular streets. Independently of the carpets, blankets, tartans, bonnets and woollen manufactures, of which it is the principal seat in Ayrshire, many workmen are employed in weaving cotton, muslin and silk for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. Greater extension has of late been afforded to its trade by improved communications, for which the inhabitants are indebted to the Duke of Portland. The works of that public spirited nobleman are the harbour at Troon, a promontory which stretches about a mile into the frith of Clyde, and the rail road, which extends from the same harbour to the town of Kilmarnock, a distance of more than ten miles. The harbour extends more than two hundred yards into the sea, and it is proposed to prolong it to three hundred. The depth at the present extremity is about 18 feet at low water. A graving dock was finished about five years ago, and it is now much frequented for the repairing of coasting vessels. Another, which was still more lately completed, is thirty-seven feet wide at the gate, and vessels of almost any burden may enter it. Extensive warehouses are erected, and a yard is open for the building of ships. There are upwards of 3000 acres of coal fields in the country along which the railway passes from the harbour to Kilmarnock. Coal, accordingly, has hitherto been the principal article of conveyance to Troon, and the average quantity exceeds a hundred tons daily. Iron, grain, timber, and other articles are transported to Kilmarnock.

Troon. Ardrossan. Ports.

Another instance of public spirit is exhibited in the works, which have been begun and carried on at Ardrossan by the earl of Eglinton.

The frith of Clyde is in many respects ill adapted for the purposes of navigation; the channel is narrow,—it is exposed to squalls, and rendered dangerous by shallows. Besides, it can only be navigated when the wind blows from certain directions, and that appears almost a sufficient reason for having the harbour of Glasgow in the open bay of Ardrossan, where, whatever be the direction of the wind, mariners can put to sea, which they cannot do either at Greenock or Port-Glasgow. As Ardrossan thus offered the site of a safe, commodious and accessible harbour, the works were commenced with much spirit, and a circular pier of 900 yards was completed in 1811. A wet dock was afterwards begun, which according to the plan of Mr. Telford, should contain a hundred vessels, and have a depth of water equal to sixteen feet. But the works have been given up, and they are not likely to be finished without public aid. The harbour was only part of the original plan; it was proposed, instead of the present circuitous passage by the frith of Clyde, to open a direct communication between Glasgow, Paisley and the other flourishing towns in the vicinity. The line of a canal was therefore marked from Glasgow to Ardrossan, a distance of thirty-one and a half miles, and the expense of cutting it was estimated at L.125,000. About a third part of this work, that which extends from Glasgow to Johnstone, is finished, and it cost nearly L.90,000. The other ports in the county are those of Saltcoats and Irvine, and their principal trade consists in the export of coal to Ireland.

Stirlingshire.

Returning to the Forth and Clyde canal, we enter Stirlingshire, which is situated on the isthmus between these two friths. It is contiguous to the counties of Perth and Clackmannan on the north, to Linlithgowshire on the east, to Lanarkshire on the south, and Dumbartonshire on the south-west and west. The population amounts by the last returns to 72,621 individuals, and the surface has been estimated at 625 square miles. Nearly two-thirds of the surface consist of hills, and are unfit for cultivation; they afford, however, good pasturage to sheep, for although heath appears occasionally, they are mostly covered with green herbage. The Lennox hills, the principal tract

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of this description, extend across the county from Dumbartonshire on the west to the town of Stirling on the north, and their elevation is not higher than 1,500 feet. Loftier summits are situated in other directions; Benlomond on the north-west, on the banks of Loch Lomond, is 3262, and Bencloch in the parish of Alva on the north side of the Forth is 2400 feet. The country is low on the north and on the east of the Lennox hills, and much of the land near the Forth is only a few feet higher than the surface of the water.

Soil and minerals.

Almost every variety of soil, common to Scotland, may be found in Stirlingshire, but that by which it is most distinguished, is the alluvial or carse land on the Forth. It covers an extent of about 40,000 acres within the county, and twice as many in the adjoining counties of Perth, Clackmannan and Linlithgow, in all about 200 square miles. It is without doubt the most fruitful land in the kingdom; it is unmixed with stones,—it consists of the finest particles of earth, and in point of friability it approaches to loam. It is in some places thirty feet deep, and nowhere so much above the level of the sea at high water. Lastly, the debris of plants and animals have been found at the depth of nineteen feet, while the upper surface consists entirely of fine earth.

The same county is well supplied with valuable minerals, and the abundance of coal in particular, has given rise to different manufactures. The northern boundary of the great coal belt, which extends in an oblique direction from Cantyre on the west, to Fifeshire on the east, runs in Stirlingshire along the southern base of the Lennox hills; the mineral abounds, as has been already seen, on the south, although it has not yet been discovered in any quantity on the north of this line. Limestone, ironstone, and sandstone are common in different places, and other substances, such as copper, lead and silver have occasionally been wrought. Stirlingshire was at an early period exposed to frequent contests, and to defend it against the incursions of the Caledonians, who descended like torrents from its mountains, a chain of forts was built by Agricola. At a later period it was the boundary of four kingdoms, the Cumbrian and Northumbrian on the south, the

Scots and Pictish on the north, and became in consequence the battle-field of these warlike barbarians.

Stirling. Stirling or the capital, was formerly called *Striveling*, the place of contention or fight, and from its ancient castle, it is said, may be seen twelve spots in which as many battles were fought. It is certain that the castle itself was long one of the most important fortresses in the kingdom, and as such, its possession was contested from the time of the Danish invasion in the year 1009 until it was taken by general Monk in 1651. Situated at the western extremity of the rock on which the town is built, it commands an extensive view of the beautiful country in the neighbourhood. The Scots kings used frequently to hold their court in Stirling castle; there James the Second was born, and there he murdered with his own hand his kinsman, the earl of Douglas. The palace is now converted into a house for the governor, and barracks for the soldiers, but the apartments occupied by the celebrated Buchanan, while tutor to James the Sixth, are still shown to strangers. The Forth, which waters the valley below it, pursues a very meandering course, so much so that following it to Alloa, the distance is more than twenty miles, while in a direct line it is less than seven. These windings are called by the common people the *links* of the Forth. The town itself is ancient and irregularly built; all the old streets, except the one on the summit of the hill, which is broad and spacious, are crooked and narrow. Considerable additions have been made, however, within the last thirty years, and modern houses and regular streets have been erected on the north and on the east of the town. Although not remarkable for its manufactures or any branch of industry, it is not without some inland and foreign trade, the latter chiefly to the Baltic. Vessels of seventy tons ascend to the quay, after a circuitous and tedious navigation from Alloa.

Bannockburn. The village of Bannockburn is situated about two miles on the east of Stirling, and it is still memorable on account of the battle in which the Scots, under the conduct of Bruce, defeated the English, and regained independence. The marsh into which the English soldiers incautiously

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rushed, still remains, and the stream that was stained with their blood, has since been made subservient to the purposes of industry. It is long since the inhabitants have been disturbed by the march of hostile armies, and the village is now flourishing; although still a place of very moderate population, it possesses extensive manufactories of carpets, tartans and leather.

Continuing our journey eastwards, we arrive at the town of Falkirk, which may be mentioned on account of its three annual *trysts* or fairs, the most important of any in Scotland for the sale of oxen and sheep. The neighbouring port of Grangemouth has become flourishing from its position on the Forth and Clyde canal; but the village of Carron must be considered the most remarkable place in the vicinity, for its iron works are among the most extensive of any in Britain. They were erected about the year 1760; twenty furnaces are now employed, more than two hundred tons of coal are consumed weekly, and employment is provided for upwards of 2000 persons. Various articles used in the arts and in war are manufactured at Carron; among the former are cylinders, steam engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels and pinions; among the latter are different articles of ordnance, and the carronade, a short ship gun with a chamber, which derives its name from that of the place. The transport of these ponderous articles to different parts of Britain, and to foreign countries, is facilitated by means of the Forth and a navigable canal.

Clackmannanshire.

The Forth separates Clackmannanshire from Stirlingshire; it is bounded on the south-east by Fifeshire, and in every other direction by Perthshire. Although the smallest county in Scotland, it is more important than might be inferred from the extent of its surface; thus, the area does not exceed fifty-two square miles, but the population is not much less than three hundred persons to every square mile. Nearly three-fourths of the surface are under cultivation, a greater proportion, with the exception of East Lothian, than that of any other Scots county. It is besides rich in minerals; silver, copper, lead, iron-ore, cobalt and antimony have all been discovered on the Ochill hills, be-

tween Airthrie and Dollar. They have never been worked on an extensive scale, and the miners have never penetrated below the level of the plain or the base of these mountains; but it is still believed that valuable metallic veins are contained in them, and that they may reward the enterprise of future capitalists. A mass of greenstone, in the neighhourhood of Stirling, is known by the name of the Abbey-Craigs; its external appearance is columnar, and the internal structure is crystallized. It affords, in the grinding of wheat into flower, a useful substitute for the French bur-stones, which could not be obtained in Britain during the last war. It is not many years since the stone of the Abbey Craig was first applied to that purpose, and the discovery was made by Mr. James Brownhill, a miller at Alloa. The Clackmannanshire millstones are now considered superior, in some respects, to the French; many hundreds of them are used in different parts of England and Scotland, and the ingenious individual already mentioned, was rewarded for his discoveries by the society for the encouragement of the arts. Coal has been worked during two hundred years, and the quantity obtained annually from this small county, amounts to more than 130,000 tons. The excess above what is required for the home consumption, is exported to Leith, Dunbar, and other parts of the country. Machinery for drawing water from the mines, was constructed before the invention of the steam-engine, and the Alloa colliery is drained by an overshot water wheel, which is thirty feet in diameter, and which raises the water from the depth of three hundred. And it may be remarked, that a powerful steam-engine, belonging to the Devon coal company, is capable of raising 1,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, from the depth of two hundred and eighty feet.

Millstones.

Coal.

The small town of Clackmannan, the capital of the county, is finely situated on an eminence above the banks of the Forth, and it is crowned by an ancient tower or keep, all that remains of the palace of King Robert Bruce. The port of Alloa is well situated for commerce; the quay is well built, and the dry dock can admit vessels of large burden. The custom-house comprehends within its precincts,

Towns—Clackmannan—Alloa.

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the creeks of Stirling, Kincardine, and Clackmannan. A hundred and thirty vessels are registered, carrying nearly 10,000 tons. There are cleared outwards, on an average, from 900 to 1000 vessels, carrying 50,000 tons, and employing 2500 seamen. The distillation of spirits, it may be added, is the most important branch of industry; there are not fewer than six large distilleries in this small district, and two of them paid some time ago to government, in the form of excise duty, a greater sum than the whole land-tax of Scotland.

Industry.

Kinross-shire.

If Clackmannanshire be excepted, no other county is so small as Kinross-shire, which is bounded on the north-east, east and south by the county of Fife, and on the north and west by Perthshire. The greatest length from east to west is about twelve miles, the utmost breadth from north to south is not more than ten, and the area is probably equal to eighty-three square miles. The number of persons amounts to a hundred and ten to the square mile, it is therefore much inferior to the last county in point of population.

It is the highest level land in the peninsula formed by the Forth and the Tay; it was formerly called *Ross* or the promontory, and it comprehended in addition to the present county those of Fife and Clackmannan. The productive lands cover an extent of 30,000 acres, or about three-fifths of the whole; the remaining portion consists either of a light and scanty soil, or of moorish and barren land. Coal is worked in the southern districts, and the prevailing rocks are whinstone, sandstone and limestone.

Lochleven.

Several lakes are scattered in different directions, and Lochleven or the largest may bear a comparison with any other in the lowlands of Scotland. It is situated in the middle and near the capital of the county, it covers an extent of about six square miles, it is adorned with several islands, and abounds with different kinds of fish. The largest of the islands is upwards of two acres, and it is crowned by the ruins of the castle in which the unfortunate queen Mary was confined. The lake is fed by several rivulets, but only one stream of any size issues from

Leven.

it at the eastern extremity, passes through a considerable part of Fife, and enters the sea at the town of Leven.

Kinross. Kinross rises at the west end of the lake, on the great road from Edinburgh to Perth; it is styled the capital, and the only town in the county; in reality, however, it is little better than a village. A few weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow, but no branch of industry is conducted on a great scale.

Fife. The county of Fife is contiguous to the last, to Perthshire and Clackmannanshire on the west; the river Tay forms the boundary on the north, it is bathed by the German ocean on the east, and by the frith of Forth on the south. The mean length of the county from east to west is about thirty-six, and the mean breadth from north to south about fourteen miles, so that the surface is equal to five hundred and four square miles. The relative population is upwards of two hundred and fifty-five persons to the square mile.

It is varied in every direction by hill and dale, but the surface in general is by no means lofty, and it has been calculated that about four-fifths of it are fit for cultivation; the remaining portion consists of hills and moors.

Natural divisions. It is divided into two portions by a high tract of which the western part is formed by the Lomond hills, and which stretching almost in a direct line eastwards approaches within a few miles of the shore. West Lomond or the highest of these hills is seventeen hundred and twenty-one feet above the level of the sea; Largo Law on the east is nine hundred and fifty-two, and Kelly Law is eight hundred and ten. The same county is naturally divided into three parts by the Eden and Leven; the northern extends between the former of these rivers and the Tay, the central lies between the Eden and the Leven, and the southern between the Leven and the Frith of Forth. In the southern part the soil is very fruitful, and consists of a deep rich loam which covers a tract about three miles in breadth. In the central division a cold and sterile clay, resting mostly on sandstone, stretches to the heights on the south of the Eden. But along both the banks of the same rivers is situated the *How of Fife*, or the rich valley of Stratheden.

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A continuation of the Ochills separates this valley from the Tay, but the soil is in many places fertile, and often deeper on the acclivities than at their base. It thus appears that the most fruitful lands are situated on the confines, while the bleak or barren parts, the moors and mosses, are chiefly confined to the central districts. It was formerly said by James the Sixth that Fife resembled *a gray mantle with a golden fringe*, and the simile is not inapplicable to it in the present day.

Minerals.

The southern division of Fifeshire from the Forth almost to the Eden, abounds in coal, and every kind common to Scotland is found in that part of the country. The strata incline to the east and south-east, and do not extend more than two or three miles from the shore.

Thus, coal occurs in this district and along the coast line from west to east in the parishes of Torryburn, Abbotshall, Kirkaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Scoonie, Largo and Pittenweem. The works in Dysart are very extensive, and one of the beds, eighteen feet thick, is said to have been worked more than three hundred years ago.

On the north of this tract, the coal and the strata that accompany it, incline commonly to the north or north-east, and the largest collieries are situated in the parishes of Dunfermline, Dalgetty, Auchterarder and Leslie. Lastly, from the vale of Eden northwards to the Tay, there is no appearance of coal or the concomitant minerals.

Limestone.

Limestone abounds in the same part of Fifeshire that is so rich in coal, and it may be sufficient to remark that the lime works at Charlestown on the Forth are the most extensive of any in Scotland. More than a hundred thousand tons are annually raised from them, they are partly sold as they are taken from the quarry, and 12,000 tons of coal are consumed every year in calcining the remainder. Such are the most important mineral substances; some of the others are ironstone, lead and clay well adapted for fire bricks.

Towns—Cupar.

The civil divisions of Fifeshire are the districts of St. Andrews, Cupar, Kirkaldy and Dunfermline. Cupar is entitled the capital, but it is by no means the most populous or the most industrious town in the county. It is situated at the junction of the St. Mary, a small stream,

with the Eden; it consists of three or four streets, several detached houses and many lanes. The manufacture of linen is the most important branch of industry, and more than 500,000 yards have been stamped in a year. The other articles made in the same place are soap, candles, leather, cordage, bricks and tiles. Although remarkable for its antiquity, few ancient monuments remain, and no part of the castle in which the thanes of Fife held their courts can be discovered. The hill on which it stood, is still styled the Play-field of Cupar, and the satyre of the Three Estates, one of the oldest Scots dramas, was acted on it in 1535.

St. Andrews.

At no great distance from the mouth of the Tay, and about twelve miles on the east of Cupar, is situated the ancient city of St. Andrews. It was erected into the capital of a diocess at the intercession of James the Third by Pope Sixtus the Fourth in the year 1441, and it possessed, during a long period, the distinction of being the metropolitan see of the kingdom. The cathedral, once its great ornament, is now in ruins; to build it was the labour of a century and a half, it was destroyed in a single day by the zeal of the reformers. The remains are part of the south side of the east and west ends, and the chapel of St. Regulus, of which the body and great tower are still standing. The ancient castle, like the cathedral, has now fallen into decay, but it is remembered as the scene of many a struggle and many an act of injustice. It may be sufficient to add that Cardinal Beaton beheld from one of its windows the execution of the reformer Wishart, whom he had unjustly condemned to death, and before the same window the body of the cardinal himself was exposed immediately after his assassination.

The principal church, which is sufficiently large to hold between two and three thousand people, contains the monument of Archbishop Sharpe, who was murdered near the town by the covenanters, an event which is still recorded by rude sculptures on the walls.

University.

The university of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, consisted originally of three colleges, St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary; but the second has been dissolv-

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ed, and the first is set apart for the students of divinity. The number of students seldom exceeds three hundred, and the university has been long known abroad on account of the facility with which it confers degrees.

The same town carried on formerly a considerable trade, and it possessed in the time of Charles the First from thirty to forty vessels. It is now nowise remarkable for commerce or industry.

Kirkaldy.

Kirkaldy, like St. Andrews, is the chief town of a district; it is situated on the frith of Forth about thirteen miles on the north-east of Edinburgh. It consisted formerly of several lanes, communicating with a very long, narrow and irregular street, but of late years improvements have been made, new streets and modern houses have been erected. The town, once a place of much more consequence than at present, was a port of some importance so early as the fourteenth century, when it was made over as a burgh of regality to the abbot of Dunfermline by David the Second. It was afterwards raised to the rank of a royal burgh, and important privileges and immunities were conferred on it. Almost a hundred vessels belonged to Kirkaldy during the reign of Charles the First, and evidence is not wanting to shew that it was then more populous than at present. The period of the civil war was the commencement of its decline, and the inhabitants suffered so much in consequence of their exertions in behalf of the Parliament, that it was deemed necessary in 1682 to present a petition for relief to the convention of royal burghs. Its commerce, however, has revived since the middle of the last century, and it now possesses about eighty vessels, the burden of which amounts to 7000 tons. Its spinning-mills, linen manufactories and tanneries, a foundery and a large distillery afford employment to the poorer inhabitants. It may be added that the town was the birth-place of Adam Smith, the author of the Wealth of Nations, and the first person who raised political economy to the rank of a science.

Dunfermline

Dunfermline, the only other place that requires to be mentioned, and the most important manufacturing town in the county, is situated about fourteen miles on the west of

Kirkaldy, and more than four on the north of the frith of Forth. The principal manufacture, and the one in which nearly 1800 looms are employed, consists of diaper and damask table linen; the cotton manufacture, which is now increasing, was introduced at a later period, in consequence of the demand for such articles by the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.

Antiquities.

The same place is memorable on account of its remains of royal and ecclesiastical magnificence; the sites of two palaces have been discovered by antiquaries, and the ancient monastery is now in ruins. The last building founded by Malcolm the Third, was much injured by Edward the First, who quartered his troops in it during winter; it was finally desecrated at the Reformation. The part occupied by the chancel and transept was lately transformed into a Gothic church, which accords ill with the Saxon character still visible in the ruins. While the workmen were occupied in building the church, the tomb and the remains of King Robert Bruce were discovered.

Small towns on the Forth.

Oppidulis præcingitur are the terms used by Buchanan in reference to the numerous small towns on the northern shore of the frith of Forth. These places are now fallen into decay, but they derived their former importance from the advantages of commerce, to which the inhabitants had devoted themselves at a time when it was almost unknown in most parts of Scotland.

Forfarshire or Angusshire.

The county of Forfar or Angus is separated from Fife by the frith of Tay; its boundaries are Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire on the north, the German ocean on the east, the frith of Tay on the south, and Perthshire on the west. The superficial extent, according to the lowest computation, is upwards of 840 miles, and the population by the last census amounts to 139,606 individuals.

Surface. Natural divisions.

It may here be remarked that what is popularly termed the east coast of Scotland comprehends that part of the country between the friths of Tay and Moray; it forms a sort of large plain, which descends from the Grampians to the sea, and includes the counties of Forfar, Kincardine and Aberdeen. The northern division, or more than a third part of Forfarshire, is covered by the Grampians;

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but the heights are not bold or precipitous, their summits are generally rounded, and Catlaw or the loftiest in the county, is not more than 2264 feet above the level of the sea. The same hills are covered with a thin stratum of moorish soil bearing heath and coarse herbage. They are intersected by small vallies, watered by rivulets that are enlarged in their course towards the south-east by streams or torrents from the heights. The Sidlaw hills, a parallel and a lower range, situated on the south of the Grampians, attain in some places an elevation of fourteen hundred feet.

Strathmore.

Strathmore or the Great Valley, as its name signifies in Gælic, is situated between these two divisions, reaching in length a distance of thirty-three miles, with a breadth varying from four to six. This part of it is commonly called the How of Angus, but the whole of Strathmore stretches from Stonehaven to Perth, and is prolonged by the vale or strath of the Earn, a distance of about 112 miles. If lime for manure, and coal for fuel were more abundant in this tract, it might become equally important as an agricultural and manufacturing district. The How of Angus, or the most fruitful division of the county, is diversified by corn fields, plantations and villages, and no part of it is much higher than 200 feet above the level of the sea. It has been at different times proposed to carry a canal through the district, to prolong it to Dumbarton, and thus to unite the three great rivers of Scotland, the Forth, the Tay and the Clyde. This enterprise, too vast for the means of the proprietors, is not likely to be realized without the assistance of government.

The fourth and the last division extends from the Sidlaw hills to the German ocean on the east, and the frith of Tay on the south. The principal towns are situated in this part of Forfarshire, which occupies nearly a fourth part of the county, and is on the whole fruitful and well cultivated.

Minerals.

Granite, micaceous schistus and porphyry are the most common minerals in the Grampian district. The Sidlaw hills are chiefly composed of sandstone of different colours, and in some places, susceptible of a high polish. Shell marl, which is much used, abounds in different parts, particular-

ly in the lochs near the base of the Grampians, on the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and in the neighbourhood of Forfar. The most important lime-works are in the maritime division, at Hedderwick near Montrose, and in the parish of Craig on the sea-shore.

Streams. None of the streams can be dignified with the name of rivers. The north Esk issues from Lochlee, flows eastwards, and bends towards the south-east, where it forms the boundary between the county and Kincardineshire, and falls into the sea about three miles on the north-east of Montrose. The South Esk rises from the Grampians in the north-western part of the county, waters Brechin, and discharges itself into the basin of Montrose, about five miles from the mouth of the North Esk.

Towns. Dundee. The five royal burghs of Forfar, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose and Brechin are situated in the county of Forfar. Dundee, or the most important of any, occupies the site of the ancient *Alectum*, and according to tradition, it was called *Donum-Dei* in 1189, by the earl of Huntingdon, in gratitude for his miraculous escape from shipwreck on his return from the third crusade. The town is situated on the northern bank of the Tay, about twelve miles from its mouth. It contained a population of 30,575 souls in 1820, and the number amounts at present to nearly 40,000. Public buildings, warehouses, whole streets, consisting of new houses, are the proofs of its modern prosperity. It possessed upwards of 170 vessels in 1820, measuring nearly 18,000 tons; they are employed in the foreign and coasting trade, and in the Greenland fisheries. The docks are left dry at low water, and the port is not free from inconvenience. The mouth of the frith is comparatively narrow, and the tide at its entrance rushes with considerable force, and carries along with it a great quantity of sand. But as the channel becomes broader, the velocity of the current is diminished, and sand, which was held in suspension, is deposited, and forms large banks or shallows in the neighbourhood of the town. When the tide ebbs, the waters take necessarily a contrary direction, and carry along with them much mud from the upper part of the river. A ballast machine, worked by a steam-engine, is used for clearing the harbour, which

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otherwise might be obstructed with alternate deposits of sand and mud at every flux and reflux of the tide.[r] Two light-houses, built at the expense of the town, have been erected on the sands of Borry, the one consists of stone, and the other of wood, the one is about sixty, and the other about forty feet in height. The light in the latter is shifted so as to correspond with the changes that often occur in the sands, and the mariners, who enter the frith, make it a rule to keep both lights in a line.

Manufactures.

The principal manufactures are osnaburghs or coarse linen, thread, gloves, canvas and cordage. As the demand for sail-cloth has been less since the peace, many manufacturers have adopted the expedient of spinning finer thread, which is made into cloth for domestic purposes.

Arbroath.

Arbroath or Aberbrothwick is, after Dundee, the most commercial town in Angus. It is situated about eighteen miles on the north-east of Dundee, and the inhabitants are engaged in the same sort of industry; they are employed in making sail-cloth and coarse linen; indeed there are upwards of one hundred factories in Forfarshire for spinning and weaving the thread for that purpose.

Harbour.

The harbour is built in the form of a rectangle, and it is defended from the sea by a wall of hewn stone on the north, and a pier on the south. In this part of the town are the house inhabited by the keepers of the celebrated light-house on the Bell Rock, and the signal tower by which the keepers on shore correspond with those on duty. The Inch-Cape or Bell Rock is situated about twelve miles on the south-west of Arbroath, and about thirty on the north-east of St. Abbs-Head in Berwickshire. It may be seen from the charts of the coast that it lies in the direct track of the shipping on the frith of Tay, and of the greater proportion on the frith of Forth, embracing not only the extensive local trade of many populous counties, but forming the principal inlet on the eastern coast of Britain, in which the shipping on the German ocean and the North sea take refuge from easterly storms. During the quadratures when the sea does not fall so low at the reflux, the

Bell-Rock lighthouse.

[r] Force Commerciale, vol. ii.

rocks can hardly be distinguished, but in spring tides when the ebbs are greatest, the part visible at low water is 142 yards in length, 70 in breadth, and about 4 feet in height. A chain of rocks still lower and almost contiguous to the last extends to the distance of nearly two miles. According to a tradition, which does not appear very probable, a large bell was erected in the fourteenth century by the monks of Arbroath, on the principal rock in this vast reef. Mariners were thus warned of their danger, and the name of the Bell-Rock serves still to commemorate the benevolent labour of the monks. The light-house that has lately been erected on the Bell-Rock, is an extraordinary monument of its kind, more so in some respects than the celebrated pharos of Alexandria, the tower of Cordouan at the entrance of the Garonne, or the far-famed Eddystone light-house; for independently of its distance from the land, the obstacle arising from the depth of water at which the operations were commenced, was greater than in any other work of the same sort. It was begun in 1807, and finished in 1811. The light from it, when the sky is serene, may be distinctly seen at the distance of eight leagues. As the only mode of warning mariners of their danger in dark and cloudy weather, when neither the building nor the lamps can be distinguished, two large bells, each weighing 1324 pounds, are tolled day and night by means of the machinery that sets the reflectors in motion.

Montrose. Montrose, about twelve miles from Arbroath, is the first port on the north of it. It is situated on a flat and sandy peninsula, formed by the German ocean, the South Esk and a large expanse of water, called the Bason. A handsome wooden bridge has lately been erected across the river to the island of Inchbray-brook, which together with the stone bridge from the island to the shore, opens a communication on the south. The quay commences beyond the wooden bridge on the side fronting the sea, and vessels of three or four hundred tons can reach it at high water. The harbour of Montrose reckons 150 vessels, measuring nearly 13,000 tons; they are chiefly employed in the coasting and Baltic trade, and in the whale fishery. Their number, it may be added, is rapidly increasing, and Mon-

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trose is rising in importance. The population amounts to 10,000 inhabitants, and the products of industry are the same as those of Dundee.

Brechin. Forfar.

Brechin and Forfar, the only other towns in the county, are of minor importance; the first claims the rank of capital, but the sheriff courts are held in the second. Brechin is situated about eight miles on the west of Montrose, on the side of a hill, the base of which is washed by the South Esk. It is remarkable for its antiquity, it was formerly walled, and some relics of its fortifications may be still discovered. It was twice destroyed by fire, once by the Danes in 1012, and a second time by the marquis of Montrose in 1645. It was erected into an episcopal see by David the First in 1150, and the present parish church occupies the west end of the ancient cathedral.

Kincardineshire.

Kincardineshire or, as it is frequently called, the Mearns, is contiguous to the German ocean on the east, to the river Dee and Aberdeenshire on the north, and to the county of Forfar on the west and south. It is of a triangular form, and contains 380 square miles, exclusively of three square miles of lakes. According to the last returns, the population amounted to 31,431 individuals; so that the average number to every square mile is upwards of 82, a greater proportion than might have been anticipated from the scarcity of minerals, and the nature of the soil.

More than half the surface is made up of hills and heaths of little value; little more than a fourth part of it is cultivated. A third of the area is covered with the Grampians, which, crossing the whole breadth of the county from east to west, are sterile, rugged, and very thinly inhabited. Hills of five or six hundred feet may be observed within three miles of the coast in this mountainous tract; and at the western extremity of the county, about twenty miles from the sea, Mount Battock, the loftiest in Kincardineshire, rises to the height of 3500 feet.

Minerals.

Lime is by no means abundant, and there is no coal in the county. Native iron has been found in detached pieces in the parish of Fettercairn, where no indications of iron have been discovered. Granite, basalt, puddingstone, and sandstone are the prevailing rocks. The Grampians are

mostly composed of the first, which is scattered over the surface, and much of the soil in that part of the county is formed from the decomposition of granite. A very fruitful soil, consisting of decomposed basalt or *rotten rock*, as it is popularly called, extends along the coast on the south of Stonehaven. Puddingstone abounds in the same quarter, and it is formed into millstones. Sandstone prevails in the tract along the coast, and also in the How of the Mearns, which is covered with loam of various qualities, none of which are unfruitful.

Rivers—Lakes.

Although the county is watered by numerous streams, the only rivers of any consequence are the North Esk and the Dee; the first, it has been remarked, forms the boundary between the county and Angus-shire, and the second, which flows about eight miles through the northern part of Kincardine-shire, separates it from Aberdeenshire. The loch of Drum, and the loch of Leys are situated on Dee side or the northern district; the latter is remarkable on account of an artificial island, founded on piles of oak, and crowned with the ruins of an edifice concerning which tradition is silent.

Stonehaven.

The towns and villages are small, and their manufactures are inconsiderable. Stonehaven, Stonehive or Rock-harbour is situated on the coast about fourteen miles from Aberdeen. It contains about two thousand inhabitants, who are partly employed in rope-making, and in the manufacture of canvass and osnaburghs. The harbour is well sheltered, and formed by a natural gap between the rocks; but it has not sufficient depth of water. The commerce of the county, besides its trade in sheep and cattle, consists in the import of timber, coal and lime, and the export of grain and fish. The ports by which the trade is carried on are Stonehaven, Johnshaven, and Gourdon. Lastly, the village of Laurencekirk, in the centre of the county, is noted for its wooden snuff-boxes.

Aberdeen-shire.

The German Ocean washes Aberdeenshire on the north and east; it is contiguous to the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth on the south, and to those of Inverness, Moray and Banff on the west. The greatest length is about eighty-five, the greatest breadth nearly forty, and the boundary line is upwards of 280 miles, of these sixty extend

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along the coast. The area of the county is not less than 1960 square miles, or nearly a sixteenth part of Scotland. The total population, by the last returns, amounts to 177,651 individuals.

Divisions.

It is made up of five divisions. Marr comprehends the district between the Dee and the Don, and a considerable tract on the south of the Dee. It is the loftiest part of Aberdeenshire; few of the bounding lines are lower than 3000, and some of them are higher than 4000 feet above the level of the sea. Formartin or the second division, includes in a distance of ten miles all the lands between the Don and the Ythan, and extends beyond the last river to the banks of the Deveron. The land on the coast is low and fruitful; but beyond it, and at no great distance from the sea, hills and mosses are spread over the country. Buchan, after Marr, the largest division in Aberdeenshire, extends along the eastern coast, and a considerable portion of it has been improved and rendered productive by labour. Several fruitful vallies are scattered over Garioch or the district surrounded by Marr, Formartin and Strathbogie. Strathbogie or the last division, about 150 square miles in extent, derives its name from that of the river which waters it, and consists mostly of hills, mosses and moors. Although the eastern coast is flat, Aberdeenshire, it has been seen, is a high country, and in the south-western or largest division, some of the heights are little inferior to any in Scotland.

Agriculture—Cattle.

Of the numerous straths or vallies in different parts of the county, several are comparatively large and fruitful; but although Aberdeenshire has participated in the improvements of modern husbandry, and although the best rotations are now followed, the wealth of the farmer consists in his cattle, not in his corn. The number of oxen is supposed to be about 120,000, and the sales in England and the south of Scotland, amounting to more than 12,000, are estimated to bring L.150,000 annually.

Fisheries.

The fishings on the coasts and rivers, together with the Greenland whale fishery, which has been lately much extended, form an important branch of trade, of which the revenue is not less than L.80,000 or L.100,000.

The minerals are not the most valuable, no coal has been discovered, and limestone is not obtained in sufficient quantities. The mountains of Braemar are famed for their precious stones or *cairngorums*, which are sought by the country-people in the summer season, and sold to the London jewellers. Manganese is found near Aberdeen, and black-lead in the neighbourhood of Huntly. Granite, however, is the most valuable as well as the most abundant mineral; and in preparing the land for tillage, granite stones, amounting in value to L.40 or L.50, are sometimes collected from an acre, and shipped to London, where they are used in paving the streets. The total quantity exported from the county yields a yearly revenue of more than L.40,000, and seventy vessels of 7000 tons, and manned by 4000 sailors, are employed in transporting it to England. Minerals.

The Dee and the Don, the principal rivers, receive the waters of a great many tributary streams, and empty themselves into the sea at no great distance from each other. Old Aberdeen is situated on the Don; the modern town, or New Aberdeen, on the Dee; they are little more than a mile distant from each other, and their united population is upwards of 50,000 souls. The churches, some of which were almost destroyed by the reformers, and King's college, which was formerly under the direction of the celebrated Boetius, are situated in Old Aberdeen. The town was erected into a bishopric or city in the year 1153 by the translation of the episcopal see of Morthlac in Banffshire, and the college was endowed more than three hundred years afterwards by Bishop Elphinstone. The library, which contains about 15,000 volumes, is entitled to a copy of every work entered in stationers' hall. Mareschal college, which is situated in the new town, was founded in 1593 by George, earl mareschal of Scotland. The buildings, which occupy a considerable area, are very irregular, in consequence of having been erected at different periods. The observatory, which was lately built, commands an extensive view of the horizon; and the cabinet of natural philosophy belonging to the college, is considered one of the finest in Scotland. It must be observed, however, that the number of young men attending the two colleges, is much Town of Aberdeen.

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less than might have been expected from the eminence or zeal of the professors, the system of tuition and the advantages afforded to the students.

New Aberdeen.

New Aberdeen is in a far more flourishing condition than the old town. It is spacious and well built, and the stranger observes everywhere the signs of extension and improvement. The principal streets are adorned with fountains; and the bridges, edifices and houses are mostly built of granite. The cause of so much prosperity must be attributed to the commerce and industry of the inhabitants. The entrance into the Don, below Old Aberdeen, is almost closed by a bank, which affords only a passage for small boats. This obstruction has occasioned the gradual migration of the citizens from the old to the new town on the banks of the Dee; and even there the harbour was long rendered difficult of access by the sand and alluvial deposits of the river, an inconvenience which is now removed. A mole on the left bank of the river, extending in the direction of N. N. E., and originally built by Mr. Smeaton, has been lengthened nearly 300 yards; its breadth, at the summit, is six yards, and its total length 492. A light-house on the mole, shows the entrance into the harbour; and a break-water has been constructed on the opposite bank of the river. But notwithstanding these works, vessels, when the winds are contrary, are often liable to run ashore, so much is the neighbouring coast exposed to the waves of the North Sea, and to the current of the Dee, which runs to the south. An extensive quay has been erected above the mole, and it is partly lined with large buildings for the preparation of train oil; beyond the same quay are situated the downs, which command the beech between the two Aberdeens.

Trade and industry.

Aberdeen holds a high rank among the industrious towns in Scotland; its principal manufactures consist of cotton, linen and woollen goods; one of the largest flax manufactories in the country has been established on the Don; and the manufacture of cotton affords employment to more than a thousand inhabitants. Three hundred and fifty vessels, of 400,000 tons, belong to the port, and they are employed in the different fish-

eries, in the foreign and coasting trade. Lastly, a navigable canal, eighteen miles in length, passes from Aberdeen to Inverury, and the products of the country in the neighbourhood are thus conveyed to the town.

Newburgh, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.

No towns of any importance are situated in the interior of the county. If we continue our journey northwards from Aberdeen, along the coast, we pass the village of Newburgh, at the mouth of the Ythan, a river formerly celebrated on account of its pearl fisheries. Peterhead, the most easterly point of Scotland, is situated on the north-north-east of the last place. The town contains nearly 7000 inhabitants, and it is built on the edge of an extensive bay, which affords good anchorage to ships of all sizes. Besides the old harbour on the south, a new one has been erected on the north, so that, whatever be the direction of the wind, vessels can now enter Peterhead. The governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Edinburgh, are the trustees of the harbour, and they have expended L.15,000 on these works. The commissioners of public roads in the Highlands, have applied a like sum for the same purpose, from the funds placed at their disposal by parliament. Cape Kinnaird is situated on the north-west of Peterhead, and the harbour of Fraserburgh has been built at its base. The townsmen subscribed L.5620 for the repairs of the harbour, and an equal sum was granted by the road commissioners. The jetty has in consequence been prolonged to the distance of 146 yards from low water mark; and so much advantage has resulted from this improvement, that additional subscriptions have been levied among the inhabitants, to complete the harbour, which is now one of the safest and the best on the eastern coast.

Highlands.

Almost all the country through which we have travelled, and which extends from the Solway Frith to the Grampians, has been denominated the Lowlands of Scotland. The remaining portion, or the Highlands, is widely different. The inhabitants wear a different dress, they speak a different language, they are of a different origin. The government of petty chiefs, the evils of the feudal system, a

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system long established and abolished at a comparatively recent period, have had their influence on the character of the people; and the Highlander is not perhaps less distinguished by cunning and servility, than he confessedly is by courage. The latter is the virtue of a military vassal, and the former arose necessarily in a small community, of which the different members held small portions of land at the will of a barbarous chief, who exercised almost despotic authority over their property and their lives. Commerce, and every sort of industry, except that of raising a scanty subsistence from the ground, or from rearing cattle, were almost unknown in the period of which we speak, and if bleakness and sterility are not less characteristic of the Highlands than "the mountain and the flood," it is not wonderful that the inferior condition of the people is evinced in their miserable cottages, or rather hovels, in their wretched clothing, still more wretched food, and in the absence of comforts, in which the lower classes throughout other parts of Scotland participate. All the causes by which civilization has been retarded, no longer exist, but the effects of those causes are still apparent, and there is reason to believe that the best means have not hitherto been employed for so desirable an end as the moral and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants. The subject may be afterwards more fully examined, but it may be remarked that a hundred years have not yet elapsed since the tyranny of petty chiefs was at its height, or since the great bulwarks of English liberty afforded no protection in the Highlands against "the speedy course of feudal justice." Many traces of the state of society under such a system are still conspicuous, and a long period may pass away ere they are wholly effaced. It was the object of every proprietor to divide his lands into as many small farms as possible, a custom by which the number of his retainers was increased, and which was rendered necessary by the manner of life, the habits and inclinations of the people. The farms were thus possessed by joint tenants, of which the number was regulated by the quantity of food that could be raised from the land. The larger farms occupied a portion of a valley to which many miles

State of society before 1745.

of mountain pasture were annexed, they formed so many hamlets or petty townships, which the inhabitants called *baile*, and which are known in the low country dialect by the name of *towns*. The rate at which the lands were let was very moderate, and the wealth of a chief was not estimated by the rental, but by the number of his tenants; they were his soldiers in war, he associated with them, or lived in indolence, during peace.

Tacksmen.

There were besides other tenants, who were denominated tacksmen, and they formed an intermediate class between the chief and the ordinary tenantry. They were little different from the ordinary landowners, they were the officers who, under the chief, commanded the soldiers in war, and they traced their origin to some ancient or celebrated warrior, who had made over a portion of his land as a provision to the younger branch of his family. Part of their farm was sufficient to supply their wants, and the rest was divided among a number of subtenants or cotters, who were bound to perform a certain quantity of labour, as rent for their land. Cotters were likewise settled as labourers on the farms of the small tenants, and they had generally a share in the stock of cattle, which formed a joint property. A few individuals exercised the most common trades, there were some blacksmiths, weavers, tailors and shoemakers, and a portion of land was assigned to them by one or other of the tenants. Thus, every man in the Highlands had a certain quantity of ground, there was no such person as an independent labourer or artisan, for whatever his calling might be, that of a husbandman was united, and his subsistence with that of his family was derived from the soil. The produce of the land was consumed on the spot, there was no separation of employment, much less any thing like a division of labour. While the vast and complicated system of commerce and production was pervading other parts of the island, it was cut off from the Highlands by the same mountains that served as barriers against law and justice.

Cotters.

Many advantages, however, resulted from the unsuccessful rebellion in 1745; and the measures which were afterwards adopted, while they were necessary for the subjuga-

Consequences of the rebellion in 1745.

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tion, were not less so for the civilization, of the Highlands. The country was disarmed, a force sufficient to command it was stationed at the principal passes, it was intersected for the first time by roads, it became subject to the same laws as the rest of Scotland, and all the benefits of regular government were gradually obtained. But it seldom happens that a sudden change takes place from imperfect civil institutions of long standing to others of a better description without producing much inconvenience and many temporary evils. The business of plunder was at an end, and the glory of the chieftains was gone. Regardless of the tenantry that had been their pride in feudal times, they followed the example of the proprietors in the south, and let their lands to the highest bidder. Persons of capital were thus induced to settle in the Highlands, and many small farms were united into one. Of the numerous Highlanders, thus thrown out of employment, some removed to the Lowlands, and engaged in different branches of industry, others migrated to America, and many entered the British army, of which they have been the flower since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The country, too, has been improved; many roads have been made, canals have been cut, and inland navigation has been extended by means of these canals and numerous lakes. The fisheries have become an object of national importance, and although it might have been at first necessary to excite the indolent Highlander by the lure of a government bounty, it may be doubted if its continuance be accordant with sound policy. The rearing of sheep, the department of rural economy best adapted for the soil and climate of the Highlands, is every year becoming more general; extensive woollen manufactures may in time be established, other branches of industry may be introduced, and the country, instead of containing a scanty and indolent population, may be peopled by active and industrious men. Much good has already been effected by the Highland Society, the improvement of the Highlands and Islands being one of the objects of that institution. Another object is to contribute to the preservation of the language, poetry and music of the Highlands. It may be remarked that the limits within which the Gaelic

is used, are gradually contracting; in other words, it is unknown in places where it was spoken fifty years ago. Such indeed is the natural consequence of the measures adopted after the rebellion, and of every successive attempt to improve the country, or to enable the inhabitants to participate in the industry and civilization of the Lowlands. It is not necessary to inquire whether the two objects of the Society are incompatible with each other; it is certain that the first, or the improvement of the Highlands, is retarded by the second, or the preservation of the Gaelic language. The introduction and diffusion of useful knowledge are thus in some degree prevented, or at all events rendered more difficult, and prejudices which ought to be eradicated are thus perpetuated. The improvement so much desired cannot be complete, so long as these prejudices exist, and so long as the language and habits of the Highlanders are different from those of the other inhabitants of Scotland.

Houses.

The superior condition of the lower orders forms a characteristic difference between the past and present state of the Lowlands; the houses of the peasantry are better built, the inmates pay greater attention to cleanliness, and from the facility with which the various products of industry are multiplied, the people are in possession of many articles of household furniture and dress, which, among the peasantry at least, might have been sought in vain fifty years ago. But a corresponding improvement has not yet taken place among the lower orders in the Highlands; their costume is still the same, and their houses are only remarkable for their rudeness. They are built of round stones, cemented with clay or mud, and the roof is formed by a covering of turf or heath. The interior consists generally of a single chamber, but in those of the best description it is divided by a wicker partition. The smaller division is reserved for the poultry, pigs or cattle, if there are any, and the other serves as the kitchen, dining-room and bedroom of the whole family. The fire is placed in the middle of the chamber, and a hook suspended from a chain, supports a single pot, all that is used for dressing the victuals. An aperture is made in the roof for the passage of smoke, the opening is not placed in a direct line above

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the fire, lest it might be extinguished by the rain, and the greater part of the smoke is thus diffused through the apartment, or escapes only by the door. The beds of the family are so many blankets laid over ferns or heath, and their food, as simple as their habits, consists of oat-meal, milk, and vegetables. The grain that is raised in the country, suffices for their subsistence, and for the distillation of whisky, their favourite liquor.

It will be afterwards seen that the industry of the inhabitants is now directed to objects that are likely to reward them, to the rearing of cattle and sheep, to the mines, forests and fisheries, which form the wealth of the Highlands. The country may now be examined. Buteshire, a county on the west coast of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, consists entirely of islands, and comprehends those of Bute, Arran, the two Cumbraes, Inchmarnoch, and a few islets. The first of these islands, one of the most important of the Hebrides, and the one that gives its name to the county, is separated by a narrow channel from the district of Cowell in Argyleshire. It is about fifteen miles in length, and nowhere so much as five in breadth, but in some places it is so much indented by the sea, that the heads of opposite bays are not more than a mile from each other. The superficial extent is nearly equal to 30,000 acres.

Buteshire.

Climate—Minerals.

It is as remarkable for the mildness as for the moisture of its climate; in the former respect it has been compared to the southern counties of England, and it has been ascertained that the annual fall of rain is at least equal to twice the average quantity on the eastern coast. The surface is varied by low hills, of which the highest is not more than 720 feet above the level of the sea. Slate and lime are found in different places, and extensive beds of sea-shells are scattered on the western side of the island. Agriculture has of late years been extended, all the crops in the lowlands of Scotland are raised, and nearly three-fourths of the surface are fit for cultivation. Fifty thousand barrels of herrings were often exported from the island in the course of a year. The manufacture of cotton is one of the branches of industry, which has been introduced within a comparatively recent period, and the extensive spinning mills in

Agriculture—Fisheries—Industry.

the neighbourhood of Rothesay afford employment to many of the inhabitants.

Rothesay. Rothesay or the only town is situated on the north-western side of the island, opposite a spacious bay, in which there is a safe anchorage. The pier is commodious, and the number of vessels belonging to the port measure upwards of 5000 tons. Packets sail regularly from the town to Greenock, and there is a daily mail boat to Largs in Ayrshire. The ruins of the ancient castle of Rothesay are the principal ornament of the place; it was long a residence of the Stuarts, and the bed-rooms and banqueting room of Robert the Second and Third, the last monarchs by whom it was inhabited, are still shown to strangers.

Arran. Arran, about twelve miles on the south of Bute, is more than twenty miles in length, and from seven to eleven miles in breadth. The surface is equal to 165 square miles, but it is rugged and mountainous, and not more than a seventh part is fit for cultivation. The loftiest summits, the deepest and most romantic vallies, are situated in the northern part of the island. Goatfell towers above the rest, and according to the trigonometrical survey, it is 2865 feet above the level of the sea. Limestone, marl and slate are by no means uncommon, and indications of coal have been at different times discovered. The herring fishery is the most productive branch of industry, and convenient harbours are situated in the two towns, or rather villages of Lamlash and Loch-Ranza, the one on the eastern, and the other on the northern side of the island. It is divided into the two parishes of Kilbride and Kilmory, and in both of them the Gaelic was formerly the only language of the inhabitants, but it is now little known, and there are at present twelve English schools in Arran.

Cumbraes. The Cumbraes are two small islands on the coast of Ayrshire, the largest is about four square miles in extent, and nearly a half of it is cultivated. A light-house is erected on the small one, which is inhabited by five or six families.

Inchmarnoch. Pladda. The islet of Inchmarnoch, on the south-west of Bute, derives its name from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch. The area is less than a square mile, and the greater part

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of it is fruitful. A light-house has been built on the islet of Pladda on the south of Arran, for the guidance of vessels into the frith of Clyde.

Dumbarton.

If we ascend the same frith, and turn to the right, we may arrive at the town of Dumbarton, which is situated near the confluence of the Clyde and the Leven, and almost insulated by the last river at high water. More than two thousand tons of shipping belong to the harbour, and the rise of water is equal to eleven feet at spring tides.

Manufacture.

The principal manufacture or that of crown glass, affords employment to many of the inhabitants, and of the extent to which it is carried, some notion may be formed from the government duties, of which the annual amount has not been less, on an average of several years, than L.100,000. The fairs that are held in the town attract many persons from different parts of the country, and the one that takes place in the month of June, is considered the principal mart for Highland cattle in the west of Scotland.

Castle.

The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty rock that rises abruptly from a plain at the confluence of the two rivers, which wash both sides of its base, and surround it during high tides. Although the fort was considered impregnable in the days of the venerable Bede, it was reduced by famine in 706; and at a later period, while held by the adherents of Queen Mary, it was taken by escalade. It has since stood several sieges, and before the rebellion of 1745, it was not inaccurately designated the key of the west Highlands.

When the merchants of Glasgow found it necessary, in consequence of the increase of their trade, and the distance of their town from the sea, to have a port and a depot for their exports and imports towards the mouth of the Clyde, they made choice of Dumbarton.

Imprudence of the inhabitants.

The proposition was communicated to and rejected by the municipal authorities and burgesses. Numerous shipping, it was urged, always raised the price of provisions, sea-ports were necessarily dirty, the townsmen hated the bustle of trade, and other absurdities had their weight in influencing their opinion. The proposal was rejected, and it is perhaps impossible to mention

another instance in which Scotsmen acted so contrary to their interest.[s]

Dumbartonshire.

The county of which Dumbarton is the capital, is divided into two parts that are some miles distant from each other; the larger or the western is bounded by Perthshire on the north, by Argyleshire on the west, from which it is separated by Loch Long, an arm of the sea, by Lanarkshire and the Clyde on the south, and by Stirlingshire on the east. The eastern portion is enclosed by the last county and by Lanarkshire. The area is equal to 230 square miles, and the relative population is not less than 144 persons to every square mile.

Soil, Minerals.

The soil on the low grounds, consists of schistose clay, and in some places, particularly on the banks of the Clyde, of a rich black loam. But about two-thirds of the county are occupied by lofty hills, some of which are 3000 feet in height, and all of them form part of the ridge which traverses the island from Forfarshire to the frith of Clyde. Coal, iron-ore, and limestone are the most valuable minerals. But the first is only worked on the south-east border, where little more than 11,000 tons are annually raised. As to the second, it is computed that 3000 tons of ironstone are sent every year to the Carron-foundery from the parishes of Kirkintulloch and Cumbernauld. Although limestone abounds, it is only worked in two or three places on account of the scarcity of fuel.

Rivers and Lakes.

The Leven or the outlet of Loch Lomond is the principal river, it flows five or six miles through a fruitful plain, and joins the Clyde at Dumbarton-castle. The extent of coast formed by Lochlong and Gareloch affords the advantage of water carriage to a large part of the county, and in the remaining portion the conveyance of goods is equally facilitated by the Forth and Clyde canal. Loch Lomond is about twenty-five miles in length, and more than six at its greatest breadth. A small part of it is situated in Stirlingshire, the rest in Dumbartonshire. It is not inferior to any of the British lakes in the beauty and variety of its scenery, which depend on its numerous and well wooded islands, and the

[s] Force Commerciale, tom. vi. p. 300.

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striking contrast of its verdant and shaded banks with the rugged mountains that rise above them. The northern part is comparatively narrow, the southern or broadest is bounded by a fruitful plain, and between the two extremities extend the heights, which are crowned by Benlomond.

Manufactures.

As a manufacturing county, Dumbartonshire is not without importance, and the printing and bleaching of cottons form a great branch of industry. There are besides three extensive cotton mills, several paper mills and an iron-work for edge tools and other articles. The glass works of Dumbarton have been already mentioned, there are several tanneries in the same place, a manufactory of alkali at Burnfoot, and another of pyrolignous acid at Milburn. Many printfields are situated on the banks of the Leven, and the small stream of Dunlocher turns in its short course sixteen water-wheels.

Argyleshire.

The maritime county of Argyle, made up partly of the mainland, and partly of islands, which shall be afterwards described, is bounded by Perthshire and Dumbartonshire on the east, by Inverness-shire on the north, the Irish sea and the frith of Clyde on the west, and the Atlantic Ocean on the south. The greatest length of the continental portion from the Mull of Kintyre on the south to Ardnamurchan point on the north is about 115 miles, and its breadth is more than sixty-eight. The surface has been computed at 3800 square miles, of which 1065 are insular, and the remainder, or more than a thirteenth of the whole of Scotland, is situated on the mainland. The coast in the last portion consists of many long promontories, and deep bays or inlets, and the length of line thus formed is upwards of 600 miles.

Aspect of the country.

Several fresh water lakes are situated in the interior, and their superficial extent, it has been supposed, is equal to sixty square miles. Like the rest of the Highlands, Argyleshire presents the dreary prospect of hills, rocks and barren mountains. The lofty Ben-Cruachan is 3390 feet above the level of the sea, and some of the heights are not much inferior in the neighbourhood of Benlomond. The inlets cut deep into the land, and the district of Cowal is peninsulated by *Lochlong* on one side, and Lochfine on the other. Some barley is

raised for the supply of the distilleries, the other crops are oats, potatoes and turnips, but the arable land bears a very small proportion to the uncultivated; indeed there are not more than 125,000 acres of the former out of 1,408,000. The rearing of cattle was long the principal branch of rural economy, and the breed of oxen is still considered superior in many respects to most in Britain. But about the middle of the last century the coarse woolled heath sheep were introduced, and it was soon discovered that they were much better adapted than oxen for the lofty and barren districts, yielding both a much greater quantity of food for man, and the raw material of an important manufacture. There are not probably fewer than 350,000 of these valuable animals throughout the continental part of Argyleshire; and although they have increased so rapidly since the time of their introduction, it must not be inferred that the number of oxen is diminished, on the contrary, there is reason to suppose it greater at present than at any former period, a circumstance that must be attributed to the improved state of the arable and pasture lands.

The products of the fisheries are not less important than those of agriculture, they afford perhaps a greater quantity of food, they furnish employment to a greater number of hands. The form of the county is admirably adapted for this branch of industry, it is penetrated almost in every direction by arms of the sea, it is traversed by extensive lakes, and some idea of its importance may be derived from the fact that the herrings caught during two seasons in Lochfine, were computed to be worth more than L.80,000.[t]

Roads and canals.

If the spirit of improvement, which was introduced several years ago, be continued, Argyleshire is likely to become important as a manufacturing and commercial county. The old roads have been extended, and new ones have been made almost in every direction. The Crinan canal, which has been cut across the peninsula of Kintyre, at an expense of L.140,000, shortened the voyage from the ports in the West Highlands and the Hebrides by a distance of nearly two hundred miles. Lastly, the county has been made

t Smith's Survey of Argyleshire.

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communicate with the German Ocean by means of the Caledonian canal, of which Loch Linnhe forms the entrance into the Atlantic. And from the completion of this vast work, Argyleshire has derived the advantages of increased navigation and frequent intercourse.

Hebrides.

A portion of Argyleshire, it has already been observed, is insular, and the islands form part of the Hebrides.

Position, number, population, and surface.

The western isles or Hebrides lie between 55° 30′ and 58° 28′ north latitude, and 4° 52′ and 7° 40′ west longitude from Greenwich. They are about 200 in number, but not more than eighty-seven are inhabited. Their superficial contents are probably greater than 2800 square miles, and their total population is nearly equal to eighty thousand inhabitants. The Norwegians and the Danes contended for the possession of them in ancient times, but in the present day the inhabitants appear to differ little from the Highlanders; they speak the same language, wear the same dress, and observe the same customs. Bute, Arran and two or three small islands, it has been already seen, make up a distinct county. The other Hebrides form part of the counties of Argyle, Inverness and Ross-shire. The superficies of those belonging to the first county is equal to 992 square miles; 1150 are attached to the second or Inverness-shire, and 560 to Ross-shire.

Inhabitants. Civil distribution.

Physical features.

They are sometimes divided into the Outer and Inner Hebrides; and as the latter lie nearer the shore, they are much better known. The former, separated from them by a channel varying in breadth from fifteen to forty miles, exhibit a great variety of forms, some of them are conical, others are flat, some are several miles in diameter, others are only a few yards. The eastern sides of the islands are low or marshy, and they afford excellent anchorages; the western sides, on the other hand, are rugged or percipitous, and almost destitute of safe harbours. The same islands are remarkable for the number of their dark and sombre lakes. Peat is the most prevalent soil on the low grounds, but on the heights it appears only in patches. The vegetation on the peat land consists chiefly of heath, mosses and lichens; and these plants are most abundant on the eastern sides of the islands, the western are more fruit-

ful, and the vegetation is comparatively rich and verdant. In winter, the islands are exposed to violent storms; the Atlantic, after a continued gale of westerly wind, rolls its impetuous billows, and dashes them against the headlands on the western coasts, presenting sometimes the terrific spectacle of breakers, extending in ranges for miles.[u] The most important islands and the principal ports shall be afterwards enumerated, although few of the latter are remarkable for their buildings or public works.

Inverary, the capital of the county, is the only town of any consequence in Argyleshire. It is situated at the mouth of the Aray, on a small bay about eight miles from the head of the Loch Tyne. The houses are well built, and they form a handsome street in front of the lake. Repeated attempts have been at different times made to introduce manufactures, but none of them appear to have succeeded. The principal support of the place is derived from the herring fisheries, which have flourished during a long period; and there is reason to believe that French merchants were formerly in the habit of repairing to Inverary for the purpose of bartering their wine for herrings. It is long, however, since the inhabitants have been engaged in any commerce with foreigners; their trade consists in the export of wool, timber, bark and fish to Glasgow and Liverpool, and in the import of different articles that are consumed in the town and neighbourhood. The counties of Bute, Dunbarton and Argyle make up what is commonly called the West Highlands.

Perthshire.

Perthshire is contiguous to the last county and Dunbarton on the west, to Clackmannan and Stirling on the south, to Fife, Forfar and Kinross on the east, to Inverness and Aberdeen on the north. The superficial extent is not less than 2638 square miles, but of these more than fifty are occupied by lakes. The greatest length from east to west is about 77 miles, and the utmost breadth from north to south is equal to 68. The extent of Perthshire indicates its importance, in that respect it is only inferior to Inverness-shire, but the relation between the surface and the po-

[u] Bell's Geography, vol. iii.

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pulation, amounting to little more than fifty-four persons to the square mile, is considerably below the mean term throughout Scotland. It is partly lowland and partly highland; the last portion, however, occupies a much larger space than the first, and more than two-thirds of the whole are unfit for cultivation. The arable land is mostly confined to the southern and eastern extremities, and to the plain of Strathmore, bounded in Perthshire by the Grampians on the north-west, and on the east by the Ochills and Sidlaw hills.

Mountains, Lakes.

The highest mountain or Benlawers on the side of Loch Tay, is upwards of 4000 feet above the level of the sea; the next in point of elevation are Benmore on the south-west, and Schehallion on the north-east; and it is supposed that there are at least seven in the county, which are more than 3000 feet in height. But the different mountains through almost the whole breadth of the county, are intersected by straths or vallies, some of them comparatively large, and all of them watered by streams, or varied by lakes, of which the banks are adorned with natural woods. The lakes have been described by many tourists, it is therefore only necessary to mention the situation and extent of the most remarkable. Loch Tay almost in the centre of the Highland district, is about twelve miles in length, one in breadth, and in some places a hundred fathoms in depth. Loch Ericht on the north-west, although not so broad, is longer than the former, and extends into Inverness-shire. Loch Earn is situated on the south of Loch Tay, and Loch Rannoch on the south-east of Loch Ericht. Lastly, Lochs Vennachar, Achray and Katrine on the south-west, are famed for their romantic scenery.

Rivers.

The principal rivers, or the Tay and the Forth, have been already mentioned. The Earn rises from the lake of the same name, flows in an easterly direction, and bending towards the south, waters Strathearn, a fruitful district, and joins the Tay after a course of twenty-five miles. At no great distance from their confluence, it passes by the village of Pitcaithley, a celebrated place on account of its mineral waters.

Soil.

If all the soils common to Scotland have not been ob-

served, the number may be readily supposed to be considerable in so extensive a county, and it is certain that some of the best and worst sorts are contained in it. The alluvial soils or carse lands are the most productive; and the Carse of Gowrie on the west and north-west of the frith of Tay, a tract of about 18,000 acres, is one of the most fertile in Scotland. The lands at the base of the Ochills are only inferior to the last district in point of productiveness, and some of the straths in the Highlands are by no means unfruitful. A great part of the county was in former times covered with forests, which were successively destroyed as agriculture extended, or population increased. The defect, however, has been supplied within the last fifty or sixty years; the larch, which has been transported from the Tyrol, flourishes on the heaths and barren districts; and plantations of different forest trees, which are profitable to the proprietors, and ornamental to their estates, may be seen in most parts of the county.

Wood.

Perthshire, it is said, was the boundary between two divisions of Scotland, which were distinguished in former times by their woods or forests; firs abounded in the one, and deciduous trees were common in the other. It may be said too to divide the granite and the freestone districts in the same country, the latter being comparatively rare on the north, and the former on the south of Perthshire.

There is, however, a scarcity of valuable minerals; coal has only been found in the neighbourhood of Culross, a detached portion on the south-east of the rest, and on the shores of the Forth. Although limestone is not uncommon, it is rendered of comparatively little value from the want of fuel to calcine it. Slates abound in the Highland district, and indications of copper, lead and iron have been observed in different places; a copper mine was at one time wrought in the parish of Logie; and two lead mines, the one near Tyndrum, and the other in Glenlyon, although formerly considered productive, have been both abandoned.

Minerals.

Perth or the capital is a place of great antiquity; it was formerly the seat of parliaments, and the frequent residence of Scottish kings, who were crowned in the vicinity. To

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enumerate the many memorable events in the history of Scotland, of which the same place was the scene, might occupy several pages. It may be doubted, however, if it ever was more flourishing than at present, at all events, different branches of industry are now cultivated, which were formerly unknown. It is the commercial capital of the south Highlands, and their improvement has been accompanied with a corresponding extension of its trade. And until industry is diffused over that part of Scotland, until the work of improvement is complete, Perth is likely to rise in importance. A steam-boat descends daily from it to Dundee, and another arrives from the same place. Seven different roads diverge to the defiles or straths in the Highlands; and the excellence of these roads, and the difficulties that have been overcome in making them, are equally worthy of admiration. The Tay runs south, and takes a bend towards the east about a mile below the town, which is situated on an extensive plain, partly surrounded by hills on the south and west of the river. The part on which the town stands, is divided into two meadows, the north and south Inches, each about a mile and a half in circumference, and each forming an agreeable walk. The town is regularly built, and consists of several streets extending from east to west, which are intersected by others at right angles from north to south. It contained formerly many churches and religious houses, most of which were destroyed by the blind zeal of the reformers. It is not without importance as a place of instruction; the grammar school has long enjoyed a high and merited reputation, and there is an academy in which drawing, mathematics and the different branches of natural philosophy are taught.

Manufactures. Commerce.

The principal manufactures of the county are carried on in the same place; they consist of linen, cotton, leather, paper and other articles. The vessels belonging to the port, measure about 3000 tons, and the exports are corn, salmon and different manufactures. The imports are the raw materials of the manufactures, and various articles of consumption. Although other towns and villages are situated in the county, none of them are of sufficient importance to require notice.

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Inverness-shire.

Inverness-shire is contiguous to Perthshire on the south, and it is the largest county of any in Scotland. The outline, however, is very irregular; a narrow tract extends between Nairnshire and the Moray frith, and another portion detached from the rest is enclosed by the counties of Banff and Moray; Argyleshire penetrates into it from the south-west, it is indented on the west by several lochs or arms of the sea, and it has already been remarked, that several of the Hebrides are politically attached to it.

Population.

It is obvious from these remarks that the surface cannot be easily calculated, it has not, however, been computed at less than 3036 square miles, and of these 132 are occupied by lakes. If the calculation be correct, the extent of land is equal to 2904 square miles, and, in each of them, the average number of inhabitants is little more than twenty-eight individuals.

Face of the country. Glenmore.

The appearance of the country is varied by lofty mountains, deep and narrow vallies, numerous rivers and lakes. Glenmore or the Great Glen, which is bounded on either side by precipitous heights, is for the most part about a mile in breadth; it extends from north-east to south-west, and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. The Ness discharges itself into the Murray frith at the northern extremity of Glenmore, and the southern is formed by an inlet of the sea, that communicates with the Atlantic. The intermediate country is watered by several lakes that shall be afterwards mentioned.

Lakes.

Eight subordinate vallies join the great glen of Caledonia, which, it has been already seen, extends from sea to sea. The mountains, too, stretch across the island, confining and running parallel to the vallies, and forming lofty boundaries on both sides of them. The deep glens between these masses are the natural recipients of the waters that fall from the high grounds, and which for want of an outlet are formed into lakes; and as the vallies are long and narrow, so are the lakes; their average breadth is less than a mile, their average length is probably more than nine. Loch-Ness, or the largest, is twenty-two miles long and from one to two broad.

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Rivers. Spey.

The length of the rivers is modified by the direction of their course, and as many as flow westwards into the Atlantic are in general shorter than those that fall into the German ocean. The Spey, or the largest of any, rises from a loch on the east of Glenmore, flows a distance of about ninety-six miles in a north-east direction, and receives the waters of 1300 square miles. The Ness issues from the lake of the same name, waters the town of Inverness, and discharges itself into the Murray frith. The Lochy flows westwards, and enters Loch-Eil after a course of ten miles. The Beauly has its source in the north-west, and carries the waters of several feeders into the frith that bears its name.

Mountains

Mention has been made in a former chapter of the chain that traverses the county; it has been seen that Ben-Nevis in the district of Lochaber, rises to a greater height than any in Britain, and that some of the others in the neighbourhood are not much lower.

Divisions.

The western side of the county, between Glenmore and the Atlantic, from Argyleshire on the south, to Ross-shire on the north, is the most desolate tract in Inverness-shire. The extensive district of Badenoch, which lies on the east side of the valley, terminates in Lochaber on the south, and in the Aird, the most fruitful part of the county, on the north.

Sterility

The nature of the country may be inferred from the fact that two-thirds of it are covered with heath, that the arable land does not exceed a fortieth part, and that the woodlands, green pastures, and cultivated fields, do not make up more than eight acres out of a hundred. The productive land lies chiefly on the sea-coast, and along the banks of the lakes or rivers where the soil is alluvial and fruitful.

Minerals.

The most common minerals are granite, limestone, slate, and marble. A great part of Ben-Nevis is composed of beautiful porphyry; lead has been discovered in the same mountain, and plumbago in Glengarry. The want of coal is severely felt by the inhabitants, and limestone, the most useful of their minerals, is thus rendered of little value.

The public works by which the same county is distinguished, have been completed within a comparatively recent period. The memorable rebellions in 1715 and 1745 contributed to the security of the inhabitants of the south, and to the subjugation of the highlands. To accomplish so desirable an end, the three military stations of Fort George, Fort Augustus and Fort William were erected in the valley of Glenmore. The first was raised to guard the entrance of the Moray frith on the east, the second to repel attacks from the centre, and the third to prevent any rising in the west.

Military roads.

The military roads which were made for a similar purpose by the soldiers under General Wade, attract, even in the present day, the attention of strangers, both on account of the patient labour requisite for the completion of such works, and also on account of the skill with which they are executed. It may be sufficient to add that mountains and marshes, formerly impassable, are now intersected by roads, which were made at a time when the country was barbarous, and which have mainly contributed to its civilization.

In later times, other roads have been extended in many directions; and an easy communication is now afforded to most parts of the county. The public spirit of the proprietors has been encouraged by government, for of the sums expended on the roads, only one half is defrayed by the county, the other is granted by parliament.

Caledonian canal.

It has already been remarked that a series of lakes extends in a direct line from north-east to south-west along the great valley of Caledonia. These lakes are Lochs Ness, Oich, Lochie, Eil and Linnhe. It is highly probable from the geological appearance of the country, that in a period now unknown, the lakes were continuous or the whole valley was submerged. If this supposition be correct, the waters must have broken the barriers, which confined them on the east and west, and made a passage for themselves to the German and Atlantic Oceans. The natural effect of such a change must have been to uncover the higher parts of Glenmore, or to form the necks of land that separate the salt and fresh water lakes. This opinion

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is further strengthened by the excavations which have been made in the valley, and which, with few exceptions, consist of sand, gravel and water-worn stones. The work of art, or the communication between the two seas, was thus rendered comparatively easy, and the advantages of a canal in such a situation, were pointed out by the celebrated Watt at so early a period as 1773. A considerable time, however, elapsed before its commencement, and one of the motives, which induced government to undertake the work, was to afford relief to the Highlanders. The system of sheep farming, a very great improvement, was perhaps too rapidly extended, and it cannot be denied that it had for a time the effect of throwing many out of employment. The formation of roads and canals, and the multiplication of fishing stations were considered by government the best means of alleviating the distress resulting from a too sudden change. The Caledonian Canal was therefore begun in 1804, and completed in 1822, at an expense of more than L.800,000. It is not too much to say that the benevolent purposes, which it was intended to promote, were in a great degree realized during the long period that elapsed from its commencement to its completion. The summit level of the navigation, in a distance of about sixty miles from sea to sea, is only ninety-four feet above the Ocean, and that circumstance renders Glenmore one of the most remarkable vallies in the kingdom. The length of the excavations of the canal is twenty-one miles and a half, and that of the intermediate lakes thirty-seven and a quarter, which gives a total length of fifty-eight miles and three quarters. It is 20 feet deep, 50 wide at the bottom, and 110 at the top. It is thus rendered navigable for frigates of 32 guns, and merchant ships of a like size. The differences of the level are compensated by 25 locks, of which the depth is 20 feet, the length 170, and the breadth 40. The canal rises 94 feet from the east sea to Loch Oich by 13 locks, and it descends 90 from the same loch to the opposite sea by 12 locks. Eight of these twelve, to which mariners have given the appropriate name of Neptune's Stairs, are situated near the western extremity of the canal, towards the bay that terminates in the Atlantic. The greatness of the dimen-

Dimensions.

Locks.

sions renders the canal accessible to the largest class of merchant vessels in the trade of the North Sea; and although a short period has elapsed since its completion, many advantages have resulted from it. Others may be reasonably expected; commerce is likely to be further extended, and industry more widely diffused. The forts, which have been already mentioned, and which were raised to keep the Highlanders in awe, are now wholly useless for that purpose, and the time may come when the strong built barracks and spacious magazines shall be converted into store-houses and manufactories, affording employment to an increasing population, and spreading wealth over the surrounding country.

Inverness.

No part of the county has been more benefited by the canal than the capital, which, after the rebellion of 1745, was little better than a mass of ruinous houses. It is situated on both sides of the Ness, at its entrance into the Murray Frith. Part of the town and the old fort were built by a military colony sent by Cromwell to keep the Highlanders in subjection. It now possesses an academy, a library and a collection of philosophical instruments. It is besides the seat of different manufactures, and the centre of a mercantile intercourse, which extends to every part of the county.

No other towns of any consequence are situated in Inverness-shire; but it has been remarked that several of the Hebrides are politically attached to it. Of these, the largest or the Isle of Skye contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants. It is very long and much indented by deep bays, and many smaller isles are situated in the vicinity. Roads made by government pass from one extremity to the other, and they are connected with others that lead to the small parts of Trotternish, Snizort, Dunvegan and Sconsor.

Banff.

The northern ramifications of the Grampians bound the valley of the Deveron, which flows into the North Sea, and waters the small town of Banff, the capital of a county, and one of the best built towns in the north of Scotland. The river is crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, but the harbour is rendered inconvenient by the shifting of sand

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County.

banks. The boundaries of Banffshire are the counties of Inverness and Moray on the west, the Murray frith on the north, and Aberdeenshire on the east and south. The surface is not less than 627 square miles. The soil along the coast, consists chiefly of sand and loam, and is in many places well cultivated. But although there are several fertile vallies, and valuable pastures, sheltered with natural wood on the banks of rivers, Banffshire is in general a hilly, and, on the south, a mountainous district.

Rivers.

Numerous streams are tributary to the Spey and the Deveron, the former of which forms its western, and the latter its eastern boundary, and both of them yield a considerable revenue from their salmon fishings.

Minerals.

Marble, limestone and marl abound, but from the want of coal, the most of the lime is imported from Sunderland. The other minerals are freestone, granite, slate, brick-clay, and the rock crystals that are found on the elevated range that forms the southern and western limits of the county.

Cupmoss.

A vegetable substance, the cupbear or cupmoss, grows only on rocky and high situations, and its use as a purple dye, is said to have been discovered in 1755, by a native of the county. The quantity that is annually exported from Banffshire to Glasgow, amounts in value to more than L.700.

No manufactures are established on a great scale. The wealth of the farmer consists in his cattle; the climate and the soil are on the whole unfavourable to the raising of corn, and not more than a fifth part of the county is considered fit for tillage. The relation, however, between the surface and the population, is greater than in most parts of the Highlands; it is nearly as seventy-five to the square mile.

Moray or Elgin.

The county of Moray or Elginshire is washed by the frith of the same name on the north, and bounded by the last county or Banffshire on the east, Inverness-shire on the north, and Nairnshire on the south. The area is not more than 480 square miles, but in former times it was much larger, and the province of Moray, as it was then called, comprehended a considerable portion of the adjoining counties. Not more than a third part of the land is productive, and the relative

Natural divisions.

number of inhabitants, is upwards of seventy-one to the square mile. The county is naturally divided into two parts, the northern and the southern, and these are widely different from each other. The first comprehends the low grounds which stretch from the coast to the distance in some places of twelve, and in others of only five miles. The second division includes the heights or mountains in the interior. In the former, the climate may bear a comparison with that of most parts in Scotland, and the prevailing soil is a sandy loam, which yields plentiful harvests; in the latter, the winters are long and severe, the quantity of rain is greater than on the coast, and it sometimes happens that the ground is covered with snow, before the crops are collected.

Minerals.

Limestone, sandstone, marl and slate, abound in different parishes, and about a century ago iron ore was wrought in the county.

Rivers.

The numerous mountain streams serve to enlarge the principal rivers, the Spey, the Lossie, and the Findhorn. Of these, the first or largest forms the eastern boundary of Morayshire, which it enters at Aviemore, a place more than thirty miles from its source. It then flows in a deep bed with a considerable declivity, and reaches the sea at Speymouth. It affords the means of transporting the products of the woods on its banks, but it is ill adapted for the purposes of navigation, indeed it is only navigable near its mouth, and that merely for small vessels.

Many of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural, few in manufacturing industry; in the former of these occupations, particularly in the branch that relates to the rearing of cattle, considerable advances have been made. The native cattle have been crossed and improved by the Argyleshire race, and the Shetland sheep, once the only sort in the county, is now superseded by a better breed.

Elgin.

Elgin or the county town is situated on the banks of the Lossie, about three miles from its mouth. It was formerly a place of more importance than at present, having been once the seat of a diocess, possessing the largest revenue of any in Scotland. Little of the ancient cathedral now remains, but the ruins are still imposing. The modern

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town consists principally of a single street more than a mile in length, and near the middle of it are the court-house, the parish church, the town-house, and the county gaol. The harbour in the neighbourhood, admits vessels of eighty tons at spring tides, and a considerable quantity of grain is exported to Grangemouth and Leith.

Forres. Lastly, the burgh of Forres near the bay of Findhorn, and about twelve miles west of Elgin, contains nearly 4000 inhabitants.

Nairnshire. The small county of Nairn was formerly contained in the ancient province of Moray. It is contiguous to the modern shire on the east and south, to Inverness-shire on the west, and the Moray frith on the north. The extent of surface is equal to 198 square miles, and the total population according to the last returns, to 9354 individuals. The northern or maritime part of Nairnshire, like the northern part of Morayshire, is fruitful; the prevailing soils consist of loam and clay, and both of them are considered equally productive. But the portion of arable land in the south, or at the distance of a few miles from the shore, is very inconsiderable, and mostly confined to a sandy loam or gravel. Sandstone and marl are the only minerals of any importance, and the latter is not only abundant, but of an excellent quality.

Town of Nairn. The Findhorn and the Nairn, the only streams of any consequence, pass into the county from Inverness-shire; and it has been seen that the former also waters Morayshire, where it discharges itself into the sea, but the town of Nairn, the capital of the county, is situated at the confluence of the latter with the Moray Frith. It is a place of great antiquity, and it was formerly defended by a castle, of which the ruins cannot easily be discovered. It is now, however, without commerce or industry, and the population amounts to little more than two thousand individuals.

Ross and Cromarty. The small shire of Cromarty consists for the most part of different districts that are surrounded by Ross-shire. The boundaries of both counties are the sea on the east and west, Sutherland on the north, and Inverness on the south. The friths of Dornoch, Cromarty and Moray cut into the

land on the eastern side, and the western is more deeply indented by numerous smaller inlets or lochs, which run into the interior, and of which the most remarkable are lochs Gareloch and Carron. The superficial extent of the two counties, exclusively of the islands that depend on Ross-shire, is not supposed to be less than 2474 square miles. But the population is so thinly scattered, that even according to the last returns, the ratio between the inhabitants and the surface is little more than 30 to the square mile.

Aspect of the country.

If a narrow tract on the eastern coast be excepted, where the soil and climate are not unfavourable to vegetation, the general aspect of the country is rugged, mountainous and barren. A few patches of natural wood, and some plantations near the seats of the principal proprietors, relieve the prospect of this bleak and desolate region, subject to frequent rains in summer, and to much snow in winter. The western districts exhibit many broken summits, rocky mountains and snowy glaciers in their deep and shaded recesses. But the numerous lakes in the same quarter are well adapted for fishing stations, and they are regularly visited by shoals of herrings. The principal rivers are the Canon and the Orrin, the Beauly which separates the county from Inverness-shire, and the Oickel from Sutherland.

Rivers.

Agriculture.

Many of the farmers hold only a few acres of land with grazing ground, which is commonly contiguous, but in some instances, at a distance from their farm. They raise oats, barley for the distillation of spirits, and potatoes. It is customary for them to keep a great many cattle and horses, but for want of food, all of them are stunted in their growth, and from the same cause together with the severity of the climate, many of them perish in winter. It cannot, however, be denied that the state of the country has been improved of late years. Thus, the repeal of the tax on salt has led to a more successful prosecution of the fisheries, and within the same recent period, many small farms have been united and let to persons of capital from different parts of Scotland: and although much opposition has been experienced, it may now be said that the system of sheep-

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farming, the one best adapted for the Highlands, is established in Ross-shire.

Minerals. The minerals are freestone and limestone, and the latter approaches in many places to the qualities of marble. Ironstone is abundant, and according to a Highland tradition, it was smelted many hundred years ago on the banks of loch Eu. Repeated but hitherto unsuccessful attempts have been made for the discovery of coal.

Towns. The towns are Dingwall, Fortrose and Tain, all of them royal burghs, and all of them inconsiderable in point of population or industry. The first is situated on a plain at the west end of the Cromarty frith, and small vessels can ascend to the town. Although the streets are paved, and many of the houses are well built, it is an ancient place, and there is reason to believe that it was formerly larger than at present. No branch of industry worthy of notice is carried on by the inhabitants, and their number does not amount to 2200. Fortrose on the northern side of the Moray frith is still less populous, but it is the station from which ferry boats ply to Fort-George on the opposite coast. The two forts were built after the rebellion of 1745 by George the Second, and their cross fire defends the entrance of the bay. Tain on the southern coast of the Dornoch frith is considered the capital of Ross-shire, it possesses nearly 3000 inhabitants, and the only branches of industry in which they are engaged, are the spinning of flax, and the dressing of leather.

Ullapool. The village of Ullapool on the banks of Loch Broom is the most important place on the western side of the county, and it was built at an expense of more than L.20,000 by the British Society for the improvement of the fisheries.

Cromarty. The port of Cromarty, a place of greater consequence than any in Ross-shire, is situated on the bay that bears the name of the small county and the town. The bay or frith, as it is commonly called, receives the waters of several lakes and mountain streams; it is deep, spacious, and sheltered on all sides. Cromarty is thus rendered one of the safest and most capacious harbours of any in the kingdom; and it is likely from its situation to become a depot of trade in the northern part of Scotland, and a place of

resort to the royal navy in the northern and eastern seas. The principal manufacture or hempen bagging has been estimated at L.27,000, and there are besides extensive breweries and different branches of the woollen manufacture.

Lewis. Stornoway.

The island of Lewis, the largest of the Hebrides that is attached to Ross-shire, may be mentioned on account of Stornoway, the principal port, which contains nearly 5000 inhabitants, most of whom find employment in the white and herring fisheries. The harbour is well frequented, and the seat of a custom-house; a packet sails regularly from it every week with the mail and passengers to the mainland.

Sutherland-shire.

The county of Sutherland is washed by the sea on the west, the north and the south-east; Caithness and Ross-shire are the boundaries on the north-east and south. It extends from 35 to 50 miles from north to south, and from 45 to 50 from east to west. The area, although not accurately determined, is not less than 1840 square miles, and the population relatively to the surface is not so great as fourteen persons to the square mile.

Coasts.

The coast, like that of the other Highland counties, is formed by a number of inlets, bold promontories, rocks and islets. The principal arms of the sea are Lochs Assynt, Laxford and Inchard on the west; Durnes bay, Loch Eriboll, the Kyle of Tongue, and the bays of Torrisdale and Strathy on the north; and Loch Fleet in the Dornoch frith on the south-east. The most remarkable promontories are Ru-Stoir on the south side of Loch Assynt, Cape Wrath on the north-west extremity of the county, Far Out Head on the north, and Strathy Head on the north-east.

Interior.

The interior consists of mountains, mosses or heaths, lakes and streams; and although it exhibits considerable variety of surface, the different parts resemble each other in sterility, ruggedness and the appearance of desolation. But the western side is perhaps more remarkable in this respect than any other portion of the county; no valley of any extent can be observed, and seldom a tree or shrub to vary the gloomy scene. It appears from the agricultural

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report, that the cultivated land, green pastures, and woods, do not exceed 60,000 acres, or a thirtieth part of the whole, and that the cultivated land alone is little more than one acre in a hundred.

Rivers and lakes.

The principal streams are the Fleet, the Brora and Helmsdale, which rise from the central part of the county, and fall into the Dornoch frith on the south-east. The extent of surface occupied by lakes is about 47 square miles, or 30,000 acres.

Caves and minerals.

The sea has formed several large cavities in the limestone rock on the northern coast; one of them at Snow on the east of Durness, is about 32 yards in width and 20 in height; and another at Fraisgill is 50 feet high and 20 broad, but it contracts gradually to its termination, a distance of more than half a mile. It has already been remarked, that with one or two exceptions the Highlands are destitute of coal; but that useful and valuable substance is included among the minerals of Sutherland, and it is worked not without profit near the banks of the Brora, where a railway has been constructed from the mines to the harbour at the mouth of the river. The other minerals are limestone, marble and sandstone. The first abounds on the coast, and is common in some parts of the interior. Two sorts of marble have been observed in the district of Assynt; the first, white, pure as alabaster, and of an excellent quality, has been wrought during several years at Lead-more and Lead-begg, the second sort, which is black with yellow veins, is found in Edderachylis.

Fisheries.

Many boats are employed in the fisheries on the west and north coast for cod, ling, haddock and herring; and many of the small tenants who were removed from their habitations in consequence of the introduction of sheep farming, have become fishermen on the eastern coast.

Towns.

Dornoch, a royal burgh, situated on the south-eastern extremity of the Dornoch frith, is the only town in the county, and it does not contain 700 inhabitants. Golspie, Helmsdale, and Brora are the principal villages.

Caithness.

Caithness is the most northern county on the main land of Great Britain. If the island of Stroma in the Pentland frith, which is politically attached to it, be included, the

surface is not less than 620 square miles, and the population relatively to the surface is at present more than fifty-five persons to the square mile. A fourth part of the surface is mountainous, more than a half consists of moss or heath, and not more than the eighth part is cultivated. It may be added that it formed part of Sutherland until the year 1807, when it was made a separate county under the jurisdiction of a sheriff. The boundaries are the Pentland frith on the north, the Moray frith and the German Ocean on the east, and the Ord of Cathness on the south. The last promontory or its southern limit separates it from Sutherland, to which Caithness is contiguous on the south-west and west. On account of the northern situation of the county, the phenomenon of constant twilight may be observed about the summer solstice; but the climate is by no means insalubrious. Westerly winds prevail nearly three quarters of the year, and the annual quantity of rain is very considerable. According to the celebrated Pennant, the whole county was formerly a morass, but it is certain that even in the present day many trunks of trees are dug from the mosses.

The surface, it has been already seen, is uneven, and the highest summits or the Paps of Caithness are more than 1900 feet above the level of the sea. The coasts are broken by numerous bays and promontories, and penetrated in several places by extensive caverns, which are frequented by seals.

Rivers and Lakes.

It is supposed that about 10,000 acres are covered by lakes or water, but none of the lakes occupy so great a surface as two miles in length by one in breadth. The principal river or the Thurso, which rises from the confines of Sutherland, has a course of about thirty miles, and is navigable a short distance for small vessels. The others or the waters of Wick, Forss and Wester are not navigable.

Fisheries—Agriculture.

Although copper and lead have been discovered, the minerals on the whole are of little value. The same may be said of the manufactures, for although repeated attempts have been made to introduce them, none appear to have succeeded. Fishing and agriculture are the chief oc-

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cupations of the inhabitants. The annual revenue derived from the herring, cod, lobster and salmon fisheries amounts to L.45,000; and of that sum, more than L.40,000 are obtained from the herring fishery alone. Many boats are likewise employed in the creeks and bays in fishing for haddock, ling and other fish that are consumed in the county; and several smacks sail every year from Gravesend to the cod fisheries on the northern coast.

Different agricultural improvements have been introduced within a comparatively recent period, and perhaps the most important is the successful introduction of the Cheviot sheep by Sir John Sinclair. But other improvements may yet be effected; the implements of husbandry are still extremely rude; the harrows consist entirely of wood, and there is only a thin plate of iron on the plough to prevent it from wearing by the friction of the soil. There are no granaries or barns, and the thrashing mill is almost unknown. The crops are barley and oats alternately on the old tillage lands, and four or five successive crops of grey oats on the outfield or inferior land. Wheat has been tried in a few places, but it appears to be ill adapted to the climate.

Roads.

An act of parliament was passed about thirty years ago for commuting the statute labour, under which L.550 have been annually expended on the repair of roads; and within a still later period, the proprietors have availed themselves of the aid granted to the northern counties, by which one half of the estimated expense of the great lines of road is defrayed by government. Thus, a communication has been formed from the Ord of Caithness to Wick, and from Wick to Thurso.

Wick and Thurso.

Wick and Thurso are the only towns; the former is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the German Ocean. It contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour, which was formerly very inconvenient, has been much improved; piers, quays and dry docks have been constructed at an expense of L.12,000, and in consequence of these works, Wick has become an important fishing station. Thurso, a place of nearly 2000 inhabitants, is situated on the north-west coast of Caithness, at the head of a

spacious bay, the estuary of the Thurso. The town consists of two parts; the houses and streets on the east of the river are old and irregularly built, but several modern buildings have been erected on the western bank. The same place is a port of the custom house, and it reckons about thirty-six decked vessels, of which more than twelve belong to the town.

Orkney and Shetland.

Two groups, the Orkney and Shetland or Zetland islands form the most northern county of Great Britain. The former are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Frith, a strait which varies in breadth from six to twelve miles.

Fair Isle and Foula are situated between Orkney and Shetland; the former is about twenty-four miles to the south, and the latter, which is supposed to be the Thule of Tacitus, about twenty miles to the west of the Shetland group. Both of them are included in the same group, from which they may be distinctly seen in clear weather, and from which Fair Isle is more than thirty miles distant.

Extent.

The Orkneys, it has been computed, contain 384,000 acres, a calculation which is probably above the truth, and it is also said that 300,000 acres are waste lands or covered with water. The Shetland islands are perhaps twice as large, but in the whole of them not more than 22,000 acres are cultivated.

As no correct survey has been taken of these islands, as their forms are very irregular, and as they are indented almost in every direction by arms of the sea, it is impossible to estimate their superficies with any thing like accuracy.

Orkneys.

The Orcades or Orkneys, exclusively of insulated rocks, which bear little or no herbage, make up a group of sixty-seven islands, but of these not more than thirty are inhabited; the others, or holms as they are called, afford only scanty pastures for cattle.

Principal islands.

South Ronaldshay, the most southern of the inhabited islands, is about twenty-four square miles in extent, and contains nearly 1700 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of kelp. Hoy on the north-west of it is probably twice as large, but it does not contain a third part of the in-

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habitants; the ground indeed is not nearly so fruitful, the greater part of it being lofty, or covered with heath. Burray, on the north of South Ronaldshay, from which it is separated by a channel about a mile in breadth, produces grain, green crops and good pastures, but it is only three square miles in extent. Mainland or Pomona, the largest of the Orkneys, is situated on the north of the last; it contains more than two hundred square miles, it extends 30 miles from east to west, and in the same island are situated the towns of Kirkwall and Stromness. Shapinsha and Ronsa, each about ten or twelve square miles, consist partly of arable, and partly of pasture lands. Still further north are Stronsa and Eda, the former about sixteen square miles in extent, the latter about twelve, and both of them containing a considerable proportion of productive land. The former possesses two good harbours, and the manufacture of kelp in the latter affords employment to many of the inhabitants. Sanda lies on the north-east, and Westra on the north-west of the two last. The first, although only nineteen square miles in extent, has a population of nearly 1900 persons, being naturally productive, and yielding about a fifth part of all the kelp made in Orkney. North Ronaldshay, the most northern of the Orkneys, lies about three miles on the north of Sanda; and on a surface of nearly six square miles, contains about 550 inhabitants. As the superficial extent of the Orkneys must still be considered unknown, the relation between the population and the surface cannot be determined, but it is not probably less than fifty persons to the square mile.

Mainland or Pomona.

The ancients were not wholly ignorant of these islands, which appear to have been the subject of many errors and fables. Pliny makes their number amount to forty, and Solinus affirms them to be uninhabitable, and covered with reeds. According to Ossian, they formed a powerful kingdom, and those who believe not only in his poems, but can determine the period in which the bard flourished, may from that fact form some notion of the other *powerful kingdoms* then established in Scotland. It is probable that the Picts possessed them until the subversion of their

kingdom in the year 838. From that period until the end of the eleventh century, when they were made over to Norway, they were under the dominion of the kings of Scotland. They were exposed to frequent aggressions from the Scots, the Norwegians and Danes, until the marriage of James the Third with Margaret of Norway, who obtained them as her dowry. The Orcadians speak English with a Scottish accent; the upper classes are polished and hospitable; the lower orders, although much addicted to superstition, are bold and adventurous, patient of fatigue and inured to hardships. The exports are oxen, sheep and kelp; the imports are different articles of consumption, and of these, the most important are coal and iron.

Kirkwall. Kirkwall in the island of Pomona, the capital of the county, is small, dirty and ill built. It is said to have been founded in 1138 by Ronwald, count of Norway, and among its antiquities are the ruins of an ancient fortress and palace. The cathedral, which is still entire, and used as a parish church, is a fine Gothic edifice. The harbour lies opposite a spacious and safe roadstead, and is defended by a fort that was built by Cromwell. An excellent port is all that is worthy of notice in the small town of Stromness on the southern side of the same island.

Shetland. The inhabitants of the Shetland islands are robust, well made, and of a sun-burnt or swarthy complexion. Not less hospitable than their neighbours the Orcadians, they are equally bold and regardless of danger. It is customary for them to marry early, and nothing is more rare than celibacy. A small hut, one or two blankets, a single cow, a pot to boil provisions, a spade to labour the ground, make up the most valuable property of many who enter into the married state. The language, laws, dress, manners and customs of the inhabitants, are the same as in the north of Scotland. The number of islands is 86, but more than a half of them are not inhabited. The most important are the Mainland, Yell, Unst, Whalsay, Bressay, Burray, House, Fetlar, Mickle and Little Roe, Skerries and Noss.

Towns. Lerwick and Scalloway, the only towns, are both of them situated in Mainland. The first is a place of rendezvous

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for the vessels engaged in the whale-fishery, and the second is provided with a commodious harbour. The origin of these islanders has given rise to different conjectures; it appears, however, that they are sprung from a Norwegian colony. Their small archipelago and the Orkneys were annexed at the same period to the Scottish crown.

BOOK CLVII.

EUROPE.

Europe continued.—The Description of Ireland.—Boundaries.—Nature of the Country.—Harbours.—Rivers.—Islands, &c.

BOOK CLVII.

THE undeviating progress of civilization towards the west has gradually brought Ireland into historical notoriety. Scarcely known but by name to the writers of classic antiquity, seldom noticed in the earliest ages of Christianity except as a place of refuge from persecution, and, even at a later period, cited chiefly in the annals of ecclesiastical literature, its central position in one of the main circuits of commercial activity, and its connexion with the greatest maritime power in the world, have latterly invested it with a character of importance sufficient to entitle it to an enlarged share of attention. The many peculiarities of its physical and political constitution will amply repay the inquirer for the time and labour of investigation.

Situation.

The island of Ireland, the second in magnitude of those considered to belong to Europe, is situate to the north-west of that continent, and due west of the larger island of Great Britain, between the latitudes of 51° 26′ and 55° 20′ north, and the longitudes of 5° 28′ and 10° 27′ west. The Atlantic ocean surrounds it on all sides but the eastern, on

Boundaries.

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which it is separated from the island just mentioned by a confined arm of the sea, of which the southern extremity is known by the name of St. George's channel, the centre expands into the Irish sea, and the northern part is again contracted into the narrow strait of the Northern passage. Its geographical position gives it great commercial advantages. An uninterrupted expanse of sea admits an easy communication with the northern regions of Europe, the north-west of Africa, and the entire line of the eastern shore of the transatlantic continent as far south as the empire of Brazil, including the whole of the West Indian archipelago; the numerous and spacious gulfs and harbours by which its western and southern coasts are indented, afford a safe refuge from all those quarters to the vessels which the prevalence of westerly winds, and the influence of the great gulf stream, necessarily impel upon its coasts in their progress to any of the northern parts of Europe, while its proximity to all the great continental emporiums of commerce, presents an equally commodious vent for its natural productions, or its imported commodities.

These great advantages will be still more clearly perceptible from an enlarged description of the principal features of the country; and, as from its insulated situation, those connected with its maritime position must be considered as the most important, the investigation will best be commenced by an examination of the local peculiarities of its several bays, harbours, and other naval stations, as they would present themselves to an inquirer in a circumnavigation of the island made for this special object.

Coasts. South-eastern.

Commencing with Dublin, as well because this city is the metropolis of the island, as because, in consequence of the progress of steam navigation, it has become a great focus of communication with the manufacturing districts of Great Britain,—Dublin bay is formed by the embouchure of the Liffey, a river of little importance beyond what it derives from the city seated upon its banks: the bay, open to the east, is confined on its northern side by the hilly peninsula of Howth, while to the south it is bounded by a low and undulating shore extending to the Killiney hills that form its southern extremity. Its extent across the

Dublin bay.

mouth is eight miles, and its inland depth about nine. The passage of large vessels to the quays of Dublin is prevented by a bar at the river's mouth, over which the depth of water at high spring tides is but sixteen feet. To remedy this defect of nature, recourse has been unavailingly had to art. A wall has been built on each side of the river so as to confine its waters, by preventing them from spreading over the adjacent low lands, in the hope of thus diminishing the bar by the increased impulse of an accumulated body of water. The wall on the northern side is of small extent; that to the south projects in the form of a broad carriage road upwards of a mile into the sea, where its termination is marked by a fort used as a depot for heavy guns and other military stores. A massive pier of solid masonry is carried out from this spot nearly two miles further, where it is terminated by a light-house.

Howth harbour.

Experience having at length led to a conviction of the impossibility of removing the natural impediments in the mouth of the river that preclude the hope of rendering it a place of resort for vessels of heavy burden, the formation of a safety harbour in the vicinity suggested itself. A position on the north of the promontory of Howth was selected; but, after the expenditure of nearly a million sterling, the harbour has been found to be ill adapted for its intended object, and is now used solely as a station for the packets which ply between Dublin and Holyhead, and as an occasional shelter for the neighbouring fishing craft.

Kingstown harbour.

Another situation was then chosen. A safety harbour has been nearly completed on the southern shore, to the west of Killiney hills, at Dunleary, now called Kingstown, as being the place whence the late king embarked on leaving Ireland. The harbour is formed by two piers extending into the sea and gradually approaching at their outer extremities: it has depth of water sufficient for vessels of large size, and is already the place to which ships of this description steer, when either their commercial engagements or stress of weather direct them to Dublin.

Dalkey island.

Upon quitting Kingstown harbour and proceeding southwards from Dublin bay along the eastern coast of Leinster, the small and uninhabited island of Dalkey presents itself,

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remarkable for little more than the recollections of times long past, when it formed the outer side of a port at which the chief governors of the country frequently landed and embarked, and where merchants deposited their cargoes intended for the Dublin market. The traces of its former importance are still discernible on the adjoining mainland in the ruins of several castles, which served as places of storage for securing the property deposited in them from the incursions of the neighbouring tribes of native Irish who inhabited the Wicklow mountains. The only harbours between those of Dublin and Wexford are at Wicklow and Arklow, suited merely for small craft. That of Wexford, though spacious and deep, is obstructed by a bar at its entrance, on which there is at times not more than seven feet water: it is also rendered unsafe by several shifting sand-banks. The navigation through the whole of this part of the channel is peculiarly hazardous to strangers on account of the shoals which lie along the coast, although due precaution has been taken to warn them of the danger by floating lights placed at each extremity; the northern is called the Kish, the southern the Star light. The port of Wicklow is also marked by two light-houses.

Wexford harbour.

Southern coast.

Saltee islands.

On turning southward by Carnsore point, which also is marked by a light-house far out at sea on the Tuscar rock, the Saltees become visible, two uninhabited islands, near which some concealed rocks and shoals are also indicated by a floating light. Beyond these a few small islets present themselves, fit only for fishing stations. Among them the estuary of the river Bannow may be noticed as being the spot where the little band of Cambrian English, by their successful invasion, laid the foundation of a total change of the political destinies of the country.

Waterford harbour.

The first harbour of importance on the southern coast is that of Waterford, being in fact an estuary formed by the three great rivers, Suir, Nore and Barrow; it is of sufficient depth to admit large vessels to discharge their cargoes at the quay of Waterford city. Within this estuary is also the harbour of Dunmore, formed artificially at considerable expense for the purpose of facilitating the commercial intercourse between this part of Ireland and Bristol, which is

Dunmore harbour.

regularly maintained by means of steam-vessels: it is likewise the station for the post-office packets that ply to Milford-haven. The pier extends 700 yards from the cliff in four fathoms at low water, enclosing an area of six acres. Vessels of fifteen feet draft may lie afloat here at all times.

Tramore bay, further west, though sufficiently capacious for a large fleet, is cautiously avoided by sailors. The similarity of its entrance to that of Waterford often deludes the inexperienced mariner, who, when too late, finds himself locked up in a situation whence egress is nearly impossible, and safety as nearly hopeless from the total want of places of shelter for large ships. Tramore bay.

Dungarvan bay, though extensive, is too shallow for large vessels; it is therefore little more than a fishing station. The same may be said of Youghal, the next in succession, the entrance of which is likewise impeded by a bar, having on it only five feet water at low, and but thirteen at high water neaps. Ballycotton bay is wholly unsheltered, and is distinguished by two small uninhabited islands at its entrance. Dungarvan bay. Youghal bay. Ballycotton bay.

Next in succession westward, and among the most important in size and value, is Cork harbour, whose narrow entrance, guarded on each side by heavy batteries, expands into a magnificent and deep basin in which a numerous fleet may set at defiance the fury of the elements in their most tempestuous mood. The entrance is further marked by a brilliant light on Roche's tower at the eastern side. Within the harbour are three islands. On Great Island, the largest of them, constituting a parish in itself, and containing a population of 9400 souls, is built the town of Cove, the great mercantile emporium of Cork; for, while ships of every size can discharge here, none drawing more than ten or eleven feet water can proceed as far as the city of Cork, which lies several miles inland on the river Lee. Spike island and Hawlbowling, the two others, are used as naval depositories, for which purpose they have been fortified at a very great expense. Cork harbour. Great island. Hawlbowling and Spike island.

The next harbour of note is that of Kinsale. Vessels of every size may lie in safety within it, although there is a bar at the entrance with but twelve feet water at low spring- Kinsale harbour.

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tides. This harbour is marked by a large light at the entrance, while a smaller in the interior indicates the place of anchorage for large vessels within. Cloghnakilty and Castlehaven harbours are fit for small vessels only; the former contains Inchidony island, having a population of 2090 souls. The harbour of Baltimore affords protection for ships of every size, and is easy of access to vessels bound either eastward or westward, as there are from twelve to nineteen fathoms water in the entrance. The island of Cape Clear or Clare island contributes much to ensure the safety of vessels which take advantage of this port. The island was once considered to be a cape on the main land, and as such was marked as being the most southern point of Ireland; but incorrectly, for it is separated from the mainland by the sound or channel of Gaskenane, which is about seven miles across. Cape Clear island measures five miles from north-east to south-west: it is a parish within itself, maintaining a population of 886 souls. Several singular peculiarities connected with it are worthy of notice. It rises high above the surrounding ocean, encompassed with inaccessible cliffs, excepting only where two small inlets, serving for harbours, nearly intersect it from north to south. Nature has been peculiarly bountiful to its inhabitants, by providing them with a small but perennial fresh-water lake, endowed with the peculiar quality of purifying in a few days any thing thrown into it: casks which had contained train oil, after lying in it a short time, have been rendered fit to hold milk. The natives were remarkable for size and strength. The thigh-bone of one of the O'Driscol family, which long claimed the superiority here, is still preserved, and has been pronounced to belong to a man at least seven feet high. Fishing is the sole occupation of the people. The men go out to sea in open boats on Tuesdays to the distance of from twenty to thirty leagues, guiding their venturous course by the stars; returning on Friday or Saturday, they transfer the whole of their cargoes to the women, on whom devolve not only the subsequent labours of curing and disposing of the fish, but all the processes of agricultural industry. Formerly, and even within the last half century, the islanders

Cloghnakilty—Castlehaven harbours.

Baltimore harbour.

Cape Clear island.

elected a king from among themselves, to whose decisions, regulated by a code of laws handed down by tradition, unqualified obedience was conceded. But the late era of political revolutions, amongst other changes, has swept away the dynasty of the monarchs of Clear island. The regal title is no longer known; the regal authority no longer recognised; and of the whole code of laws concocted by the collective wisdom of the islanders, nothing now remains but a few isolated customs. By one of these, strangers are prohibited from settling in the island; by another, offences of a deep dye are punished by exportation from it. Between Clear island and the mainland is Sherkin island, close to the shore. Sherkin Island.

The coast between Baltimore and Dunmanus bay is marked by a number of islands, most of which, though small, are inhabited, but, from their vicinity to the mainland, and the consequent frequency of intercourse with strangers, their residents are not noted for those peculiarities of character or manners that mark the hardy islanders of Cape Clear. Within this space is Crookhaven, a fine harbour, though narrow, with water sufficiently deep for large ships, and always tranquil except during eastern gales. Crookhaven.

Passing by Browhead, the most southern point of Ireland, and Mizenhead, supposed to be the *Notium promontorium* of Ptolemy, Dunmanus bay presents itself, having deep water and good anchorage, yet but little frequented, except by small vessels, as being exposed to the western gales, which here are very prevalent. To the north of this is Bantry bay, large, safe and commodious for every kind of shipping; the stream of tide is scarcely felt in it; the water is deep almost close to the shore on both sides; nor are there any rocks from which danger can be apprehended. In its north-eastern extremity is Whiddy island; in its western part are Glengariff, a small port, and Berehaven, a fine and safe harbour, well sheltered by Bere island, which lies contiguous to it. Both these islands are inhabited; the former containing a population of 590, the latter of 2110 souls. This bay is celebrated in the most ancient period of Irish history, as the place where the Milesian colony landed, and in modern times not less so, as the point Brow head. Mizen Head. Dunmanus bay. Bantry bay. Whiddy island. Berehaven.

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to which the French fleet directed its course, for the purpose of invasion, in the winter of 1796.

Western coast. Dursey's island. Kenmare river.

At Dursey's island the coast assumes a more decidedly northern direction. On passing it, are the bays of Ballydonaghan and Quolagh, both with deep water, yet little frequented on account of their numerous rocks. In Kenmare river, a large estuary, with abundance of water and sure anchorage, are the harbours of Ardgrome and Kilmickalog, each suited to the reception of large ships.

Skelig islands.

Ballinskelig bay has the Skelig islands at its northern extremity. These are merely barren uninhabited rocks, the largest marked by a light-house; yet they are of historic, or rather of romantic notoriety. The ancient traditions of the country record the death of one of the sons of Milerius, by drowning, near them. They are much frequented by gannets. It is even said that they are the only places on the Irish coast on which these birds light to lay their eggs. The fact, if true, may serve to explain an old tradition recorded by Keating the Irish historian concerning them, which states that a certain attractive quality in the soil draws down the birds that attempt to fly over them.

Valentia island.

The sound between Valentia island and the mainland of Kerry forms a deep and safe harbour, which has plenty of water, and is well sheltered. The island itself is about nine miles long, and has a population of 2130 souls, the greatest proportion of whom exists in a state of extreme poverty.

Dingle bay.

In Dingle Bay, which includes the harbours of Castlemain, Ventry and Dingle, a vessel may anchor in any part within a mile of the shore, which is steep on every side.

Blasquet islands.

To the north of this bay are the Blasquet, or Ferriter islands, twelve in number; most of them are merely barren rocks. A vessel of the Spanish armada of 1000 tons burden foundered here, and but two of the crew were saved.

Smerwick bay.

Smerwick bay, although open to the north and northwest, affords good shelter for large vessels. The Spaniards built a fort here during the wars in Elizabeth's reign; it was ultimately taken by the English, and all the Spaniards in the garrison, except the officers, were slaughtered in cold blood.

Tralee bay.

Tralee bay also admits vessels of large tonnage.

The estuary of the Shannon, eight miles wide at its mouth, and extending many miles inland, lies between Kerry-head and Loop-head, on the latter of which there is a light-house. Vessels of large tonnage can proceed up it as far as Limerick. Besides this principal port there are numerous inlets on each side, affording shelter for smaller vessels, and commercial advantages to the adjoining districts. Among the many islets with which this estuary abounds, that of Inniscattery is peculiarly celebrated in monastic records, on account of being the chosen residence of St. Senanus, and for the exclusion of women from its hallowed precincts. Shannon river. Inniscattery island.

The shores between Loop-head and Galway bay are chiefly comprehended within Malbay, justly so named, for a vessel driven into it by stress of weather has but little chance of escaping shipwreck. Malbay.

The entrance of the magnificent bay of Galway is sheltered by the islands of Arran, on both sides of which ample scope is afforded for the admission of vessels of every description, but the prevalence of western winds rendered egress at times extremely difficult, until this check to its nautical utility was removed by the application of steam power. Like the estuary of the Shannon, it has many havens or inlets in its interior adequate to the accommodation of smaller vessels. The islands of Arran are three; Arranmore, Inismain and Inishere. The ruins of ancient structures still existing on them, particularly on the largest, afford reasonable confirmation of the traditional opinion that these islands were the chosen seats of superstitious ceremonies, before the introduction of Christianity. During the invasions of the Danes they suffered much from the piratical assaults of these marauders, and even so lately as the period of the civil wars that desolated Ireland in 1641, they were deemed of sufficient importance to be the subject of a special capitulation by which they were surrendered to the parliamentary forces. The population of the islands is as follows: Arranmore 2276, Inismain 386, and Inishere 417. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, but there are in them several landholders in easy circumstances. Galway bay. Arran island.

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Cashin, Kilkeeran, Birterbuy and Roundstone bays.

Cashin bay, Kilkeeran bay, Birterbuy, and Roundstone bay, which succeed each other closely on the west of Galway bay, are each capable of sheltering the largest ships, and are the only good harbours for such vessels along the north-western coast from the Shannon to lough Swilly. Roundstone bay would contain and shelter the whole navy of England.

The line of coast hence to Clew bay consists of indentations suited to accommodate ships of moderate burden. The principal are named Ardbean, Clifden, Kingstown, Cleggan, Ballinakill and Killery. Along the coast are the islands of Inishark, Innisbofin and Innisturk, containing respectively 130, 1050 and 456 souls.

Clew bay.

Clew bay is from fifteen to seventeen miles long and about seven broad; its entrance is protected for about one third of its breadth by Clare island; its interior is occupied by a collection of small islets more than 100 in number, among which, and in the adjoining creeks and islets of the main land, is a variety of safe roadsteads and harbours. Verbal description, without the aid of a chart, would be wholly inadequate to convey a satisfactory idea of those valuable harbours. The average depth of water throughout the bay is fifteen fathoms. The chief ports in the interior are Newport and Westport, both places of late formation and of rapidly increasing wealth. The islands and channels near the latter are screened from the violence of the sea by a very singular natural breakwater of shingle and boulder-stones, which, with little interruption, extends nearly to Newport. In this line of beach are six openings, the most important of which, as forming the main channel, is marked by a light-house built and maintained wholly at the expense of the proprietor of the surrounding lands.

Clare island.

Newport.

Westport.

Achil island.

The island of Achil, or Eagle island, so named from the great resort of eagles to it, divides Clew bay from Blacksod bay, and is the largest on the Irish coast. It contains an area of 22,000 acres, and is inhabited by a population of 3880 souls, who procure a wretched and precarious subsistence from the herring fishery. The land is hilly, with little arable ground, but peculiarly adapted for the fattening of

sheep. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow gut so shallow at one part as to be easily crossed on foot at low water.

Blacksod bay has water sufficient, and tolerable shelter for any ship. North of it are the small islands of Enniskea, and, still further, that of Eagle island, whence the coast, taking a new direction, trends due east by Broad-haven and Killalla bay to Sligo harbour. Broad-haven has depth of water but not scope sufficient for any number of large vessels; Killalla bay is barred by a bank covered by not more than four feet water at low spring tides. A small body of French landed here without opposition in the autumn of 1798. Sligo bay is about five miles across at its mouth, and as much inland; it branches into three inlets, of which the only one of importance is that leading to Sligo, where a vessel will float in ten feet at high water.

Blacksod bay. Broad-haven. Killalla bay. Sligo bay.

Donegal bay is of great extent, containing within it several harbours, the principal of which are Ballyshannon on the south, the entrance to which is dangerous, and Donegal, Inver, and Killibegs on the northern side; of these the last named only is fit for large vessels. Although the coast of Donegal, hence to lough Swilly, form a succession of creeks, none of them are of sufficient importance to invite particular notice. Off the coast are many islands, the most remarkable of which are North Arranmore, on which is a light-house, Inismadun or Rutland, Croit island and Tory. This last named island is ten miles off the coast. It is not more than three miles long by one broad, and maintains 300 inhabitants, who live in the most simple state. They choose their own chief judge, and yield implicit obedience to his mandate, issued from a seat of turf. So little intercourse have the natives with the mainland, that of a boat's crew of seven or eight men, who were driven on the shore by stress of weather, not one had been in Ireland before. The appearance of the trees astonished them, and they collected small branches and leaves, to exhibit to their friends on their return.

Donegal bay. Arranmore island. Tory island. Northern coast.

After passing Horn Head, which takes its name from two sharp projections on the summit of the cliff, Sheep bay presents itself. It is much exposed to the north and

Horn-head. Sheep bay.

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north-western blasts, but the largest ships may ride in Dunfanaghy bay in it. Mulroy bay, the next in succession, also admits vessels of every description, but the difficulty of entrance deters many from trying the experiment.

Mulroy bay.

Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which succeed one another on the Donegal coast, are the finest harbours on the northern shores of Ireland. It may here be mentioned, that in Ireland the name of *lough*, as in Scotland that of *loch*, is not confined to inland sheets of water wholly detached from the main ocean, but is applied, as in the present instance, to such indentations of the sea as have narrow mouths, and trench deeply into the land. Such is peculiarly the case with Lough Swilly. It penetrates twenty-five miles into the interior, branching out into several lesser bays. In its centre is the large island of Inch, containing 1094 inhabitants.

Lough Swilly.

Lough Foyle.

The form of Lough Foyle, which lies between the counties of Donegal and Derry, is somewhat similar to that of Lough Swilly. The city of Londonderry is situate at its southern extremity, at the mouth of the river Foyle. Off Malin head is the island of Ennistrahul, distinguished by a light-house.

Malin Head.

The Skerries.

Passing by some smaller bays, and a group of islands near the coast, called the Skerries, and also the precipitous shores in the vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, the next port of consequence is that of Ballycastle, between Bengorehead and Fairhead, at the mouth of the Glensesk river. Its importance is derived, not so much from the magnitude or convenience of the harbour, as from the efforts made to render it a place of export for the coal raised in the neighbourhood. A pier quay was erected for this purpose. But the efforts of ingenuity against the gigantic powers of nature were unavailing. The pier has been washed away by the influx of the great Deucalidonian ocean, and the colliery is now nearly abandoned.

Ballycastle.

Rathlin island.

The port, however, is in some degree protected from the fury of the ocean by the island of Rathlin or Raghery, the Ricnea of Pliny, and the Ricina of Ptolemy, extending in the form of a crescent, with its tips towards the mainland, from which it is separated by a strait six miles wide. It is five miles in length, and half as many broad, affording sub-

sistence to a hardy and industrious population of 1100 inhabitants. Such is their attachment to the place of their nativity, that one of their worst wishes to a neighbour who has injured them is, that he may end his days in Ireland. Kelp is made here in considerable quantities, and the soil, where cultivated, produces good barley. In it are several curious arrangements of basaltic pillars, like those of the Giant's Causeway. This island formerly belonged to the Danes or Norwegians. It afforded shelter for some time to Robert Bruce during the period of his adversity. The ruins of the castle in which he defended himself so gallantly against his rival Baliol, are still in existence.

North-east coast. Fair Head. Tor Point.

From Fair Head and Tor Point the coast turns southwards, and the northern channel commences, the breadth of which, measured from the latter of those promontories to the Mull of Cantyre, is but twelve miles.

Olderfleet harbour.

Belfast lough.

The subsequent ports or havens along the Antrim shore, conspicuous as they may be in the tablets of the tourist, are but of little note in the consideration of the navigator. Larne presents an excellent harbour, known also by the name of Olderfleet, but only for smaller vessels; the next which admits those of the higher classes, is Belfast lough, called also Carrickfergus bay. This bay, as valuable for its nautical advantages, as admirable for the scenic beauties of its shores, separates the counties of Antrim and Down, and is terminated by the neat and busy town of Belfast, at the mouth of the Lagan. Large ships can lie no nearer to that town than in mid-channel off Carrickfergus. At the southern entrance of the bay lie the Copeland islands, three in number, with a light-house on the largest.

Copeland Islands.

Donaghadee.

Donaghadee is the station for the post-office packets between Ireland and Scotland: the distance across the channel to Portpatrick is twenty-two miles. The harbour has been lately considerably improved by the formation of two large piers built on ledges of rock, and enclosing a space of about 200 yards each way outside the former harbour. The piers extend into sixteen feet water at low tide, and a great part of the interior has been excavated to the same depth.

Strangford lough.

Strangford lough or Lough Cone affords a safe harbour of depth sufficient for ships of the greatest draught, and of

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much more easy access than is generally supposed; but, owing to the rapidity of the current of tide which will carry vessels against the wind, and to the risk occasioned by several rocks near its entrance, against which the sea beats violently, strangers enter it with great reluctance. Its interior expands into a noble basin, lying north and south, studded with numerous islands, some richly wooded, others broused on by sheep. It terminates at Newtown Ards nine miles inland.

Carlingford lough.

Carlingford lough is a spacious inlet about eight miles long, and one and a half broad at Warren Point, with deep water and sure anchorage; but from its situation among lofty mountains subject to sudden flaws and gusts of wind. It forms the passage to the town of Newry. A light-house at Hawlbowling island marks the entrance.

Dundalk bay.

Dundalk bay is about seven miles across, and the same distance inland. A ledge of rocks across the mouth forms a bar over which there is seven fathom water: the general depth within is from four to six fathoms. Large vessels require spring-tides to float them to Dundalk quay. The tide rises on the bar nearly twenty feet at high springs.

Drogheda harbour.

The mouth of the Boyne forms the port of Drogheda. At the town, vessels of ten feet draught may lie afloat in the channel. A considerable export trade, chiefly in grain, is carried on here, but the harbour is not suited to large vessels. Proceeding thence southwards by Balbriggan, Skerries, and Rush, the two latter of which are merely fishing stations, passing the small and uninhabited islands of Skerries, Lambay, and Ireland's Eye, and doubling the promontory of Howth, the bay of Dublin again presents itself.

Skerries Island. Lambay Island.

In a few words, Ireland is in possession of upwards of seventy harbours well suited for the purposes of commerce, of these fourteen are capable of accommodating fleets of war, besides which the number of fishing stations is too great to be specified in detail. Near the shores are 138 islands inhabited by a hardy, active, and industrious population of 43,000 souls. Several of the larger bays extend far into the country, proportionally enlarging the range of commercial utility; some of these are formed by the mouths of navigable rivers, thus facilitating the export of native pro-

duce, and the introduction of foreign merchandize. Another illustration of the great capabilities for traffic enjoyed by the island may be deduced from the fact, that the distance across the island from Galway bay to Dublin, whence there is an immediate and expeditious transport of goods to all the western ports of Great Britain, is but 110 miles, and that no point in the whole island is more than sixty-four miles from the sea. BOOK CLVII.

The general appearance of the coast is bold, often precipitous, particularly in the northern districts. It presents either a succession of headlands projecting into the sea, comprehending in their intervals sweeping lines of depressed shore often of singular beauty, or a range of beetling cliffs, lowering over the subject ocean, and forbidding all access to the land, impressing upon it the character styled, in the energetic language of seamanship, an iron-bound coast. The peninsula of Island Magee, lying between Larne harbour and the northern channel, is a striking example of this latter characteristic feature, where the land terminates at once in a perpendicular precipice called the Gobbins, upwards of 200 feet high, at the foot of which the largest vessel in the British navy may float. Island Magee. The Gobbins.

To proceed to the interior, the island, of which the outline has thus been sketched, is of a rhomboidal form, measuring 306 miles in its longer diameter from Mizen Head to Fair Head, and 216 in its shorter, from Carnsore point to Urris Head in Mayo. Its breadth in a line drawn due west from Howth head to Sline head in Mayo is 170 miles. The superficial contents have been variously stated; but, from the calculations of writers most estimated for accuracy and intelligence, they may be laid down as being 20,400,000 acres, or 31,875 square miles. Of this number it is supposed that 1,000,000 acres are lakes, rivers, roads, and land utterly irreclaimable; 3,500,000 waste, but reclaimable; 1,500,000 unproductive, from injudicious or negligent treatment, leaving a remainder of 14,400,000, available towards supplying the wants of the population. Extent.

Ireland is in general a hilly country, though not without extensive plains in several parts; yet even these exhibit occasional undulations of surface which prevent the mono- Surface.

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tony of a continuous level so wearisome to the traveller in alluvial districts. The land seldom rises to an elevation that precludes culture; even on the loftiest eminences the snow does not remain for any length of time. The mountains are distributed rather in groups or masses than in chains. The west and north is generally mountainous. Wicklow county is an immense collection of mountain land, with no intervention of plains. The Mourne mountains occupy a large portion of the south of Down county. Kerry, in the south-west, presents a number of ridges between which deep and productive valleys are the basins that conduct rivers of various dimensions to the sea. In Cork the mountain ridges lie nearly east and west.

Mountains.

The Slieve Bloom and Devils-bit mountains form a central range between the King's and Queen's counties; Kilkenny also contains a considerable extent of rugged hilly land. The south of Carlow county rises into the lofty ridges of Mount Leinster and the Blackstairs.

The highest mountains are situate near the coast; their respective heights above the level of the sea are as follows:—

	Feet.
Gurran Tual, the highest part of Magillycuddy's Reeks, Kerry county,	3430
Lugnaquilla, Wicklow county,	3070
Slieve Donard, Down county,	2809
Muilrea, Mayo county,	2737
Mangerton, Kerry county,	2693
Nephin, Mayo county,	2540
Croaghpatrick, Mayo county,	2532
Benbana, the highest of the Twelve pins, Galway county,	2406
Keeper, in Slieve Bloom, King's county,	2200

Rivers.

A catalogue of all the rivers that discharge themselves directly into the sea, exclusively of their numerous branches, contains the names of ninety-four. Many of these, however, are little more than rivulets, serving for the irrigation of very limited districts. The following are among the most important rivers:

Shannon.

Indisputably, first in rank is the Shannon. Issuing from an insignificant source in the mountainous district that separates Fermanagh from Leitrim, it takes a southern

course between the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, then changing to a south-western direction, it flows between the counties of Clare and Limerick, until it discharges itself into the Atlantic through the estuary already described among the western bays. Its course is more than 230 miles in length, during which it expands into several lakes, the chief of which are Lough Allen in Leitrim county, Lough Reagh between Roscommon and Longford, and Lough Deargh between Galway and Tipperary. It is navigable for shipping as far as Limerick, above which the river, though obstructed by a ledge of rocks, has been rendered navigable for small craft by a short line of canal.

The three rivers, Barrow, Nore, and Suir, proceed from different parts of the Slieve Bloom mountains. The Barrow rises in their northern extremity, and takes a course at first east, but afterwards due south. Meeting the Nore near New Ross, the united stream assumes the name of the Ross river, and after forming an island called Great Island, it meets the Suir east of Waterford, where the three conjointly form the fine estuary of Waterford. The Suir rises from the southern extremity of the same range; flows first south and then east, affording the means of water conveyance for goods to several populous towns, and at Waterford expands into a deep and spacious channel. The Nore takes a direction between both. Each is navigable for large boats to a considerable distance up the country.

Barrow.

Suir.

Nore.

The southern Blackwater rises in the confines of the counties of Cork and Kerry. Its direction is eastward during the greatest part of its course, but it ultimately turns southwards, forming the line of division between Cork and Waterford counties, and falling into the sea at Youghal.

Black-water.

The streams that feed lake Allua in the west of the county of Cork, are the origin of the Lee, whence it takes a direction parallel to the Blackwater, from whose bosom it is separated by the long and barren ridge of the Derrynasagart and Bogra mountains. On approaching the sea, it passes through the city of Cork, and falls into the harbour of the same name. The Bandon, still more southerly,

Lee.

Bandon.

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and of comparatively inconsiderable length, takes a similar direction to the sea at Kinsale harbour.

Slaney.

The Slaney rises in the borders of Wicklow and Carlow counties. Its course is nearly due south to Wexford. The

Liffey.

Liffey obtains admission into the catalogue of principal rivers, chiefly from the metropolis being seated on its banks; perhaps also its scenic beauties add something to its claim. Its source is in the mountainous district in the western part of Wicklow county, whence, after forming the fine waterfall of Poulaphuca, it pursues a tranquil course through the level county of Kildare, until on quitting it for that of Dublin, it precipitates itself over a ledge of rocks at the romantic falls of the Salmon-leap, near Leixlip, when again resuming its tranquil character, it glides silently into Dublin bay. Its navigation extends no farther than the western extremity of Dublin city, and even thus far is available for boats only.

Boyne.

The central elevation over which the bog of Allen is spread gives rise to the Boyne. This river taking a north-eastern direction, and having its stream increased by the Blackwater, proceeds to the Irish sea at Drogheda. With the aid of some artificial channels, it has been made navigable for boats to its junction near Navan. Old Bridge, a village on its banks, about three miles west of Drogheda, is a place of much historical notoriety, as being the spot where the armies of William and James decided the claims of these kings to the sovereignty of the British dominions.

Bann.

The Mourne mountains give rise to the Bann, which flows northwards, passes through Lough Neagh, and still preserving the same direction, forms the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, till it gives vent to its waters in the Atlantic ocean, a few miles north of Coleraine. A ledge of rocks across its channel to the north of Lough Neagh, presents a barrier hitherto insuperable to the free navigation of this fine river.

Foyle.

The junction of the Poe, the Finn, the Derg, and other smaller streams forms the Foyle: it flows northwards, and discharges itself into the lough of the same name at Londonderry. Ballyshannon, or Belleek river, though containing

a large body of water, is of very short extent, merely passing through the isthmus that separates Lough Erne from Ballyshannon bay.

Lakes. Lough Neagh.

The lakes in Ireland are numerous. Lough Neagh, in Ulster, is by much the largest, being spread, according to the calculations of Beaufort, over a surface of 94,274 acres, or 147 square miles. In shape it is oblong, somewhat approximating to a square; it is further distinguished from the other lakes by the tameness of its surrounding scenery and its want of islands; Ram island in its southern part is the only one of importance. A brisk trade between the five counties that form the boundary of the lake, is carried on by means of it. The level of its surface is considerably raised in winter, and plans have been suggested, though never yet attempted to be carried into execution, by clearing the obstructions at the egress of the Bann from it, so far to lower the level of its waters, as to add considerably to the quantity of arable land in the surrounding districts. This lake has long been celebrated for its petrifying qualities. Numerous fragments of trees, in part, or wholly converted into a silicious substance, have been found near its shores, but the process by which this extraordinary change was effected, has never been observed in actual operation. A peculiar species of trout, called by the people Dolochan, is found in its waters.

Lough Erne.

Two lakes in the south-west of Ulster, connected by a narrow channel, on the banks of which the town of Enniskillen is built, assume the common name of Lough Erne. Both are long and narrow; the more inland measures about twelve miles in length, that nearer the sea, twenty-five. Many islands are interspersed through each, several of them well wooded, which, with the varied outline of the surrounding shores, gives the whole much scenic beauty.

Lough Corrib.

In the west of Connaught, is Lough Corrib, thirty miles long, and nine or ten broad in some places. At its southern extremity it approaches the bay of Galway, into which it discharges its waters by a short river. Though the level of this lake is but thirteen and a-half feet above that of the sea, no attempt has yet been made to connect them by a navigable canal carried across the insignificant isthmus by

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which they are now separated. On the north it is separated from Lough Mask, a lake of somewhat smaller dimensions, by a neck of land not more than three miles across. The still smaller lake of Lough Garra communicates with the latter of those by a short strait or river. Still further north, but wholly unconnected with those now mentioned, is Lough Conn fourteen miles long.

Lough Mask.

Lough Garra.

Lough Conn.

To recapitulate the names or local peculiarities of all the smaller lakes in Ireland would be tedious and unprofitable. They are most numerous in the central tract, occupied by the counties of Cavan, Longford and Westmeath. Two however, Lough Lane and Lough Derg, are not to be passed over in silence. The former, situate in the west of Munster, and better known by the name of the lakes of Killarney, as consisting, in strictness of fact, of three sheets of water connected by narrow channels, is annually visited by strangers from every part, on account of its singularly romantic scenery. The latter, situate in the north-west of Ulster, is equally, if not still more famous, as a place of resort for pilgrims who collect thither for the performance of certain religious rites: and, though the observance of these has been frequently forbidden by the heads of the Roman catholic church in Ireland, the practices are still continued; and the island in it, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is the main object of attraction, is still annually visited by multitudes confiding in the efficacy of the pilgrimage.

Lough Lane.

Lough Derg.

Woods.

Ireland was once so thickly covered with trees, as to have acquired, among its other numerous appellations, that of the Isle of Woods. It is now lamentably the reverse; insomuch, that an Anglo-American, when coasting along its north-western shores, on perceiving the total want of standing timber, which presents such a contrast to the general appearance of his native soil, where agricultural improvements are chiefly impeded by the exuberance of the forests, has been heard to exclaim in a tone of admiration, "what a well-cleared country!" Many tracts of land where not a vestige of plantations can now be discovered, still retain the name of woods. The number and density of the forests was one great check to the military progress of the

English invaders: the noble hall of Westminster is roofed with oak from the woods of Shillelagh in Wicklow. The disturbed state of the country during many centuries, together with the uncertain tenure of the new proprietors to whom the greater part of the land was transferred on the close of the civil wars of 1641, are amply sufficient to account for the change. Attempts have since been made to supply a want now so severely felt. Spirited landholders have planted, and the Irish legislature, in aid of their exertions, has secured to the occupying tenant, on the close of his tenure, a right to the benefits of the trees which he had raised. The effects of this salutary law are but partial; much still remains to be done. The country continues to labour under a defect equally detrimental to its agricultural prosperity and to its scenic beauty. This is the more to be lamented because all kinds of valuable timber trees grow freely in a soil whose variety accommodates itself to the healthy sustenance of every species. The oak attains its most majestic expansion on the rich plains; the more elevated hills, too chilly for tillage, and in many parts affording but a scanty pasturage for sheep, would give the intelligent planter an ample return for the outlay of capital in hardy timber trees congenial to the situation. Besides the oak, already noticed, the larch, which though of comparatively modern introduction thrives rapidly, the various species of fir, the ash, beech, lime and other large trees, together with several of the more elegant and delicate species, grow freely. The arbutus is found in abundance in the vales of Kerry; the myrtle thrives in the open air on the sandy soils of Cork, Waterford, and even so far north as Wicklow, seldom checked by the occasional frosts of a short and generally mild winter.

Bogs.

But among the most singular natural features of the country, and most retarding the progress of agricultural improvement, are the bogs. These are not to be considered as low and marshy tracts incapable of drainage; on the contrary, they are found universally in elevated situations, and in every case admit of water communication by some river to the sea. The entire extent of bog-land exceeds 2,830,000 acres, or nearly one-seventh of the whole super-

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Central band.

ficies. The bogs are principally situate in the elevated district in the midland counties. If two diverging lines be drawn across the island from east to west, the one from Howth head to Sligo, the other from Wicklow to Galway, the included space, resembling in form a broad belt drawn across the centre of the island, with its narrowest end at the capital, and gradually enlarging as it approaches the Atlantic, will comprise by much the greater portion of the bogs in the island, exclusive of mere mountain bogs and those of less extent than 500 acres each.

This great division of the island is traversed by the Shannon from north to south, and is thus divided into two parts; the quantity of bog contained in the more western of these divisions is double of that in the eastern; so that if the whole of the bogs of Ireland, exclusively of those in mountains and in small detached portions, were to be divided into twenty parts, seventeen of these would be comprised within the great central band, twelve parts lying westward and five eastward of the Shannon; and of the three remaining parts, two are to the south and one to the north of the same band. Although the mountainous and detached bogs do not enter into the preceding calculation, their importance as an aggregate may be inferred from the fact that in the county of Cavan alone, there are more than ninety tracts of bog, no one of which exceeds 800 acres, but which collectively contain about 17,600 acres, besides many smaller plots, varying from five to twenty acres. It may be deemed almost superfluous to remark, that as the only use to which bog is applied is for fuel, its value, as a marketable commodity, is generally in the inverse proportion to its extent of surface, particularly in those districts where mineral coal is of difficult attainment. A shrewd landed proprietor remarked that he considered the bog to be the most profitable part of his estate.

The total amount of the bogs is thus estimated by the parliamentary commissioners appointed to investigate the subject in 1810.

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	Acres.
Flat red bog, convertible to the general purposes of agriculture - -	1,576,000
Mountain bog, a large proportion of which might be converted into pasture or plantation - - - - -	1,255,000
Total	2,831,000

There are two species of bog, the red or fibrous, and the black or compact. The former predominates; the chief part of the most extensive bog districts being composed of it. It is formed chiefly of the fibres of the Sphagnum palustre or bog moss; but the following species of plants also aid in its formation; hypnum or feather moss, polytrichum or hair moss, bryum, lichen rangiferinus or rein-deer moss, scirpus cæspitosus or dwarf club rush, anthericum ossifragum, juncus bufonis or toad rush, —the three last named plants are found in large quantities in soft wet bogs; the first of them, called by the peasants keeve-grass, flourishes most in the wettest parts where its long and slender roots may be traced to the depth of two feet:—erica vulgaris or common heath, equisetum limosum and arvense, lemna or duck-weed, conferva, scoenus mariscus or bog-rush, mentha sylvestris, hypericum pulchrum, vaccinium oxycoccus or cranberry, empeticum nigrum or crowberry, myrica gale, arundo phragmites or common reed-grass, eriophorum angustifolium or narrow-leaved cotton grass, holcus lanatus or meadow soft grass, milica caerulea or purple meelic grass and agrostis stolonifera or fiorin grass: the two last named plants are very general, and found growing together. The external appearance of this kind of bog is usually reddish brown; when dry it is darker, approaching to an olive; in this state its surface is usually covered with the erica vulgaris or common heath, which gives it at a distance an olive or, if in blossom, a pinkish hue.

Species of bog.

Fibrous bog.

Those parts of the red bogs that are so wet and soft as to render their interior nearly inaccessible are distinguished by the name of fluid peat or quagmire. They frequently occupy the most elevated situations, and diverge by

Fluid peat.

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winding courses to the edges; the bog is usually shallow where they occur, seldom exceeding fourteen feet in depth. The red peat, from its tough and fibrous texture, is cut with difficulty by the spade; whence, and from its porous nature, it is not used as fuel except in cases of necessity.

Black bog.

The compact or black bog varies in colour from deep reddish brown to jet black, in which latter case, the mass is perfectly close-grained, strongly resembling pitch or pitch-coal, the fracture being conchoidal in every direction and the lustre glistening. This kind of bog very rarely contains any vegetable remains; when any such occur they consist of some of the varieties of rushes common in stagnant waters.

Compact or black-bog is frequently met with, unaccompanied with fibrous bog, but in such cases it seldom forms large tracts; while in all bogs where the upper part is fibrous, the lower consists of the black. Where turf cuttings have been made, black bog is universally found, but as the turf-cutters are frequently prevented, by the want of sufficient drainage from cutting to a sufficient depth, they necessarily leave untouched the larger and by far the more valuable part, as it is invariably found, that the compactness of the bog increases with its depth; and the more dense and solid the turf, the hotter and more durable the fire.

Bog strata.

An accurate perpendicular section of a portion of red-bog gave the following results; 1, To the depth of two feet, being the surface of the bog decomposed by the atmosphere, was a dark reddish brown mass, rarely exhibiting any vegetable remains. 2, Three feet further down, a light reddish brown mass, in which the moss was still so perfect as to be distinguishable into its various species. 3, Five feet thickness, depth reddish brown, fibres visible, but the component parts less distinguishable; this portion may be used for fuel, but it burns badly from the openness of its texture, and its containing no empyreumatic oil. 4, Eight feet and a half thick; deep reddish brown, the fibres discernible, though compact; it burns tolerably well as fuel. 5, Three feet thick, of a blackish brown, the fibrous texture scarcely discernible, numerous twigs and small branches of birch, alder and fir interspersed through the mass;

these are always found to be hollow, the woody part having wholly disappeared, leaving the bark in a tubular form: this is the commencement of the compact or black-bog formation. 6, Three feet thick; a blackish brown mass, compact, without any trace of fibrous texture, as fuel it burns swiftly with a bright flame, and is vulgarly named greasy turf from its inflaming quickly like grease. 7, Ten feet thick; a blackish brown mass, very compact, without any vegetable remains, containing much empyreumatic oil, and burning slowly with an unpleasant smell. 8, Four feet thick; a black mass, very compact, bearing a strong resemblance to pitch or coal, fracture conchoidal in every direction, lustre shining, susceptible of a high polish, but, from its offensive smell when ignited, it is seldom used as fuel. Here the bog formation terminates at a depth of 38½ feet. 9, Three feet thick, yellowish white marl not adhering to the tongue, and containing 64 per cent. of carbonate of lime. 10, Four feet thick, blue clay, adhering strongly to the tongue, and containing 72 per cent. of alumine, 22 of silex coloured by oxide of iron, and the remainder of carbonate of lime. 11, Depth unknown, clay mixed with limestone gravel. However much the internal structure of the different bogs may vary from that now described, it appears certain that all without exception rest on a basis of marl or of limestone gravel either pure or combined with clay.

Surface of bog.

Viewing the bogs externally, they present surfaces by no means level, but with planes of inclination amply sufficient for their drainage. The highest level of the bog of Allen, in the eastern division of the central band, is 288 feet above the level of the sea, while the lowest is but 84 feet less, being 214 feet above the same level. There is no part of them, therefore, from which the water may not be discharged into rivers in their immediate vicinity, and with a fall adequate to their complete drainage. It has been clearly ascertained, that, though in their present state they exhibit little more than an unproductive waste, a judicious system of reclamation would render them highly productive, without diminishing in any degree their capability of being converted into fuel at any future period, should the wants of the country require it.

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Geology.

One very remarkable feature in the landscape of Ireland cannot fail to strike the observer. In traversing most parts of the island, isolated ranges or groups of bold mountainous or hilly tracts are to be seen, the intervals between them being occupied by a surface which, when viewed on the great scale, appears level, but on a nearer approach, presents a gently undulating plain. A considerable expansion of this level occupies the central counties between Dublin and Galway bays. Such a surface, it may be affirmed, almost without exception, covers a sub-soil of floetz limestone, to the abundance of which mineral, next to the mild temperature and general moisture of the atmosphere, the soil is chiefly indebted for its superior fertility. This great sheet of limestone comes in contact with, and sweeps round every mountain tract, filling up all the intervals and hollows between them. There is, in fact, no county except Wicklow in which limestone rock either of secondary or primary origin is not to be found. The latter of these, however, is chiefly confined to the counties of Sligo and Galway, in the west, and to Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, and Antrim in the north.

Floetz limestone.

Granite.

The north-eastern region of Ireland is peculiarly remarkable by being chiefly composed of three mountainous groups marked by singular diversities of geological character. The Mourne mountains, a well defined group in the south of the county of Down, of which the towering Slieve-Donard is the summit, may be considered as the first of these. Granite is the constituent not only of the main group, but also of the subordinate ranges that branch from it in several directions under the names of the Fathom Hills, Slieve Gullion, or the Newry mountains, and the Ravensdale and Carlingford mountains, northward of the Mourne mountains. Slieve-Croob, composed of syenite, and Slieve-Anisky, of hornblend rock, form an elevated tract dependant upon, though at some distance from, the main group. Hornblend rock and primitive greenstone are abundant on the skirts of this granitic district. Mica slate has been noticed only in one instance. Exterior chains of transition rock advance far to the west and north of this primitive tract, extending in the former direction into Cavan, and

in the latter to the southern cape of Belfast lough and the peninsula of the Ardes. The primitive nucleus bears but a very small proportion in superficial extent to these exterior chains, which are principally formed of grau-wacke and grau-wacke slate.

The coast of Scotland opposite to the Ardes, where the grau-wacke terminates abruptly on the western side of the northern channel, presents a resumption of the same formation in the neighbourhood of Portpatrick, proceeding thence through the Mull of Galloway and the mountain chain which, under the name of Leadhills and other local appellations, traverses Scotland towards the south. The composition of this chain agrees with that of the corresponding mountainous tract in Ireland; the transition rocks forming its predominating constituent, enveloped by which several small districts of granite occur, while mica slate is either totally absent, or of very rare occurrence.

Mica slate.

The second of the north-eastern groups is formed by the mountainous tract, partly in Derry and partly in Tyrone, between the rivers Roe and Mourne. The whole of this tract is primitive. Mica slate predominates, comprehending nine-tenths of the country; it is accompanied by primitive limestone in the lower parts. On the eastern side of the Roe, this system is succeeded by a range of secondary heights, covered by an enormous platform of basalt. Those secondary masses repose upon and conceal the mica slate in the eastern part of Derry, but it again emerges from beneath this covering in the north-eastern part of Antrim, and swells into mountains which break down suddenly between Tor point and Cushenden bay.

Basalt.

The correspondence of structure between Ireland and Scotland here again becomes visible. The Mull of Cantyre, which faces Tor point, resumes the chain of mica which was broken off on the Irish coast. The Cantyre hills are connected with the Grampian, a chain strikingly similar, in all the circumstances of its composition, to that now described. Further, the mica slate in Ireland is succeeded on the south, where the Antrim coast exhibits it in section, by a conglomerate, perfectly resembling that which skirts the Grampian hills on their southern border,

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The third group is divided into two chains by the valley of the Bann from Lough Neagh to the Atlantic. The eastern of these, lying between that river and the northern channel, presents an abrupt declivity towards the east, with a gentle slope in the contrary direction, in which the beds composing its mass dip. The western chain, between the Roe and the Bann, is the exact counterpart of the preceding; but the strata dip towards the north-east, the fall of the hills being gradual in this direction, while they front the west and south with abrupt and precipitous escarpments. The eastern system is wholly secondary, and uniformly covered with enormous stratified masses of basalt. The average depth of this superstratum, which acquires its greatest thickness in the north, where it measures more than 900 feet, may be estimated at 545 feet, and its superficial extent at 800 square miles, a solid mass of extraordinary and imposing dimensions.

In the strata underlying the basalt are to be found many of the most important of those formations which, reposing on the coal measures, occupy such an extensive tract in the south and east counties of England, but which in Ireland never extend beyond the circumference of the great basaltic mass. They occur in the following order: 1. Chalk. Chalk. No two formations can be more identical in external characters and fossil organic remains than those Irish beds, frequently called white limestone, and the English chalk in the isles of Wight and Purbeck. In both, the lower beds are destitute of flints, which the upper contains in abundance. Mulattoe. 2. Mulattoe, an arenaceous stone, with a calcareous cement of a mottled appearance, whence it derives its name. The numerous beds of oolites which in England, almost without exception, succeed the green sandstone, are entirely wanting in Ireland, where the mulattoe reposes immediately on the lias limestone. 3. Lias limestone. Lias limestone, disposed in thin beds alternating with slate clay, and distinguished by ammonites and glyphites, and the remains of the pentacrinus with which it abounds: its thickness has not been ascertained. 4. The lias reposes, as in England, on beds of red and variegated marle, containing gypsum, and further distinguished by numerous

salt springs. The marl is underlaid by a thick deposit of red and variegated sandstone containing clay-galls.

The four formations here specified vary considerably in thickness in different places. The mulattoe and lias are often wanting; but the chalk and the sandstone are remarkably constant. The whole series appears to the greatest advantage in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

Dykes.

The dykes, or whin-dykes, form a feature peculiar to the northern part of Ireland; as none have yet been discovered in the southern or midland counties. Of those noticed, nearly one half are situate on the shore, and the remotest of the others is within fifteen miles of it. The highest observed is near the summit of Arragh, the loftiest mountain in Donegal; being 2220 feet above the sea.

Dykes seldom occur singly: they are generally found in groups, several within a short distance of each other. Their parallelism or uniformity of direction is another striking circumstance. Of 31, whose direction has been accurately noted, the greatest variety of range is from 17° to 53° north of west. The bearing of all the dykes is from south-east to north-west, and all cut the planes of the strata through which they pass at a very considerable angle.

In their relative width they vary considerably, some being but a few inches, others of several hundred feet broad, but those of the latter description are very rare. Their height above the intersected strata is often very considerable; that on Arragh rises perpendicularly forty feet like a partition wall. At Scrabo hill, near Newtonards, a dyke appears like a standing pillar at the entrance of one of the freestone quarries. Their depth is unknown; nor does it appear, from observations on those lying along the coast in cliffs from 50 to 500 feet in height, that their sides converge, or that they branch off, like the metallic veins, into slender strings, or, except in very rare cases, swell into what the miners call bellies.

Their position is in all cases nearly vertical, the mean angle of deviation from the perpendicular, deduced from ten cases, being 13°, and from seven others, 7°; but no general conclusion has yet been formed as to the direction of

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this deviation. Neither is there that variety in their substance which might be inferred from their number, their relative distance, or the variety of their substrata. They are formed either of a number of diminutive pillars aggregated together, or of rhomboidal pieces, piled one on another like blocks of masonry, and formed of the following rocks, named in the order of their most frequent occurrence; trap and greenstone, with their associates, Lydian stone, flinty slate, grau-stone and wacke. One dyke of clay porphyry has been discovered at Farland point in Donegal.

No general connexion has been discovered between the substance of the dyke and the rock through which it passes. Neither, in general, does any foreign matter intervene, except a slight rusty appearance on the surface of the divided stratum. The contact between the dyke and rock is close, but they may be always disjoined by the blow of a hammer. The mean specific gravity of the substances of the dykes is 2.86. The minerals found imbedded in them are augite in angular fragments, olivine in disseminated grains, crystallized glassy felspar, compact felspar, radiated zeolite, green soft steatite, iron pyrites, calcareous spar, carbonate of lime mixed with the trap, glassy quartz, sulphate of barytes, and plates of mica.

Granite.

To the south of Dublin a great granite region extends in a continuous mass, without interruption, to the Blackstairs mountain, occupying generally the highest portion of the range throughout, though it is found also in the lowest position, as in the northern part of the Dublin mountains. It also forms an extensive flat on the western side of the range, to Castledermot and the Shillelagh hills. This constitutes the broadest part of the granite soil, being about fifteen miles across from east to west, whence it gradually narrows to a point; its breadth, in its northern extremity, is about seven miles.

Such is the extent of the continuous tract of fundamental granite on which all the succeeding rocks repose. Granite, however, reappears in other quarters, not only protruding and breaking forth in isolated denuded portions of the great base, but occurring as a later production, interstra-

tified with rocks which unequivocally rest on the fundamental granite.

Mica slate.

The mica slate, wherever it occurs in this district, is in direct contact with the granite on both sides of the great granitic range; but, in its widest part, it nowhere exceeds three or four miles, as it soon graduates into clay slate, by which it is bounded for the greatest part of its course. In it have been incidentally found hornblende and allusite, hollow spar, garnet and sphene.

Clay slate.

The clay slate formation is spread over considerable tracts of the granitic chain, extending on the western side in a narrow border, to Castledermot, and on the eastern, from Bray southwards along the coast, where, gradually expanding, it spreads itself over nearly the whole of the county of Wexford. The total absence of metallic veins on the western side of the granitic region, while they exist in abundance on the eastern, presents a singular feature of this district.

Sandstone.

The floetz sandstone is found resting upon granite, clay slate, grau-wacke, grau-wacke slate, and transition rocks; it occurs sometimes in isolated portions, sometimes in extensive mountain ranges. The Slieve Bloom mountains consist of a nucleus of clay slate surrounded by sandstone. The Bilboa and Keeper mountains are surrounded by a mantle of sandstone, except in a small portion on the north side, where the clay slate nucleus comes immediately in contact with and supports the floetz limestone. This nucleus has yielded lead, silver and copper. The Slievenamana group consists of a nucleus of clay slate surrounded and surmounted by sandstone, which is connected with the sand-hills that extend towards Thomastown on the north, and have the clay slate for their foundation.

The tract adjacent to the lower part of Lough Dearg on the Shannon consists partly of mica slate, and partly of sandstone: the slate raised from the quarries of Killaloe is equal in quality to that of Wales.

The noble range of the Galtees and its subordinate ridge of Slievenamuck, consists of sandstone. The north-western face of the Galtees is in many parts extremely precipitous, and even inaccessible; while that on the south-east is of a

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more subdued character. The mountainous tract between the Suir and Blackwater may be considered as table land of clay slate, partly bordered by sandstone, and sustaining isolated caps, or more widely extended ridges of the same rock. This tract is surrounded by floetz limestone on all sides, except the eastern, which consists almost entirely of clay slate.

The component rock of the mountains lying still more westerly in Kerry is a clay-slate, the argillite of Werner, penetrated, especially towards the north, and in the central mountain, by veins of quartz. The clay-slate is frequently raised for roofing, but the inconvenience of export has admitted quarries to be opened only at Cahir Begnish and Valentia. The northern part of this district is chiefly formed of secondary limestone, with marine remains and calcareous spar, usually of a light blue, or smoke-grey colour. From the mouth of the Cashin river to the Kerry head, stretches a bank of upland, composed of beds of argillaceous sandstone, in the partings of which the well-known quartz crystals, called Kerrystones, are found; steel-grained lead is also found traversing this formation.

In the interior of the great limestone plain, already noticed, as spreading itself over the whole of the level region of Ireland, three isolated protuberant masses of sandstone arise from beneath the limestone at Moatgrenogue, Ballymahon and Slievegoldry. To the west of the clay-slate country in Longford, this rock occupies a considerable space, crossing the Shannon, and extending into the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.

The extensive region still further westward, as far as Galway, is chiefly calcareous. A line drawn from that town to Oughterard, makes the limit of the formation. All to the north, over Lough Corrib into Mayo and Roscommon, except the neighbourhood of Dunmore, is limestone; that to the south and west, as far as Sline head, with the exception of two masses of primitive limestone, which occur between Oughterard and Clifden, is granite, or rather sienite.

The mountains in the northern part of this region are composed of quartz; round the bases they are gneiss and

mica, with bands of hornblende and primitive limestone. Along the northern side of Lough Corrib, and to Ballynakill, the mica slate and hornblende rise into mountains, and the limestone disappears. From Lough Mask to Killery bay, is a transition country of greenstone and grau-wacke slate, covered with red sandstone, which also forms the hill of Muilrea, the highest point of Mayo. The upper beds of this and of the greenstone are frequently porphyritic. Greenstone and clayslate prevail to the north of Mayo, and to the mountain of Croaghpatrick, the summit and western side of which are quartz; the eastern side slate and serpentine, but without any limestone, none of which is found in this direction beyond the great secondary limestone field. The component part of the mountain of Benebola or Twelve pins, the highest in Connamara, is quartz, in general distinctly stratified, or at least schistose.

The great limestone field, though affording indications of several metals, more particularly lead and copper, is singularly ill adapted for mining operations, as it occupies the lowest and richest parts of the country, and frequently supports a considerable depth of alluvial matter and soil. Hence mines cannot be freed from water without machinery; the value of fuel and the drainage of lands become likewise important elements in the estimate of expenses. The marly tracts covering the limestone are distinguished in several places by the relics occasionally preserved in them of that extraordinary animal, the Irish Elk or moose deer. A head and branches of one measuring ten feet ten inches between the tips of the horns, is described by Molyneux. But the valuable remains of this stately animal preserved in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, contain a greater variety and number of bones than are to be seen in any other collection. A complete skeleton has not yet been discovered.

Moosedeer.

Though indications of metallic ores are to be met with in most parts of Ireland, few mines have as yet been found capable of being worked to advantage. The principal of those now wrought are in the granitic region of the county of Wicklow. A vein of gold, which has been discovered at Croghan-Kinselagh, by the particles of that metal dis-

Mines.

Gold.

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covered in the bed of a neighbouring rivulet, was worked for some time for the benefit of the crown as a special royalty; but the profits were not found sufficient to justify the continance of the expenditure, and the workings have been relinquished.

Copper.

Rich veins of copper have been wrought at Cronebane and Ballymurtagh in the same county. Copper of excellent quality, and in large quantities, is also raised at Knockmahon and Bonmahon, in the county of Waterford. A mine at Allihies, in the county of Cork, is accounted one of the richest in Ireland; another at Cappagh, though yielding metal of fine quality, has been lately relinquished as not being sufficiently productive, as have also others at Kenmare and Ross-island, in the county of Kerry, and at Boulard in Galway.

Lead.

Lead is raised at the Ballycorus, Luganure, Hero and Carrigeenduff mines in Wicklow and at Came in the neighbouring county of Wexford; mines of the same metal are also wrought at Clea in Armagh and at Kildrum in Donegal. Those of Castlemaine and Kenmare in Kerry, and that of Sheffry in Mayo, have been relinquished after the loss of a considerable outlay in ascertaining their probable produce.

Iron.

At Arigna, near the western shore of Lough Allen, is a rich and copious vein of iron, which, after having been formerly wrought to much advantage as long as the surrounding country supplied timber for fuel, remained for many years neglected. The workings have been resumed by one of the lately formed companies, with every prospect of a favourable result, as coal is now raised in the neighbourhood in sufficient quantity to justify the expectation of an adequate supply for many years. Antimony is found at Castleshane.

Antimony.

Coal.

Coal has been discovered in greater or smaller quantities in seventeen counties, which may be classed in four districts, one in each of the provinces. Those of Leinster and Munster contain carbonaceous or stone coal, the slaty glantz coal of Werner; the two other provinces, bituminous or blazing coal.

The Leinster coal district is situated in the counties of

Kilkenny, Queen's county and Carlow, extending also a short distance into Tipperary. It is divided into three detached parts, separated from each other by a secondary limestone country which not only envelopes, but in continuation passes under the whole of the coal district: the neighbouring country is abundantly supplied from this source.

The Munster coal district occupies a considerable portion of the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Cork. Though by much the most extensive of the four, it is only now attracting to it that degree of scientific and manufacturing attention which its importance as an object of peculiar national interest has long been called for. Coal and culm have been raised, for nearly a century, in the neighbourhood of Kanturk in Cork. At Dromagh, particularly, the works have been carried on with much effect, and the annual supply from them would have materially contributed to the agricultural improvement of a great extent of the maritime and commercial counties of Cork and Limerick, had the improvements on the surface for facilitating the land-carriage, by means of judiciously planned and well formed roads, kept pace with the exertion of the individuals engaged in the production of the coal.

Next in order of value and importance is the Connaught coal district in the county of Leitrim, where workings are now carrying on with much energy at Aughabehy and other collieries in the vicinity of the Arigna iron-works. That the great natural facilities for distributing the produce of these collieries, arising from the neighbouring lake and its communication through the Shannon, or by means of roads, have not been adequately seconded by the hand of art, will appear from the following quotation, which forms the first sentence of a late report of the directors of the Arigna mining company. "The roads in the Connaught coal district remain nearly in as bad a state as they were in prior to the interference of government in 1823, consequently the company is deprived of land sale at the colliery, while the sale on the lower Shannon district, upon which the board relied, has been interrupted for some months by

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the progress of certain repairs at the lock of the Lanesborough canal."

The coal district of Ulster is of trifling importance when compared with any of the foregoing. The principal collieries are at Coal island and Dungannon in Tyrone. Indications of coal have been observed at Drumquin in the same county, and at Pettigoe to the north of Lough Erne. Possibly the formation may extend westward from the first mentioned coal field to that part of the lake. Coal has also been found at Belturbet in Cavan, and at Ballycastle in Antrim. This latter vein, though long wrought, is by no means extensive. It had been worked at a very early period, for, in the year 1770, the miners, when pushing forward an adit level at a newly explored part of the cliff, unexpectedly discovered a passage cut through the rock. This passage was very narrow owing to incrustations on its sides. On examination it was found to be a regular gallery leading to thirty-six chambers; in short, the explorers found themselves at once in the heart of an extensive mine which had been wrought by workmen at least as expert as those of the present generation. Some remains of the tools, baskets, &c., were found, but in such a decayed state as to crumble into dust when touched; several of the tools appeared to have been made of wood thinly shod with iron.

Mineral springs.

Numerous mineral springs have been discovered in various counties in Ireland; few, however, have rendered their vicinity a place of general resort for invalids. The most remarkable are that at Mallow in Cork, which strongly resembles the hot wells of Bristol; those of Lucan and Golden bridge near Dublin, the former sulphureous, the latter sulphureous and chalybeate; that of Ballynahinch, also sulphureous and chalybeate, attracts many visitors from the neighbouring counties. Swanlingbar in Cavan is sulphureous, and Castleconnel near Limerick, chalybeate. The first mentioned of these is the most noted.

Names. Erin.

To proceed from the physical to the political circumstances of the country. It is now generally admitted that Ireland owes its first colonization to a tribe of the Celtae. The language is a Celtic dialect, the names of many of its

mountains, districts, lakes, rivers and towns, are deducible from the same source. Still, however, the derivation of its best known appellation, Erin, has been much disputed. "Iri," says Ledwich, an antiquarian more distinguished for learning than sagacity, "or as now written Eri, is, in Irish, the great isle. In Teutonic, Er-aii, contracted into Eri, is the farther isle." Camden derives it from Hiere, an Irish word signifying west, or the westward.

Scotia.

The name of Scotia first occurs in writers of the fourth century; yet, however prevalent among various authors of different countries, it never entirely superseded its former designation. Usher says that the promiscuous application of this name, both to Ireland and Scotland, arose from the coalition between the Scots and Picts in the eleventh century; and even then all accurate writers distinguished the former by the name of *vetus*, *major* or *ulterior* Scotia, the latter being styled in contradistinction *nova*, *minor* or *citerior*. The word "Scotland," is by some authors derived from Scythia, supposed to have been the mother country. Whitaker and Chalmers, with more probability, attribute the name to their love of roving; the term Sceite signifying dispersed or scattered.

Celtic Remains.

The Celtic descent of the aborigines may also be traced by the existing remains, though few, of their antiquities. Several of the rocking stones, similar to those found in various parts of England, are still to be seen. One in the neighbourhood of Dublin was but lately displaced from its equilibrium by the wantonness of a party of soldiery. Another in full perfection, is in Island Magee. The swords, axes and arrow-heads of a mixed copper metal are also adduced as proofs of their origin. But among the most singular traces of antiquity, should be reckoned the round towers of Ireland, of which upwards of fifty are still to be seen, dispersed in various parts of the country. Their origin and use, though made the subjects of many elaborate treatises, are still involved in obscurity. Their juxtaposition to monastic ruins have led to the conjecture that they were erected in the earlier ages of Christianity; but arguments equally probable have been adduced to prove their existence prior to the erection of these structures. At-

Round towers.

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tempts have been made to trace the descent of the Irish colony to other countries by the existence of similar buildings in the latter, but as yet the evidence of such existence has not been conclusive. Erected generally in situations not peculiarly elevated, their uses as signal-towers would be very limited, the confined extent of their tubular cavity would not afford scope for the ringing of a bell, they therefore still remain, and to all appearance will long continue, an enigma for the exercise of antiquarian ingenuity.

Few traces of the history of the tribe thus settled are to be found in ancient authors. The island is, indeed, supposed to be noticed by the writer of the Argonautic Expedition, under the name of Iernis: Aristotle notices it by that of Ierne; by Caesar and other Roman writers, it is called Hibernia; Marcianus Heracleotes names it Jouernia, as also does Ptolemy, a writer particularly exact in the appellation of places according to their native names. The last named writer proceeds further, laying down the position of several remarkable points, and the names and situation of the principal tribes and towns.

Colonization.

For an account of the acts of the inhabitants from their first settlement to the period of the English invasion, recourse must be had to the native chronicles. In the Psalter of Cashel and other Irish annals, it is recorded, that soon after the flood, a number of Fowmarries, or pirates from Africa, attempted a settlement, from which they were soon dispossessed by an Asiatic colony headed by a chief

Partholan.

named Partholan, a descendant in the eighth generation from Noah. These were in turn dispossessed, after a lapse of more than two centuries, by another colony from the same region named Firbolgs, whom some antiquarians suppose to have been a tribe of the Belgae. Their dominion was terminated by the invasion of a fourth colony which came

Milesius.

from Spain, under the command of the eight sons of Milesius; five of these perished through the casualties incident on landing, leaving the honour of the conquest, and the es-

Heber and Heremon.

tablishment of the family to the three survivors, Heber, Heremon, and Ir. The last named died shortly after the subjugation of the country; Heber was killed by his brother, and Heremon thus became sole monarch. The his-

tory of his successors for many generations presents little to arrest attention. One of them, surnamed Ollamh-Fodlah, or the learned doctor, is celebrated as the founder of several sage institutions; he is said to have ordained a triennial meeting of the elders or legislators at Tarah, and to have founded a college for the investigation and preservation of the national records. Two other princes of the same line are said to have fixed the first territorial division of the island, by a line from Dublin through Clonmacnois to Galway, marked by a deep trench strengthened by a rampart and a series of forts. The portion of the island to the north of this line was named Leah Quin or Conn's shire, that to the south, Leah Mowa or Mowa's share, from the names of the princes by whom it was partitioned. But a still more remarkable division, yet partially existing, was subsequently made into the five provinces of Ullah or Ulster, Layean or Leinster, Mumha or Munster, Connaught, and Ciugena-Mee, or Meath, which last, comprehending the central counties of Meath, Westmeath, and some surrounding districts, was afterwards absorbed into the neighbouring provinces of Leinster and Ulster, especially the former.

Ollamh-Fodlah.

Leah Quin.

Leah Mowa.

Provinces.

The reigns of the Milesian monarchs were almost incessantly disturbed by intestine commotions, suspended only by repelling the temporary combinations of the rival chieftains for the purpose of predatory incursions made from the neighbouring shores of Great Britain, or by expeditions fitted out by themselves in retaliation. In one of these, it is said that St. Patrick was brought captive to the north of Ireland, where, during a servitude of several years, he acquired a knowledge of the native language and manners which considerably forwarded his subsequent apostolical labours.

History.

St. Patrick.

Much as the country may have been indebted to this celebrated missionary, it is generally thought that Christianity had been introduced into it some time before by Declan, St. Kieran and others, who had succeeded in converting many of the lower classes, while St. Patrick, who returned to Ireland in 432, armed with credentials from Pope Celestine, gave it stability and influence by persuading the princes and nobility to embrace its doctrines, by building

Declan St. Keiran.

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churches and religious houses, and by appointing regular orders of priests and instructors. In noticing this celebrated character, it should not perhaps be wholly omitted that Ledwich denies his existence, and that a later writer, whose opinion is entitled to still less weight, endeavours to prove him a Roman of patrician origin.

The introduction of the new faith does not appear to have had much influence on the conduct of the native princes. The succeeding part of the history contains accounts of war, turbulence, and assassination, similar to those with which the era of paganism had been stained. The calamities of the country were further augmented by the invasions of the northern freebooters, known in the Irish annals by the name of the Black and White Scandinavian pirates, and in English history by that of Ostmen or Danes. Seizing first on the principal seaports, and afterwards availing themselves of the still continued broils of the native chieftains, they at length obtained the sovereignty of the whole island about the year 860. But they did not maintain tranquil possession of this rich prize. Turgesius, their sovereign, was killed by treachery, and the Danes were driven from the interior; but they still retained possession of the ports through which they were enabled again to strengthen themselves by fresh supplies from their native regions.

Danes.

Turgesius.

Brian Boru.

In the year 1014, Brian Boru, who stands recorded in the annals of Ireland as a model of royal virtues, a valiant hero, and a consummate statesman, after raising himself to the sovereignty of the whole island,—for at this period each province had its petty king, one of whom, on acquiring a superiority over his fellows, was recognised as supreme ruler,—defeated the Danes at Clontarf, near Dublin, so completely, as to afford his countrymen a breathing time to recover from the exhausting desolation of civil war and foreign invasion.

Cardinal Paparon.

This period of tranquillity was marked by an important ecclesiastical event. A national synod was held at Kells in Meath, in the year 1152, at which Cardinal Paparon, the pope's legate, presided. At this meeting tithes were introduced, the Irish clergy having previously maintained themselves wholly from the produce of their mensal lands. Four

palls were also given as badges of archiepiscopal jurisdiction under the papal see; one to the archbishop of Armagh as primate, the other three to those of Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

The ecclesiastical revolution thus tranquilly and speedily effected, was followed by another of a political nature which wholly changed the destinies of the nation, and laid the foundation of the arrangements that continue to the present time. Henry II. of England had early in his reign conceived the idea of adding Ireland to his dominions. To effect this, he prevailed on pope Adrian to issue a bull, which was published in the year 1154, granting him the sovereignty of the island, on the condition of reducing it completely under the spiritual authority of the Roman see, and of paying him a tribute of a penny for each hearth, better known by the name of Peter's pence. The title, such as it was, lay dormant for several years. Too much engaged by domestic troubles, Henry had little time to devote to a foreign expedition of such magnitude. An unexpected circumstance at length induced him to turn his attention westwards.

Henry II.

Dermod M'Morrough, king of Leinster, having been driven from his dominions by Roderic, king of Ireland, in consequence of an atrocious breach of hospitality committed by him against O'Ruarc, chieftain of Brefney, whose wife he had seduced and carried off, applied to Henry to replace him on his throne, offering to hold his kingdom under the English monarch as the price of his restoration. Too much occupied to pay personal attention to this tempting offer, yet unwilling to reject it altogether, Henry dismissed the Irish prince with a general assurance of protection, and a vague permission to any of his subjects to volunteer their services in the cause of his new tributary. Strengthened with this permission, Dermod, while on his journey homewards through Wales, prevailed upon Richard de Clare, earl of Chepstow, better known by the soubriquet of Strongbow, to assist him, under an engagement of giving him his daughter Eva in marriage, and of securing to him the succession to the crown of Leinster. Dermod then returned to Ferns, his capital city, to prepare for the reception of his

Dermod M'Morrough.

Strongbow.

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expected ally, who shortly after sent over, as a kind of advanced guard, a small detachment, consisting of 150 knights, 70 men-at-arms, and 600 archers, under the command of Robert Fitz-Stephen. This little band, after having made good a landing at the creek of Bag and Bun in Bannow bay, and being joined by Dermod and his Irish forces, took the town of Wexford, and made a permanent settlement in the neighbouring districts of Bargie and Forth, where their descendants continue to the present day; Strongbow shortly followed with a larger force, and after taking Waterford by storm, followed up his success by the capture of Dublin. Roderick, king of Ireland, now seriously alarmed at the progress of the invaders, endeavoured to expel them from their new conquest, but after laying siege to the last named city, he was defeated, and his army totally dispersed.

The rapid progress of Strongbow drew upon him the jealousy of the king of England, by whom he was compelled to surrender the whole of his conquests, on condition of receiving the greater part back as a fief from the crown, resigning Dublin and the other large towns wholly to the king. Henry himself soon after crossed over into Ireland with a numerous and splendid train of noblemen and troops. No opposition was attempted. Roderic remained inactive in Connaught. The petty chieftains of Leinster did homage to Henry in Dublin, where they were received by him with all the pomp of a sovereign. A council at Cashel, held under a papal bull, acknowledged his authority; large tracts of land were portioned out among the principal English adventurers: the system of English laws and English tenures was introduced, and a commencement thus formed for establishing British dominion throughout the country.

Hugh de Lacy.

Having terminated his pacific expedition by the appointment of Hugh de Lacy as governor of Dublin, and justiciary of Ireland, Henry returned to England. Soon after his arrival there, a formal treaty was concluded between him and Roderic, whereby the latter acknowledged Henry as his liege lord, paying him an annual tribute of every tenth hide, and a specific number of hawks and hounds.

The new settlers, in the mean time, were actively employed in securing and extending their possessions, partly by

the sword, partly by treaties and family alliances with the more powerful chieftains. Placed at a distance from the centre of English rule, the bands of union hung very loosely upon them. Not content with mixing as partizan auxiliaries in the domestic feuds of the native princes, they quarrelled among themselves as to the partition of their newly acquired booty, and the country, instead of finding relief from the uniform control of a more powerful superintendance, felt its former evils of intestine division aggravated by the interference of those greedy and arrogant intruders. John Earl of Morton, Henry's favourite son, was at length sent over as lord lieutenant. But he was young and ill advised. He offended the natives by his undisguised contempt of their manners; he insulted them in the persons of their leaders. Some of the native princes, on presenting themselves, were made objects of mockery; their beards were plucked in derision by the young English courtiers. They consequently quitted the court in disgust, and spread the flame of discontent through every part of the country. John was recalled; but some years after returned as king of England, and endeavoured to restore order and tranquillity upon the basis of a fixed and uniform government. The forms of the English laws were observed in the courts of judicature; all the parts of the country in any manner recognising the control of British authority were divided into the twelve counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Uriel, (now Louth,) Catherlough, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary. The remainder of Ireland, consisting of Ulster, Connaught, and some of the central districts in Leinster, still remained, with a few slight exceptions, under the dominion of their native chieftains.

John Earl of Morton.

Division into counties.

John remained but six months in Ireland. After his departure the country soon lapsed into its former state of confusion. During the subsequent reigns of the first three Edwards, the Irish earnestly and frequently applied for the extension of the benefits of the English laws throughout all parts of the island. Their petitions were favourably received, and royal mandates were issued to ascertain the propriety of granting them; but the influence of the great

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English settlers, who profited by the public disorders, always prevented the practical application of the remedy.

The Pale.

During this period the part of the island subject to English law was called the Pale; it extended in reality over little more than the province of Leinster, the remainder of the country being still subject to the native princes, who ruled according to the principles of the Brehon or old Irish law. The English themselves were split into two factions, English by blood, and English by birth; the former comprising the descendants of the original adventurers and other old settlers, who, by constant residence among the natives, and frequent intermarriages with them, had acquired many of their customs, habits, and prejudices; the latter consisting of the fresh supplies of settlers whom the hope of large grants of lands, or of lucrative situations under the government, had allured thither. The former of those classes gave greater annoyance to the ruling powers than even the natives, insomuch that, in the writs issued for repressing the tumults arising from this state of disorganization, while the Irish in arms against the king are called enemies, the refractory English are designated by the harsher name of rebels. Not that the epithet thus imposed upon the Irish indicated any intention of visiting their trespasses with a mitigated portion of legal vengeance. On the contrary, the mere Irish, as they were called, were so utterly excluded from the protection of the newly introduced laws, that while the murder of an Englishman was punished, as now, by death, that of an Irishman was passed over with impunity, unless the sufferer had the good fortune to belong to one of the five tribes which were admitted, by special favour, to a participation of the rights of British subjects.[a] Records of pleas of murder still exist in which the defendant acknowledges the fact, but alleges that the person killed was not English, but a mere Irish, and not of the five bloods, and is accordingly dismissed with impunity.

[a] The five tribes or families were, the O'Neils of Ulster, the O'Melaghlins of Meath, the O'Conoghers of Connaught, the O'Briens of Thomond, and the M'Murroughs of Leinster.

The horrors of this state of internal anarchy were increased by a foreign invasion. Edward I. had directed all the energies of his kingdom to the subjugation of Scotland. Not content with the supplies of men, arms, and provisions to be procured at home, the scanty resources of Ireland were drained to swell their magnitude. On the commencement of the feeble reign of his son, Edward II., Robert Bruce, as well for the purpose of creating a diversion, as to rid himself from the encumbrance of a turbulent auxiliary, sent his brother Edward into Ireland to assist his claim to the sovereignty of the country, and to enforce it by the sword. For some time he was singularly successful. Having been joined, after his landing at Carrickfergus, by most of the discontented chieftains of Ulster, he proceeded to Dundalk, where he was crowned. Thence moving southwards, he devastated the country with fire and sword as far as Munster. But at length the whole force of the English was collected against him, and Bruce, whose army was exhausted by the rapidity of its progress and the magnitude of its exertions, too impatient also to wait the arrival of an expected supply from home, joined battle with it near Dundalk. The contest was decisive; the Scotch were totally routed, and the body of their commander found among the heaps of slain. Edward Bruce.

The fascinating though delusive prospect of the crown of France distracted the thoughts of Edward III. from the settlement of Ireland, an achievement of less splendour, though of more solid utility. Still, however, it was not wholly overlooked. His son Lionel was sent hither as chief governor. He succeeded in some degree in repressing the spirit of insubordination among the feudal barons, and in checking the predatory incursions of the Irish. But, on the other hand, the bond of separation between the two nations was sealed during his government, by the celebrated statutes of the parliament at Kilkenny, which enacted, that none but Englishmen should be admitted to holy orders, or allowed to become members of a religious house, without a licence from the king, and that a native was not to enjoy the benefits of English law, without paying a fine for a special writ for the indulgence. Statutes of Kilkenny.

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Richard II.

The affairs of Ireland were considered by his immediate successor, Richard II., of sufficient importance to call for his personal interference. Having landed at Waterford with a force, consisting, according to the chronicles of the time, of 30,000 infantry and 4000 men-at-arms, he proceeded without interruption or molestation to Dublin. Here he received the submission of upwards of seventy chieftains, and conferred the order of knighthood on O'Neal, O'Connor, O'Brian, M'Murchad and some others, yet not without reluctance on their part, the ceremony being considered rather as a badge of inferiority than a token of elevation. On the monarch's departure, after a pompous yet inefficient residence of nine months, the feuds of the settlers and the marauding warfare of the natives revived with aggravated violence.

In 1399 Richard again visited the country, but his expedition was now neither so tranquil nor so fortunate as before. During his march from Waterford to Dublin he found his progress impeded at Kilkenny by the assaults of Art. M'Murcha, who with a band of 3000 resolute followers, rushed suddenly from the impenetrable fastnesses of his woods and morasses, and so harassed the royal army by his rapid and reiterated assaults, that the king experienced no small difficulty in arriving at the end of his journey. The insurrection in England which terminated in setting his rival Henry of Lancaster on the throne, hurried him from Ireland, and the country was again left a prey to the devastating animosities of the contending factions.

Art. Mac-Murcha.

So powerful were the Irish princes during this and the subsequent period of the wars of York and Lancaster, that their cumrick or protection was anxiously sought for by the English borderers of the pale, and secured by the payment of an annual tribute called Black-rent. The pale itself was contracted within the narrow limits of the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and part of Louth and the boundary line to the south of Dublin city, beyond which the king's writ was a dead letter, was fixed as far as Tallaght by the stream of the Dodder, a rivulet within three miles of Dublin, and thence by a trench with redoubts to Newcastle on the borders of Kildare; all the district to the

Cumrick.

Black rent.

south of this line, except a narrow band along the sea coast to Bray, being in the undisputed possession of the Irish, two families of whom, the O'Birnes and the O'Tooles, asserted and maintained the rank of independent princes throughout the southern part of Dublin county, and the mountainous district since designated the county of Wicklow.

Ireland was not tranquillized by the termination of the civil wars in England. Even after Edward IV. obtained the undisputed possession of the throne, his government in Ireland was reduced to such a state of imbecility, that the only means devised for protecting the pale against its surrounding enemies was the formation, by act of parliament, of a military fraternity under the name of the Armed Brotherhood of St. George, consisting of a captain and 160 horse-archers, with an equal number of attendants on foot. The private feuds of the great leaders of the degenerate English and the Irish, of the Butlers and Fitzgeralds in the south, and of O'Neil and Tyrconnel in Ulster, alone prevented the total overthrow of the king's government.[b] The authority of his lieutenant was set at defiance in the very capital. Keating, prior of Kilmainham, then a preceptory of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, though deposed for his turbulence and misconduct by his superior, not only refused to submit, but seized upon Lumley, an Englishman, who had been sent over to succeed him, and kept him prisoner till his death.

Brotherhood of St. George.

The general alienation of the public sentiment in Ireland from the English dominion was so great at the commencement of the reign of Henry VII., as to induce his enemies to select this country as the theatre for their first public exhibition of the mimic kings, through whose agency they hoped to drive him from his throne. Lambert Simnel was therefore sent hither: and so numerous and zealous were

Henry VII.

Lambert Simnel.

[b] The interchange of messages between these rival potentates is worthy of being recorded for its singularity. O'Neil claimed a tribute from Tyrconnel as his feudatory; to obtain it he sent him a message couched in the following laconic terms; "Send me my tribute, or else ——." Tyrconnel answered him in terms equally laconic and significant—"I owe you no tribute, and if ——."

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his adherents, that he was enabled to carry over a large body of Irish to support his claims by the sword in England, who were cut to pieces in the bloody battle of Stoke in Nottinghamshire. Perkin Warbeck also met with a similar reception, though on a more limited scale. To such a pitch were the minds of the native chieftains excited by the imbecile government of the English about this time, that on an agreement made by Richard duke of York with M'Geoghegan to prevent the repetition of his incursions from the north-western counties into Meath, the latter boasted among his friends, that he had granted peace to the king's lieutenant. M'Gillypatrick also, a chieftain in Ossory, despatched an ambassador with a formal complaint to the king in England, who, stopping him on coming out of his private chapel, delivered his commission in a set Latin speech, of which the following is a literal translation;—"Stand on thy feet, my lord king: my master M'Gillypatrick has sent me to you, and ordered me to declare, that if you do not punish Red Peter, he will make war against you."

Perkin Warbeck.

But Henry was not of a temper to be insulted or resisted with impunity. When firmly fixed on his throne, he sent over Sir Edward Poynings, an English knight, much in his confidence, as chief governor. The most remarkable act of his administration was the passing of statutes, afterwards the subject of much discussion, under the name of Poynings' laws, by one of which the lord lieutenant was prohibited from holding parliaments at his pleasure, and by another, a parliament was forbidden to be held there until all the bills proposed to be introduced in it should have been previously laid before the English privy council for the king's approval. This continued to be the law of the land till the year 1782.

Poynings' laws.

The intestine wars between the great English nobles and the native Irish still raged with almost unremitting violence. During their continuance, the then earl of Kildare was called over to England to answer in person some charges of a treasonable nature; but, contrary to the expectation of his enemies, the king was so much pleased by his manly and candid explanations, that he sent him

back as chief governor. On his return, he, with the aid of the O'Neils, O'Reillys, O'Connors, M'Geoghegans, and others of the Irish, defeated the united forces of Ulick M'William Burke, chieftain of Connaught, Tirlogh O'Brien, Maelrony O'Carrol, and others, four thousand of whom, according to some accounts, or nine thousand, according to others, were left dead upon the field. BOOK CLVII.

The virulence of civil discord was augmented during the succeeding reign by religious controversy. Henry VIII. having succeeded in extinguishing the papal power in England, attempted to accomplish the same object in Ireland, but with different success. Though supported by the bishops of English birth, his scheme was obstinately resisted by the Irish. The native chieftains, also, from a conviction that in opposing these innovations they were maintaining the cause not only of their independence but of their religion, were stimulated to the greatest efforts. The Irish of Ulster confederated under O'Neil as the champion of the cause; but a victory gained over them at Ballyhae by lord Grey, the lord deputy, dissolved their union. O'Neil, de Burgo, and others submitted and exchanged their ancient dignities for those of English nobility. About this time, also, Henry, from a wish to confirm his authority by the assumption of a more imposing title, had himself styled king instead of lord of Ireland, under which name the sovereign authority had been hitherto exercised. Henry VIII. O'Neil.

The short reign of Philip and Mary was marked by an attempt to restore the Roman catholic form of worship, and by the formation of the districts of Leix and Offaley into shire-ground, under the names of the King's and Queen's counties, the assize towns of which were named Philipstown and Maryborough, in honour of the sovereigns who had effected the measure. Philip and Mary.

The contest between the conflicting interests was carried to its greatest height in the reign of Elizabeth. The Irish were headed by John or Shane O'Neil, son of the first earl of Tyrone. Early in this reign he had not only tendered his submission to the lord deputy, but even proceeded to London, attended by a numerous train, to offer it in person to the queen. The appearance of his retinue there Elizabeth.

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struck the beholders with astonishment. His guard of gallowglasses, or heavy armed soldiers, were arrayed in the full costume of their native country. Each carried a large battle-axe, his head was bare, his hair flowed loosely over his shoulders; he was clad in a linen shirt of extravagant dimensions, died yellow, over which he wore his armour and a loose cloak. The queen received him with great favour, and dismissed him with several valuable presents, a large loan of money, and an assurance of her protection.

But these proofs of a pacific disposition were not of long continuance. Shortly after his return he broke out into open rebellion, from what cause is not clearly ascertained. After a protracted struggle against the lord deputy Sir Henry Sidney, in the course of which he took the city of Derry, he was reduced to such extremity as to have recourse to his bitter enemies the Scotch, rather than throw himself on the mercy of those he still more abhorred. His choice proved fatal to him. On his arrival at the Scotch quarters he was hospitably received by their commander, but on the same evening was assassinated in his tent at an entertainment, during a quarrel, supposed to have been intentionally excited as a pretence for this violation of the rights of hospitality. His head was afterwards transmitted to Dublin, where it was exposed on the castle gate.

During this and other similar insurrections in various parts, the English government made some progress in extending and consolidating its authority. The Annaly, a district subject to the M'Mahons, was formed into a county under the name of Longford. Connaught was partitioned into the five counties of which it consists at present, in addition to which, Clare, now part of Munster, was considered to be a sixth: in all these districts Irish chieftainries were abolished, and the supremacy of English law acknowledged. But the south of Ireland still continued to exhibit scenes of turbulence, insurrection, and desolation.

Earl of Desmond.

The earl of Desmond, a scion of the Geraldine or Fitzgerald family, had long exerted an almost regal authority throughout the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, and now, relying on the assurances of support from foreign

powers and chiefly from Spain, he at length openly set up the standard of revolt. The fate of a small body of Spaniards who landed at Smerwick to cause a division in his favour, has been already mentioned. BOOK CLVII.

Desmond himself, after maintaining a desperate struggle against the queen's forces, was compelled to shelter himself among the woods and morasses, where, after undergoing extreme hardships, he was at length put to death in his place of concealment. His immense property escheated to the crown, and was parcelled out principally among the heads of the great families that had preserved their allegiance.

The spirit of insurrection was scarcely quelled in Munster, when it broke out again in the north. Hugh O'Neil, grandson of the first earl of Tyrone, taking advantage of an attempt, made with more vigour than prudence, to force the English law upon the natives in Ulster, raised the standard of revolt, and maintained a position of independence during all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. This princess sent her favourite Essex into Ireland, at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, to subdue him; but the royal forces wasted away without effecting any thing of consequence, and Essex himself, returning precipitately into England, met with the fate which forms so romantic a feature in the annals of her last years. Ultimately, however, Tyrone, notwithstanding a diversion caused in his favour by the arrival of an armament from Spain, which kept possession of Kinsale for some time, was reduced to such extremities as compelled him to compound for his personal safety by a most humble submission. Hugh O'Neil.

Sir John Davies, who, in the commencement of the reign of James the First, published his elaborate treatise on the causes why Ireland had never been completely subdued, lays it down as a principle, that a barbarous country must first be broken by a war, before it can be made capable of benefiting by good government. Without entering into the discussion of a principle the soundness of which is upon a par with its humanity, it may be safely asserted that its practical efficacy was put fully to the test in Ireland. The country at Elizabeth's death was nearly a de-

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sert. Moryson, in his account of the war against Tyrone in Ulster, estimates the surviving population at not more than seven hundred thousand souls, and both he and Spencer describe the sufferings of the wretched peasantry in language that makes humanity shudder.

James I.

James I. during the greater part of his reign, applied himself sedulously to what was called, in the quaint phraseology of the time, the plantation of Ulster. The six counties forfeited by Tyrone and other northern chieftains were parcelled out into estates of various dimensions; flattering inducements were held out to English and Scotch agriculturists to settle on them. Much of the land was purchased by some of the London trading companies, who still, under the name of the Irish society, retain the proprietorship of extensive tracts in those counties. Large portions of land were also appropriated to the clergy and to the public schools.

The country during his reign was peaceable and prosperous. But the progress of improvement experienced a fatal check in that of his son and successor Charles the First, whose lieutenant, the earl of Strafford, by his harsh and unjustifiable measures, utterly destroyed the spirit of confidence between prince and people. By calling in question the titles of the landed proprietors in Connaught, he excited a suspicion of further aggressions, and this, joined with the unsettled state of England, led to the catastrophe which nearly annihilated the British dominion in Ireland.

Charles I.

Strafford.

The conspiracy by which this object was to have been effected, and which was detected on the very day fixed on for its execution, was to have commenced its operations by the seizure of the castle of Dublin. Lord Maguire, one of its most active agents, was seized and executed in London. Yet its failure in the capital did not prevent its explosion elsewhere. It broke out with dreadful violence in the north, where Sir Phelim O'Neil soon found himself master of all Ulster, with the exception of a few of the larger towns. The accounts of the atrocities committed at the commencement of the insurrection have been much exaggerated by the virulence of party; some of the de-

Sir Phelim O'Neil.

tails of the murders said to have been committed by the insurgents are of a character to excite incredulity rather than to secure belief. But this much is certain, that the contest, which raged with various success and in many varieties of form throughout the country from 1641 to 1652, was carried on with all the bitterness that characterises civil war aggravated by religious animosity.

Cromwell. Cromwell, who landed in 1649, brought the contest to a speedy termination. His first military act was the investment of Drogheda, which he took by storm and put the whole garrison to the sword, by this terrible example of military execution opening to himself an easy entrance into most of the other fortified places in Ireland. The embers of resistance which his recal to England obliged him to leave unextinguished were finally quenched by Ireton and his other generals, and the country remained in a state of passive subjection to the parliament of England until the Restoration.

Charles II. The commencement of the reign of Charles the Second forms one of the great epochs of Irish history. During the republican government, the landed property of the country had been transferred, with a few exceptions, from the ancient owners to the soldiers of the conquering army, or to speculating adventurers who had advanced money to the commonwealth, on the assurance of repayment with liberal interest from the confiscations that had been anticipated as the necessary consequence of unsuccessful resistance to the constituted authorities of the day. The extent of these confiscations was enormous. Of upwards of 20,000,000 acres which Ireland contains, 12,634,711 were thus transferred. A transfer of persons as well as of property took place. The Roman catholics, who were so fortunate as to prove by satisfactory evidence that they had taken no part in the war, and who, on the establishment of such proof, were distinguished by the name of innocent papists, were compelled to remove into Connaught, where they were allowed to hold lands of inferior quality, but subject to a chief rent to the crown, which, however trifling its amount may appear at the present day, was then a heavy drawback upon the tenant's industry. They were also re-

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stricted from settling within a mile of the sea-coast, and still further, were excluded from residing within any walled town. The links of amicable communion being thus effectually rent asunder, between the two great classes of society, the proprietors and the peasantry, and the line of demarcation being still more strongly marked by the invidious distinction between Protestant and Catholic, every avenue to a mutual amalgamation of sentiment and interests was closed, and the two parties were doomed by the acts of Charles the Second, confirming the confiscations of the republican government, to exist as two distinct nations in the same country, known to each other only by a reciprocity of infliction and of sufferance.

James II.

The reign of James the Second excited a hope in the depressed party that this system was to have an end. The pusillanimity of this monarch and the vigour of his rival quickly dissipated any such expectation. The former, when driven from Great Britain, made an effort to regain his elevated position through the energies of his Irish subjects. But he was wholly unqualified to direct or to sustain those energies. After a struggle of four years, in which he was baffled personally at the Boyne, and afterwards, through his generals, at Athlone and Aghrim, the surrender of Limerick, his last hold in the country, extinguished every gleam of hope. The whole population submitted to the English government with the exception of those ardent spirits who preferred the vicissitudes of a life of exile to the monotony of domestic subjugation. These were formed into a corps in the service of France under the name of the Irish brigade, where during the succeeding wars on the continent they performed good service against the government by which they had been expatriated. The number of Irish thus driven into the ranks of the enemy may be estimated from the fact, that, according to the official statements of the French army accounts, there died in that service between the taking of Limerick in 1691 and the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, a period of little more than fifty years, no fewer than 450,000 Irish soldiers. These regiments were always led on against the English with the emphatic words, before used under similar circumstances

at the battle of the Boyne by Schomberg, when encouraging his Huguenot soldiers against King James's French auxiliaries, "Gentlemen, behold your persecutors."

The attention of the victorious party in Ireland was now wholly directed to the securing of its conquest. To effect this, a new confiscation of property took place, to the amount of 1,718,320 acres, which was succeeded by the enactment of a series of laws of extreme rigour, since known by the name of the Penal Code, framed for the express purpose of utterly extirpating the Roman Catholic religion. The effect of this system, so far as it affected the security of the new proprietors, and the prostration of the proscribed mode of faith, was complete. During the first subsequent rebellion in Great Britain in favour of the son of James II., Ireland was perfectly tranquil; nor could the slightest trace of any communication between the native Irish and the adherents of the Pretender in France or Scotland be detected. But, at the same time, the country was reduced to such an extreme of internal wretchedness, that Swift gave vent to his feelings of exasperated patriotism, in the bitterest strain of sarcastic irony, published under the title of "a modest proposal for preventing the children of poor people in Ireland from being a burden to their parents and country," by making use of their flesh as an article of food. On the rumour of a second attempt in favour of the dethroned family, which was carried into effect in Scotland in 1745, the earl of Chesterfield was sent over as lord lieutenant, and this nobleman, with equal good feeling and good policy, relaxed the rigour of the penal code so far as to overlook the breach of law committed by Roman Catholics in assembling together for the celebration of divine worship.

Penal code.

In the year 1759, the landing of the French under Thurot in the north of Ireland, afforded another test of the spirit of the country. Though this petty invasion was merely a feint to veil the movements of a larger armament, and proceeded no farther than the momentary possession of the almost dismantled castle of Carrickfergus, the sensation excited by it pervaded the whole island; an expression

Thurot.

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of determined resistance was universally and unequivocally displayed.

Octennial act.

Not long after, an important change took place in the constitution of the Irish parliament. The members of the House of Commons had hitherto held their seats during the life of the reigning king. The bond between the constituent and his representatives was, therefore, little more than nominal; there was no sympathy on the one side, no control on the other. The lord lieutenants, also, instead of making the country the place of their constant residence, visited it but once in two years for the purpose of holding a parliament, leaving the details of government during the intervals in the hands of two or three of the chief residents, who, under the title of lords justices, actually possessed all the influence, and consequently all the powers of the state. In the year 1768, an act was passed, in consequence of the reiterated remonstrances of the Irish House of Commons, limiting the duration of parliament to eight years, and at the same time, the lord lieutenant was required to reside in Ireland. The secondary influence of the lords justices being thus annihilated, the lord lieutenant became the actual as well as the nominal governor, and the House of Commons felt the necessity of being, in some degree at least, the real protectors of those popular rights which they were chosen to maintain.

Volunteers.

The breaking out of the American war in 1775, afforded ample scope for the exertion of the newly acquired powers of the popular branch of the legislature. Enlarged views of the reciprocal interests of the two great portions of the empire called for new enactments. The Irish parliament, which had hitherto acquiesced in all the arrangements transmitted from England, began to exert the right of judging and of legislating for itself. The agitation of the American question, and the unexpected incidents consequent on the commencement of hostilities with that country, afforded new cause of excitement to the public mind. Most of the troops had been called out of Ireland, for transatlantic service; so that, when, on the apprehension of an invasion from France, an application was made to the govern-

ment for an adequate supply of troops to meet the impend- BOOK
ing emergency, the answer given by the lord lieutenant CLVII.
was, that Great Britain had no troops to spare, and that the nation must look to itself for the means of self-defence. The hint was taken; the people armed themselves; at first in detached and unconnected bodies, but gradually convinced of the necessity for combined exertion, they ultimately formed themselves into an organized and disciplined army, amounting to 42,000 men, at the head of which was placed, by unanimous consent, the earl of Charlemont, a nobleman who, after having spent the bloom of his youth in the elegant enjoyments of the most polished courts in Europe, had the courage to break their fascinating bonds, and to devote himself to a constant residence at home, at that time a country of few intellectual attractions, in order to aid, by his example and influence, the introduction of the spirit of refinement which his observations, when abroad, had taught him to be necessary to elevate his native land to its proper position in the scale of civilized society.

The people having, by this determined and simultaneous act, effectually dissipated all apprehensions of danger from a foreign enemy, began to turn their thoughts towards the internal improvement of the country. They called upon their representatives for a repeal of those laws, which, framed with the expressed intention of consolidating the strength of the empire by confining each division of it within the limits of its own resources and capabilities, had, in reality, weakened it by ill-judged restrictions on the dependent portion. The volunteer association changed its character; it became a deliberative as well as a military body. A meeting of delegates from all the corps in Ulster, convened at Dunganon, adopted resolutions declaratory of the right of the Irish legislature to make laws, uncontrolled by any external interference. The spirit thus excited rapidly transferred itself into the parliament. Henry Grat- Grattan.
tan, whom Lord Charlemont, from a conviction of his great latent powers, had introduced into the House of Commons, took the lead within that house, in asserting the independence of the Irish legislature. Supported by the combin-

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ed exertions of the advocates of the measure, both within and without its walls, he eventually succeeded in obtaining an explicit renunciation of the claim of legislative control on the part of Great Britain.

Another great question still remained unsettled. The independence of the parliament could avail but little if its members continued liable to the influence of ministerial corruption. The volunteers, therefore, called for a reform in the House of Commons. A second delegated meeting assembled in Dublin for the express purpose of taking the opinion of the armed population of Ireland on the subject. The parliament and the volunteers were now at issue. The metropolis presented the anomalous exhibition of two rival delegated bodies, each professing to emanate from the people, each claiming to be the exclusive organ of its sentiments, each determined to control the other. The parliament prevailed: it passed a vote declaratory of its own omnipotence; the volunteer assembly adjourned *sine die*, and the question of reform was lost.

From this moment the spirit of volunteering began to evaporate. The peace with America rendered their services, in a military point of view, unnecessary; the late triumph of the ministerial party in parliament proved their inefficacy towards vindicating the right of the people to an effective control over the conduct of their representatives. They gradually declined in numbers and in spirit, until they were finally put down, without the slightest semblance of resistance, by a proclamation from the government prohibiting their assemblage.

Regency Question.

In the year 1789 a great international question arose, which served to show the practical effect of the lately acquired independence of the Irish parliament. George III. was attacked by a mental derangement that wholly precluded him from holding the reins of government. A regency became necessary. The parliaments of the two countries were at issue on the point. Both agreed that the sovereign authority should be intrusted to the heir-apparent, then in the full maturity of age. But, while the parliament of Great Britain determined to impose restraints on his exercise of the functions of royalty, that of Ireland

resolved to present the regency to him unshackled by any limitations beyond those imposed by the constitution on the sovereign himself. Matters had proceeded so far that a delegation from both houses of the Irish parliament was despatched to the prince of Wales, to offer him the unrestricted regency of Ireland. On its arrival in London, the king was declared to be so far restored to the due use of his mental faculties, as to be enabled to resume the government. The delegates returned; but from that moment the British minister determined, by an amalgamation of both parliaments, to prevent the risk of such collisions in future.

Catholic emancipation.

During the progress of those political movements, the Roman Catholics were gradually extricating themselves from the yoke of servitude imposed on them by the penal code. In the year 1745, as has been already noticed, the first alleviation of their degraded state was afforded them by the earl of Chesterfield's allowing their assemblage for devotional purposes to be held without molestation from the constituted authorities, an act of toleration in its most limited sense. In 1774, parliament passed a statute allowing them to testify their allegiance. Even this was a boon, for hitherto the existence of a Roman Catholic was not recognised in the eye of the law. In 1779 they were permitted to hold lands on leases for 999 years, having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

In the year 1793, the progress of the French revolution had excited a spirit of restless innovation, which, instead of endeavouring to obtain the redress of real grievances by constitutional means, displayed itself in acts of violence against the constituted authorities. The ministry, partly with a view to conciliate the great body of the people, partly in accordance with the growing spirit of liberality that every day more strongly marked the advance of knowledge, granted to the Roman Catholics, besides several minor privileges, the right of voting for the election of members of the house of commons, thus extending to them the enjoyment of every privilege exerted by Protestants, except that of sitting in parliament. But the concession, made under unfavourable circumstances, was accepted as a right rather

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than as a favour. The spirit of discontent still prevalent was sedulously fostered by a society formed in Belfast under the name of United Irishmen, and afterwards extended to Dublin. Its professed object was the obtaining of parliamentary reform; but soon, enlarging its views with its increase of strength, it determined on obtaining a separation from England by force of arms. Such was the activity of its members, that in a few years they had organized a secret confederacy of 500,000 men. Their measures at home were ably seconded abroad by Theobald Wolfe Tone, originally the secretary of the society, who, having been forced to fly in order to avoid a criminal prosecution for high treason, succeeded in prevailing on the republican government of France to send a large armament, under their favourite general Hoche, to invade Ireland. The fleet, by a most daring manœuvre, arrived in safety on the south coast of Ireland; but the vessel of their commander-in-chief having been separated from the rest by a storm, Grouchy, the next in command, by his indecision, lost the opportunity of effecting a landing, and the fleet, after lying a few days unmolested in Bantry bay, retraced its course, and arrived again at Brest in safety.

United Irishmen.

French Invasion.

Rebellion.

The possibility of the recurrence of such a visitation urged the government to use the most violent and unwarrantable means for its prevention. The Protestants were all armed under the name of yeomanry; the military were encouraged to the committal of such excesses, that General Abercrombie, then first in command in Ireland, in expressing his abhorrence of their licentious behaviour, declared in public that the soldiery were formidable to every one but their enemies. He was forthwith removed, and General Lake appointed in his stead. The country was put under military law; suspected persons were seized, tried by court-martial at the drum-head, and scourged or executed by its summary sentence. Torture was applied to force confession. At length, in the spring of 1798, the rebellion, which had been fomented by the United Irishmen, and urged forward by the barbarities of the government, burst forth in the counties of Wexford and Antrim. After a short but sanguinary struggle, it was quelled. A small force of about

1000 French landed in the autumn of the same year at Kil- BOOK CLVII.
lalla, and after routing the troops collected to oppose them, penetrated as far as the county of Longford, where they surrendered to the overwhelming numbers brought against them by Lord Cornwallis, then lord-lieutenant.

The next two years were employed in effecting the union, a measure which, as has been already said, was never lost sight of by the government since the period of the regency question. The system of unrelenting severity which had characterised the proceedings of the ministry before and during the rebellion, was now seconded by one of unlimited, undisguised corruption. Every place, every office, spiritual as well as temporal, was for sale; parliamentary influence was the price. The question of the Union, after having been rejected in the house of commons by a small majority in 1799, was brought forward again in the succeeding year, and carried. The first day of the year 1801 saw the union standard floating over the gate of Dublin castle. The Union.

The history of Ireland, after this period, becomes in a great measure identified with that of Great Britain. A partial insurrection which broke out unexpectedly in 1803, disturbed for a moment the torpid tranquillity of the country. It was the act but of a single night; its leaders suffered the penalties of the law, and the aspect of public affairs immediately resumed its former appearance. The remainder of the period to the present time presents little but the repetition of efforts on the part of the Roman Catholics who composed the bulk of the population, to obtain the great privilege from which they were still debarred, the right of sitting in parliament. Their perseverance has at length been crowned with success; but the detail of the proceedings that led to this result is too complicated to be compressed, and too recent to require a detailed narration.

According to the civil division of the country, Ireland contains thirty-two counties, of which twelve are in Leinster, nine in Ulster, six in Munster, and five in Connaught, besides which, five cities, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny, and three towns, Galway, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus, are considered to be detached counties, Civil division.

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having a municipal jurisdiction, extending to a certain tract round each, wholly independent of that of the county in which they are situate. It is represented in the imperial parliament by twenty-eight peers, and one hundred commoners, of which latter, two are returned from each of the thirty-two counties, two from Dublin city, two from Cork city, one from Trinity College Dublin, and one from each of thirty-one borough towns.

Representation.

Until the year 1829, the right of election in counties was vested in all the freeholders of forty shillings and upwards, consisting of by much the greater part of the landholders; and in cities and corporate towns, of those and of the freemen admitted according to the peculiar regulations of the corporation. But, on the passing of the relief bill, which restored to the Roman Catholics their right of sitting in parliament, the privilege of voting for members of counties was limited to landholders possessing freeholds of L.10 value or upwards; the qualifications of electors in cities and boroughs remaining unaltered. The number of electors in counties, has, in consequence, been reduced from 216,891 to 39,772, that of the electors in cities and towns is estimated at 20,520; the whole of the constituency of Ireland, therefore, consists at present of 60,292 voters for eight millions of souls, being in the ratio nearly of one to every one hundred and thirty-three individuals, or to every twenty-two families.

Executive.

The administration of the government is vested nominally in the lord lieutenant, removable at pleasure, though usually retaining his situation for five years, but really in this functionary's chief secretary, who is considered as responsible to parliament for the management of the country. The lord lieutenant is assisted by a privy council invested with large powers, and consisting of the great law officers, and a few others, chiefly public servants of the crown.

Judicial officers.

The judicial power is lodged in the hands of the lord chancellor, and the four judges of each of the courts of King's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. The chancellor is assisted by the master of the rolls, who presides in a subordinate court of equity. For the general dispen-

sation of justice, the country is divided into six circuits, each of which is visited by two of the law judges twice every year. Minor causes are tried at the quarter sessions, at which such of the county justices as choose preside. A salaried lawyer, called assistant barrister, has a place on the bench, to afford the magistrates the aid of his legal knowledge.

Lord lieutenants.

By a late arrangement, the superintendance of the counties is committed, as in England, to a lord lieutenant appointed by the government, who is considered as in some degree responsible for the preservation of the public peace, and, therefore, has the recommendation of nominating and removing the magistrates.

Grand Juries.

The local arrangements of the counties are regulated by the grand juries, consisting of twenty-three of the principal landed proprietors, if resident, or of their agents, if absentees. They are nominated by the high sheriff, and are seldom changed; thus forming a local aristocracy. Their power is very extensive; they have the levying and expenditure of all the money laid out on roads, bridges, and public buildings of every description; a weighty trust, checked only by an appeal to the judges of assize. This department of the local government has long been the subject of much complaint, on account of the magnitude of the sums levied, the partiality exercised in its expenditure, and the unequal pressure of the mode of taxation by which it is collected. Besides these county taxes, each parish is required to defray from its own resources the repairs and maintenance of the parish church, and the cost of rebuilding it when fallen to decay.

Constabulary.

The protection of life and property is intrusted, by a late enactment, to a constabulary force consisting of 215 chief constables, 1328 petty constables, and 4394 sub-constables, in all 5937 men, besides stipendiary or salaried magistrates in particular districts. These are maintained at an annual expenditure of somewhat more than L.250,000, being at an average of about L.41 per man.

Ecclesiastical state.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction is vested in four archbishops, one for each province, who take their titles from the cities of their residence, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel,

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and Tuam; under them are thirty bishopricks consolidated by unions and incorporations under eighteen bishops. The following table exhibits at one view the civil and ecclesiastical divisions of the country, according to provinces, counties, and dioceses.

LEINSTER.

County.	County Town.	Diocese.
Dublin	Dublin	DUBLIN, arch-diocese.
Meath	Trim and Navan	Meath.
Louth	Dundalk	*included in Armagh diocese.*
Westmeath	Mullingar	*included in Meath diocese.*
Longford	Longford	Ardagh, *united to* TUAM.
King's county	Philipstown	*included in Kildare diocese.*
Queen's county	Maryborough	*included in Ossory and Kildare diocese.*
Kildare	Naas and Athy	Kildare.
Wicklow	Wicklow	Glendalogh, *incorporated with* DUBLIN.
Carlow	Carlow	Leighlin.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Ossory.
Wexford	Wexford	Ferns, *united to Leighlin.*

ULSTER.

Donegal	Lifford	Raphoe.
Londonderry	Londonderry	Derry.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	Connor, *united to Doun.*
Tyrone	Omagh	Clogher.
Down	Downpatrick	Down.
		Dromore.
Armagh	Armagh	ARMAGH, arch-diocese.
Monaghan	Monaghan	*included in Clogher diocese.*
Cavan	Cavan	Kilmore.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	*included in Clogher diocese.*

MUNSTER.

Clare	Ennis	Killaloe.
		Kilfenora, *united to Killaloe.*
Tipperary	Cashel	CASHEL, arch-diocese.
		Emly, *united to* CASHEL.
Limerick	Limerick	Limerick.
Kerry	Tralee	Ardfert, *united to Limerick.*
		Aghadoe, *incorporated with Ardfert.*

County.	County Town.	Diocese.
Cork	Cork	Cork.
		Ross, *united to Cork.*
		Cloyne.
Waterford	Waterford	Waterford.
		Lismore, *united to Waterford.*

CONNAUGHT.

Mayo	Castlebar and Ballinrobe	Killalla.
Sligo	Sligo	Achonry, *united to Killalla.*
Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon	*included in Kilmore and Ardagh dio.*
Roscommon	Roscommon	Elphin.
Galway	Galway	Tuam, arch-diocese.
		Clonfert.
		Kilmaduagh, *united to Clonfert.*

The number of parishes in the country is 2450, which are consolidated into 1396 benefices. The archbishops and bishops derive their incomes chiefly from the rents of land, which are farmed out by them, on leases during their own lives, or for twenty-one years; the parochial clergy are supported, in a small degree, by their glebe-lands, but chiefly by the tithes. Until lately, tithe was payable only from arable land, pasture grounds being relieved from it by a vote of the house of commons, which was afterwards legalized by an act of parliament as part of the compact between the British ministry and the landed proprietors for carrying the Union. But this system has since undergone a great modification, which, though an unjustifiable infringement on the property of those who held lands under the provisions of the last mentioned act, has been a considerable relief to the poor occupying tenant. The tithe can now be converted, through a voluntary arrangement between the incumbent and the parishioners, into an acreable imposition on the whole of the cultivated land, whether under tillage or pasture; thus equalizing the pressure on the individuals, and diminishing the expense of its collection, though in most instances increasing the amount of the incumbent's salary, by an augmentation of the total sum levied on the parish. The act has already been carried into effect in more than one-half of the parishes, 1497

Parishes.

Tithes.

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having compounded, and 963 remaining still subject to the former usage. The amount of tithe paid by the parishes which have compounded, is L.427,594, 2s. 5d.; if the value of those which have not yet come under the operation of the act be estimated at the same rate, the total of the tithe of Ireland would amount to L.704,987, 0s. 2d. Taking, in addition to this, the value of the glebe and glebe-house, at a general average of L.50 per annum for each benefice, both together would afford a net income of L.560 per annum for each incumbent,—an income, if equally apportioned, fully adequate to the wants and services of a body of men designed to be the instructors and models of conduct to the great mass of the population, which consists of those in the middling and lower walks of life.[c]

Ministers' money.

The incomes of the clergy officiating in town parishes are not included in the foregoing calculation, being collected in a different manner by an assessment on houses, called ministers' money. The number of parishes so circumstanced is about fifty.

R. Catholic establishment.

The Roman Catholic religion is superintended by four archbishops, as in the established church, and twenty-two bishops, who derive their support partly from the profits of a parish, generally the most lucrative in the diocese, partly from the fees of licences for marriages, and partly from the cathedraticum, an annual contribution from every incumbent under his control, proportionate to the value of his benefice. In cases of old age, infirmity, or any ac-

[c] The following is the summary of the statement made by Mr. Griffith, the boundary surveyor, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords in 1832.

Ireland is divided into Archbishopricks		4	
Bishops		23	
Parishes		2450	
Statute acres		20,400,000	
Gross amount of tithe composition now paid	£427,594	2	5
Average of each compounded parish	287	15	0
Average of tithe composition to £1 Sterling of the value of the land,	0	1	3½
Gross annual value of the land of Ireland, at a rent of 12s. 5½d. per acre	12,715,578	0	0
Amount of tithe of all the parishes in Ireland	704,987	0	2

cidental visitation from heaven, the episcopal functions are discharged by an assistant or coadjutor, nominated by the bishop. The parish priests are appointed solely by the bishop, and derive their support from the voluntary contributions of their parishioners, collected chiefly at Easter and Christmas, at which periods they hold what are called stations, being half-yearly meetings, at some commodious house fixed on by themselves for the convenience of those residing at a distance from the chapel, where they hear their confessions, catechise their children, and deliver spiritual exhortations. Monasteries and convents are frequent in Ireland, many being in the enjoyment of considerable funds arising from charitable donations. The monks of some of them collect contributions through the country for the maintenance of their respective establishments. The funds of nunneries arise in a great degree from the money paid by ladies on their entrance into the order, the amount of which is seldom less than three or four hundred pounds. In some cases their income is increased by fees paid for the education of the daughters of persons of family and wealth.

Presbyterian establishment.

The Presbyterian religion chiefly flourishes in the north of Ireland. The church is governed by a synod, consisting of ministers and lay elders, deputed by the respective congregations. The synod is governed by a moderator, annually chosen by the members. The ministers are supported partly by the voluntary contributions of their congregations, and partly by a grant of public money, called the Regium Donum. Other dissenters are similarly governed. The Society of Friends, or Quakers, are chiefly resident in Dublin and in the King's and Queen's counties. Jews are very few in number in Ireland.

Population.

The population of Ireland has increased uniformly and rapidly since the commencement of the period at which accurate inquiries began to be made for the solution of this great political question. At the close of Elizabeth's reign it was estimated, certainly not on very positive data, at no more than 700,000 souls. It was conjectured by Sir William Petty to have been 850,000 at the close of the wars in 1652,

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and to have increased to 1,100,000 in 1672. Subsequent investigators have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1695,	Capt. South,	1,034,102
1712,	Thomas Dobbs, Esq.	2,099,094
1718,	The same,	2,169,048
1726,	The same,	2,309,106
1731,	Returns of the established clergy,	2,010,221
1754,	Hearth-money collectors,	2,372,634
1767,	The same,	2,544,276
1777,	The same,	2,690,556
1785,	The same,	2,845,932
1788,	Gerv. Parker Bushe, Esq.	4,040,000
1791,	Hearth-money collectors,	4,206,612
1792,	Rev. Aug. Beaufort,	4,088,226
1805,	Tho. Newenham, Esq.	5,395,456
1813,	Incomplete parliamentary census,	5,937,856
1821,	Parliamentary census,[d]	6,801,827
1831,	The same,	7,734,365

Occupations.

Of the aggregate number, thus ascertained by the census of 1821, it was found that 1,138,069 persons were principally engaged in agriculture, 1,170,044 in trades, manufactures, and handicraft, and 528,702 were occupied in avocations not included in either of those classes, making the total of occupied persons 2,836,815.

Appearance and character.

In external appearance the peasants are well made, robust, and active; generally well tempered, yet easily excited to violent emotions; affectionate to their kindred, and singularly attached to the place of their nativity. Their

[d] The census of 1821 was the only one taken on the principle of actual enumeration, subjected to effective checks. The process adopted was as follows: The persons employed in the several parishes or districts to take the enumeration were furnished with books, in which they were required to enter on the spot the name, age, occupation and relationship of every individual in every house on every townland in such district, together with a specification of the number of acres held by every householder. Copies of these entries, when verified on oath and examined by two neighbouring magistrates, were forwarded to the chief secretary's office in Dublin, where they were abstracted and arranged for publication. The returns made by the enumerators were also subjected to the inspection of the parochial clergy of the district, both Protestant and Catholic. The copies deposited in Dublin castle were afterwards examined by persons of respectability from various parts of the country, who from their local knowledge could vouch for the accuracy of the returns from those parts with which they were personally acquainted. The payments to the enumerators were subsequent to those investigations.

appearance and character are, however, considerably varied by local circumstances, arising from the various sources whence the country was peopled. In the north, particularly in the eastern parts, the dress, manners, and language at once point out a Scottish origin. Connaught exhibits features equally strong of the aboriginal habits and language. In the south-west are to be discovered traces of Spanish customs; the eastern region of Leinster is more decidedly Saxon. The Irish language is still spoken in many parts, but in the greatest purity in the mountainous districts of the county of Donegal. In the west, and more particularly in the islands and peninsulas on the coast of Galway, Mayo, and Donegal, where the intercourse with other parts is but small, that language is almost exclusively spoken, insomuch that interpreters are frequently made use of in the courts of justice. Language.

The general food is the potato, to which milk, and at times salt fish, is added during seasons of plenty. Flesh meat is a luxury seldom enjoyed but on occasions of peculiar festivity, such as weddings, christenings, &c. The clothing is chiefly of home-manufactured coarse cloth or frieze for the men; but the influx of cheap cottons has latterly caused a great change in the costume of the female peasantry from the characteristic dress of their ancestors. Food. Clothing.

The prevalent religion is the Roman Catholic, although the precise ratio of its prevalence, compared with the Anglican and Presbyterian modes of doctrine, is difficult, almost impossible, to be ascertained. The inquiries lately set on foot, from sectarian or political motives, have served rather to obscure them than to develope the truth. Superstitious practices are much observed, particularly in the remoter districts. Some may be traced to the era of paganism: such are the lighting of fires at Baaltine or Beltine, and the passing of animals through the fire. Pilgrimages to places of peculiar sanctity are frequent among the Roman Catholics. Lough Derg in Donegal, and Struel wells in Down, are peculiarly celebrated. The belief in witchcraft and second-sight has not yet been eradicated from among the descendants of the Scottish settlers in Ulster. The love of learning, which peculiarly marks the Religion.

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Irish peasantry, is however gradually diminishing the extent of the sway of opinions and practices originating in periods of ignorance.

Education.

The means now in operation for rendering the rapidly increasing population of the country fitted to fulfil their duties to themselves and their country, through the irresistible influence of a well-ordered system of education, has been minutely analysed and detailed by reports of two parliamentary commissions appointed to investigate the subject. The result of the perusal of these documents leads to an inference far from consolatory, unless in prospect. Much as has been spoken and written on the subject, little has been done.

University.

The university of Trinity college, Dublin, influences and controls the education of the higher classes. The superintendance of study is vested in teachers called junior fellows. The mode of instruction is almost exclusively catechetical. The total number of pupils on the books of the university may be estimated at 1600. The curriculum or regular course of under-graduate studies is completed in four years; the annual average of pupils is therefore 400. Estimating the duration of human life, after arrival at years of maturity, at thirty-three years, it will appear that the total number who enjoy the advantages of a complete liberal education in Ireland is 13,200 out of a male population of 3,500,000, being at an average of 1 for every 270.

Maynooth college.

Maynooth college, founded in 1795, exclusively for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood, admits about 250 students annually, who are under the superintendance and instruction of 14 professors and lecturers.

Royal schools.

The education of the lower classes has long been considered as peculiarly a national concern, and as such was made the subject of legislative enactments so early as the reign of Henry VIII. By these statutes every incumbent is bound by oath, on accepting a benefice, to keep a school in his parish for the instruction of the natives in English, or to cause one to be kept by a competent teacher. This salutary regulation has been in too many instances disregarded or evaded. King James, in his distribution of the forfeited lands in Ulster, set apart large estates for the en-

dowment of free grammar schools. These are now distinguished by the title of schools of royal foundation. Some were added to the number by Charles I., but they were too few and perhaps too richly endowed to accomplish the intentions of their royal founders. A grammar school was also required to be maintained in every diocese by the contributions of the beneficed clergy: twenty of these schools are in existence.

Diocesan schools.

The number of free grammar schools was increased by a bequest of Erasmus Smith, one of the English adventurers who obtained a large grant of forfeited lands during the government of the commonwealth. But these, like the former, instead of being employed for the instruction of the poor, were converted into places of liberal education for the sons of the wealthier classes; a character which they still retain in several instances.

Erasmus Smith's schools.

After the revolution in 1688, an attempt was made to promote the conversion of the Roman catholics through the medium of education. Subscriptions were raised, and lands procured by purchase or donations, which were vested in a society incorporated for the management of the fund thus raised: hence the establishments under its control acquired the name of charter schools. The sanguine anticipation of the originators of this plan have been far from realised. Notwithstanding the additional aid of large annual grants of public money, these schools have utterly failed as an engine of proselytism on an extensive scale; wealth induced thriftless expenditure; mismanagement opened the door for abuses; the grants of public money have been withdrawn, and the trustees are left to their own private resources for the maintenance of the schools.

Charter schools.

Within the last twenty years the efforts to disseminate elementary instruction among the great mass of the population have increased rapidly by the exertions of several new societies formed wholly or principally for this purpose. The association for discountenancing vice, consisting chiefly of the clergy of the established church, among other objects, undertook the education of the poor, according to the doctrines of the protestant faith. The society for the education of the poor, now better known by the name of

Education of the poor.

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the Kildare Place Society, proposed to disseminate moral instruction without any interference with the religious tenets of the pupils; but the adoption of a regulation immediately after the formation of the society, which excluded from any share in its benefits those schools in which the Bible without note or comment was not admitted as a class-book, was so strongly objected to by the heads of the Roman catholic church, as to check considerably the extension of the benefits of the institution. The Roman catholics shrunk from a participation of literary advantages to be purchased by the derelection of one of the tenets of their church, the indiscriminate use of the Bible unaccompanied by the superintending advice and explanation of their pastors. Both these societies were supported by large parliamentary grants, until very lately, when the legislature was at length convinced of the impolicy, not to say the impracticability, of educating the great mass of the people according to principles in direct opposition to their modes of thinking on religious subjects. The annual grants to the two last named societies have been withdrawn, and the general education of the people placed under the superintendance of a board formed of individuals selected from among the most influential members of the leading Christian sects in Ireland.

The Irish and the London Hibernian societies were formed with the view to disseminate religious instruction throughout those parts of Ireland in which the native language is prevalent; they are aided by several minor societies under different names: all are supported solely by voluntary contributions, and are wholly under the direction of protestants.

The schools, exclusively catholic, are supported and superintended by the society of the Christian brotherhood, and other religious orders, by the nunneries, and by the collections and donations of the Roman catholic inhabitants of various parishes under their respective parochial clergy.

Sunday schools.

In addition to the schools already mentioned, must be named the Sunday schools, which originated chiefly with the methodist society, and are still mainly supported by the exertions of its members.

The total number of children receiving instruction amounted in the year 1826 to 568,964. From the return of ages in the census of 1821 it appears that the number of children of both sexes, between five and fifteen, which may be called the age of education, then amounted to 1,748,663, and, therefore, making due allowance for the probable increase in five years, may be estimated at 2,000,000. In the latter of these periods the number receiving education in the public schools will be found to be somewhat less than one-fourth of this part of the population, or, in other words, between two-thirds and three-fourths of the rising generation are without the benefits of scholastic instruction, notwithstanding the extended endowments in lands, the large grants of public money and the liberality of individual contributions towards the supplying of this national defect.[e]

Agriculture.

Agriculture, although the chief source of support for the adult population, is still in a very backward state as compared with that of Great Britain or the Netherlands. The implements of husbandry are of an inferior description, and the process of cultivation executed in a less careful manner. The prevalent mode of letting land is justly considered as one great cause of this inferiority. Farms, when out of lease, are generally let to the highest bidder, regard being seldom paid to the tenant-right. The occupier, therefore, feels but little inducement to expend his capital on his land; he hoards or lays out at a monied interest what would, under a better system, be more profitably invested in the improvement of his farm. Absenteeism is also considered to be another cause of this evil. The tenant is neither cheered by the presence nor enriched by the expenditure of his landlord; he toils under the chilling inspection of an agent, anxious chiefly to enhance the value of his own services by the amount of his remittances; and too often a creditor on the estate he has in charge. It must, however, be acknowledged that the estates of some

[e] The comparative number of schools and pupils maintained by each of the societies above named, as also of the private schools, whose teachers are wholly remunerated by the fees of their pupils, is given in a table in the appendix.

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absentees form brilliant exceptions to this remark; and that the pressure of ill-judged avidity is often equally visible on the estates of resident proprietors. The want of internal communications by well-projected and well-executed roads is in many cases an additional cause for the backward state of the agriculture.

A judicious rotation of crops is still but imperfectly practised, and the raising of green food for the winter supply of the cattle by no means sufficiently attended to. In the northern districts oats and barley are the chief produce; the cold and dampness of the atmosphere checks the growth of wheat. In the southern counties and in the districts around Dublin wheat is largely raised, but it is deemed of inferior quality to that of England.

Grazing.

Grazing has always been a favourite mode of employing land, the humidity of the atmosphere and the genial mildness of the climate affording an almost perennial supply of pasture; the unsettled state of the country also long proved a bar to tillage. Hence the wealth of the native chieftain consisted chiefly in his numerous herds and flocks; his tribute was mostly paid in kine. During the latter period of the Irish parliament great attention was paid to the encouragement of tillage, and its progress was proportionately rapid. The chief grazing counties for black cattle are those of Limerick, Tipperary, Roscommon, and Meath, where the farms are sometimes of extraordinary extent, a single occupier frequently holding more than 1000 acres. The grazing of oxen and sheep is seldom combined; that of the latter is an important object with the Irish husbandman, and more land, though of a poorer quality, is employed for this purpose than in the feeding of bullocks. The chief breeding counties for sheep are Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Roscommon, and Galway; some of the finest flocks in Ireland are to be seen in the last named county. The flocks are usually managed by the herd who attends the cattle; no regular shepherd being employed, as in England. The custom of folding is seldom adopted, and great backwardness is evinced by the neglect of using turnips for winter food. The cattle, when fit for market, are sent in immense numbers to the fairs at Ballynasloe, held twice

every year. The principal fair is in October; it regulates the prices of cattle for the ensuing season, and is the great standard of the prosperity of this branch of the national wealth. Fat cattle are exported in great numbers from Meath to Liverpool, and of late years, the facilities of canal navigation, combined with those afforded across the channel by steam, bring large numbers from the western parts to Dublin for exportation.

Hogs. Hogs are kept in great numbers in every part. This animal is the inmate of the peasant's cabin, and thus acquires a degree of docility unusual in other countries; its food is potatoes. The native breed, long legged, bony, and ill-proportioned, has been of late years considerably improved by a cross of that of Leicestershire. Large and rapidly increasing quantities of pork and of live stock are exported, chiefly to Liverpool.

Dairies. The dairy farms form a conspicuous feature in the rural economy of the interior, occupying a greater extent of country than those held by the feeding grazier. The farms in the Walsh mountains in Kilkenny exhibit striking peculiarities of manners. The principal of them belong to one family, the members of which constantly intermarry among one another, at such close degrees of consanguinity as frequently to require dispensations from the canonical prohibitions. The land is grazed in common: the people, though wealthy, live with the greatest economy, subsisting chiefly on potatoes and griddle bread, and indulging in no animal food but the relics of the pigs slaughtered for sale. Ireland has long been celebrated for the excellence of its butter. Butter. The best is made in Carlow; the most inferior comes from the rich soil of Limerick and Meath. It is remarkable that a country so productive of butter should utterly fail in the cognate article of cheese; yet, with the exception of a small district in Antrim, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Carrickfergus, no good cheese is made in any part; the consumption of this commodity is almost wholly supplied from England. Cheese.

Orchards. The culture of apples in Waterford and Cork in the south of Ireland, and in Armagh in the north, is considered as one of those regular branches of rural industry on

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which the farmer calculates as a sure source of pecuniary remuneration. In the two first named counties the fruit is generally converted into cider, which is the usual beverage of the middling classes of landholders; a superior quality of this liquor, when prepared with care and judgment, is highly valued, and amply repays the attention bestowed on its manufacture.

Cider.

Tobacco.

The culture of tobacco was lately introduced, but to a very limited extent. The results on small detached spots have led to very sanguine anticipations of its profit, when cultivated on a large scale; but the quantity raised in any single year is insignificant. The total number of acres planted in 1829, was but 461, of which 408 were in the county of Wexford alone. When it is considered that it is a crop of a quality peculiarly exhausting to the soil, requiring constant attention and great nicety of management in every period of its growth, that it is liable to frequent and irreparable injuries from the inconstancy of the climate, and that the plant raised is at best of an inferior quality, adequate certainly to the wants of the grower who is content with an herb of less grateful flavour, from the consideration of the greater economy in its use, but for that very reason, ill suited to cope in the general market with the produce of a foreign soil, the ultimate success of an outlay of capital to a large extent on its cultivation must be extremely problematical. The legislature has, however, set the question at rest for the present, by prohibiting its cultivation, on the ground of its interference with the revenue arising from the importation of the foreign plant.

Fisheries.

A recurrence to the sketch of the coasts already given, would lead to the conclusion that the people derived from the surrounding waters an inexhaustible supply of food for their own consumption, and a fund equally inexhaustible of commercial wealth from its export. Experience contradicts such an inference. With an ocean rolling round him stocked with fish of nutritious quality and varied flavour, with rivers abounding also with fish of similar description and conveying the contributions of the ocean almost to his door, the peasant is still compelled to satisfy the cravings of nature by the scanty and unvaried produce

of his agricultural labours. Along the southern coast of Ireland from Cork to Wexford, at a small distance from the shore, lies the Nymph Bank, plentifully stocked with cod, hake, and ling, which kinds of fish are common also on many other parts of the coast. Turbot, sole, plaice, and every other species of flat fish that frequents the northern seas, are also taken there. The sun-fish is seen at times in large numbers on the western coasts. One part of the great northern shoal of herrings annually passes through the Irish sea, while another generally pursues its course along the coasts of Connaught. Salmon abounds in all the large rivers: the greatest fisheries of it are in the northern Bann at Coleraine, the Boyne above Drogheda, the Southern Blackwater, the Shannon, and the river of Belleck near Ballyshannon. Great part of the fish is packed in ice, and thus conveyed fresh to the tables of the British gastronomes. Shell fish also abounds. Many species of the oyster are raised from various parts of the shore, some of a flavour peculiarly delicate, as those of Carlingford, others noted for size, others again, though seldom, combining both these qualities. The escalop, another maritime luxury, is often used merely as bait for larger fish. Lobsters, particularly in Kerry and Galway, are of large size, and well-flavoured; the same may be said of crabs and cray fish. The sprat of Waterford, the sand eel of Newcastle, and the smelt of Strangford, will always maintain a high estimation among the minor delicacies of the table. Pilchards were formerly caught in such abundance at Cloghnakilty, that the traffic in them rendered the town a place of considerable population; but, since the desertion of that station by the fish, the town has declined.

Yet it cannot be truly asserted that the apparent disregard to these bountiful offerings of nature is attributable to want of industry or enterprise for their attainment. Along the deep shores of the western parts, the hardy fisherman is to be seen in his wicker corach, coated with green hide, venturing for his precarious subsistence upon seas which even the well-prepared mariner contemplates with apprehension. The young men of the southern baronies of Wexford and Waterford, quit their homes in

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spring for the Newfoundland fisheries; some return with their little earnings at the close of the fishing season, while others remain one, two, or more winters in that inclement region, until they have realized the means of humble independence at home.

The chief cause of the backwardness of the fisheries is to be traced to the same cause as that of agricultural improvement,—the want of capital. The fisherman depends on his daily labours for his daily bread; he has not wherewithal to fit out properly a substantial boat with all its tackle, much less to save and store a cargo so as to fit it for a foreign market. In order to remedy this crying evil, a board of fisheries was some years ago formed. It has already been productive of one advantage,—a knowledge of the actual state of the fisheries, their capabilities, and their defects: it has excited a spirit of exertion, and produced an increased attention on the part of the ruling powers to this branch of national industry, which, persevered in judiciously, and impartially regulated, must lead to those results that a disinterested observer would say ought long since to have been realized.

The attention of the board of fisheries, during its existence, which terminated in 1830 by the stoppage of the annual grant of public money for its support, was chiefly directed to two objects, the erection and repairs of fishing-piers, and the formation of a loan fund for building and repairing boats. The expenses incurred in the attainment of the former of these objects was defrayed partly by grants of public money, and partly by the contributions of the neighbouring proprietors, and of other individuals interested in the improvement of the country. At the commencement of the year 1830, thirty-five piers were completed, and twenty-two in progress; the results produced by those completed are stated to be, in most instances, even more gratifying than might have been anticipated, exciting a spirit of increased exertion in the fishermen, from an increasing sentiment of the security thus afforded to their frail craft, and consequently inducing them to fit out new vessels, and to render those already built more sea-

worthy. The expense thus incurred up to 1830 has been L.10,746.

The results of the loan fund are not so satisfactory. The total amount of the sums lent out is L.25,204, 18s. 4d. Of this sum, L.14,262, 0s. 1d. was to be repaid, according to the conditions of issue, in the year 1830. The repayments actually made at that period, were L.9,923, 9s. 1d. leaving an arrear of L.4338, 11s. The remainder, amounting to L.10,942, 18s. 3d. was not due at the date of the return whence this statement has been formed.

Under the encouragements thus held out, the numbers of the fishermen have increased considerably, as appears from the following return, which shews that the number under the cognizance of the board, was, in the year

1822	36,159	1827	58,044
1823	44,892	1828	59,321
1824	49,448	1829	63,421
1825	52,482	1830	64,771
1826	57,805		

Thus exhibiting a progressive increase every year, and a total increase of 28,612. These numbers include the fishermen only, and do not comprehend the other persons occupied in the ulterior process of preparing the fish for market, such as curers, coopers, salt-makers, net-makers, &c.

The number of vessels employed in the fishing trade has increased proportionally. The total of the year 1830 was:—decked boats, 345; half-decked, 769: open sail-boats, 2,483; row boats, 9522: total, 13,119.

The structure, rigging, and management of the boats, and the mode of fishing, vary in different parts, to a degree, in some cases, singularly surprising. The eastern and western suburbs of Carrickfergus are inhabited almost solely by fishermen, those in the former being Scotch, in the latter Irish. The Scotch fish with the hook for round fish, in open boats, rigged with a single square sail; the Irish trawl for flat fish, in half-decked smacks. So limited is the communication these two classes maintain with each other, though the intermediate space between their residences is not more than a few hundred yards, that the

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technical phrases employed for the construction and working of their boats is so different, that neither can avail themselves of the assistance of the other, and thus they live little more connected than if they inhabited the shores of separate islands.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of Ireland were at no time so flourishing as to increase much beyond the wants of its own population. The nature of its soil and climate, which tended to encourage pastoral pursuits, the habits of the people, the unsettled state of the government, and the want of coal,

Woollen.

have all contributed to this result. The woollen manufacture, however, is to a certain degree an exception. So early as the reign of Edward the Third, a brisk export trade in some descriptions of woollen cloths was carried on with the north of Italy. The Irish caddow, or woollen coverlet, was an article in high repute. The influx of a colony of the Palatines, in the time of James the First, tended to improve the manufacture. Their chief settlement was at Carrick on Suir, on the confines of Tipperary and Waterford, which for a long period was celebrated as a woollen mart, affording employment for a large number of the surrounding inhabitants of both sexes, and finding a ready vent for the wrought article throughout other parts of the country and in foreign markets.

Notwithstanding the desolating effects of the wars of 1641 and 1688, the woollen trade was so flourishing after the revolution as to excite the jealousy of the British manufacturers, who had influence sufficient to procure an address from both houses of parliament to William the Third, "to use his utmost diligence to hinder the exportation of wool for Ireland, except to England, and generally to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland." The address was followed up by acts prohibiting the exportation of woollens as therein expressed, and by the imposition of duties on the importation of woollens to England, which operated as a total prohibition.

In the year 1779, the Irish parliament repealed the prohibition against exporting woollen cloths to foreign markets; the trade in consequence revived, and the manufac-

ture again became a means for the profitable investment of capital to a large amount.

By the Act of Union, the duties on woollens imported from either country into the other, were confined to those called old and new draperies; the ratio payable for importation into Ireland was fixed at 8½d. per yard on old, and 2¾d. per yard on new drapery. By the same act England also relaxed her monopoly of export so far as to permit wool and woollen and worsted yarn to be sent duty free from Ireland.

In 1822, the woollen cloth imported from England amounted in quantity to one-third of the whole consumption of the country, but in value it is calculated to have been considerably more than one-half; because the import duty of 8½d. per yard, being the same on cloth of every description, was little regarded in the price of the more expensive article, while it operated nearly as a prohibitory duty on those of low price, of which the general consumption mainly consisted.

These circumstances shew why the manufacture of Ireland has been confined to the coarser kinds, and accounts for the failure of the few attempts made to introduce that of the finer qualities. Broad cloth and blanket manufactories of any magnitude are to be found nowhere to the north of Dublin: flannels are made in Wicklow, blankets in Kilkenny.

In 1823, the protecting duties, under which the trade had thriven for many years, and which were to have been gradually diminished, in the view of assimilating the state of the trade in the two parts of the empire, were suddenly and unexpectedly repealed. To this cause in part, but much more to the great influx of cloth of newer fashion sent over from England at very reduced prices, during the subsequent depression of the woollen trade in that country, is to be attributed the almost total ruin of the manufacture and the utter destitution of those depending on it. In 1822, there existed eighty-three woollen factories in full work; they are now reduced to about twenty, which are but partially employed. In the years 1826 and 1829, the workmen were dependent on charitable contributions; numbers have crossed over to

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Great Britain in quest of work, and many families have been afforded the means of conveying themselves and their implements of industry to the United States of America, where a promising field of exertion is presented to them, in lieu of the gloomy prospect of idleness and destitution at home.

The few manufactories of broad cloths at present at work, and which are mostly in the vicinity of Dublin, employ 1560 hands, giving support to 10,040 persons, and producing goods to the value of L.200,000.

In Wicklow, flannels, although fallen off to about one-fourth of their former quantity, may amount to L.10,000 in value; the manufacture gives occupation to about 100 families. Blankets are still manufactured in Kilkenny, so as to employ 500 or 600 families.

Fine wool is grown principally in Wicklow; the next in quality is reared in Galway and in other parts of Connaught. The wool shorn in Ireland amounts to about 6000 bags, of 50 stone each. Besides the cloth produced in large factories, the manufacture of friezes and cloths of the coarsest quality for domestic use is prevalent throughout many parts of the country, but chiefly in Galway, Meath, Louth, Wicklow, and Kilkenny.

Linen.

Although it appears from what has been just stated, that the linen manufacture was raised upon the ruins of the woollen, it was not unknown in Ireland previously to the reign of William the Third. In early times, the Irish of the higher ranks were profuse in the quantity of linen used in their inner garments: the shirt of a man of rank contained from twenty to thirty yards; insomuch that the limitation of this article of dress within reasonable bounds was a prominent feature in the sumptuary laws of those days. The unfortunate earl of Strafford, when lord lieutenant, made great exertions to improve the linen manufacture, sending to Holland for flax-seed, inviting competent workmen from the Netherlands and France, and embarking funds to the amount of upwards of L.30,000 from his personal fortune in the speculation. His example was followed by the duke of Ormond, who exerted himself greatly to extend the manufacture; but the legislative measures of the English parliament after the revolution,

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which were echoed by enactments of a similar character in Ireland, gave it a stimulus that carried it forward for many years to a high degree of perfection.

Linen Board.

In order further to excite exertion in this branch of industry, a board, appointed to superintend its progress, under the name of the Trustees for the Linen Manufacture, was charged with the disposal of a large annual grant of public money to be employed in premiums for its extension and encouragement. This board was also invested with powers to check frauds, so as thus to prevent the injury to be apprehended from sending goods of inferior quality to market under a false character. Still further to promote this favourite object, a linen hall was erected in Dublin for facilitating the transactions of the linen factors; similar buildings, on a smaller scale, were also erected in Belfast and Newry. Among other expedients for nursing this adopted bantling in its infancy, the use of linen scarves and hatbands at funerals was introduced, a custom which maintains its ground to the present day, but with an important alteration as to its primary intention, by the substitution of cotton for linen cloth.

Flax seed.

The importation of flax seed was another object of the trustees' superintendance; for the material, forming the basis or rudiment of what the legislature at the Revolution established as the staple to compensate the country for the deprivation of its natural manufacture, cannot be raised in it in sufficient quantity or of superior quality. Notwithstanding all the exertions made from that period to the present time, the seed raised in Ireland, particularly for the finer fabrics, is inadequate to the demand, and the small proportion that is raised is considered to be of inferior quality. The seed is imported from America, Prussia, Holland, and England. The proportions supplied by each of these countries may be estimated from the returns made of the quantities imported in 1821:

	Hhds.
American	36,176
Prussian	8,424
Dutch	7,308
British	5,934
Total	57,842

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The quantity of flax seed imported, on an average of four years ending 1821, was 47,000 hogsheads, with which 83,000 acres of land were sown.

Silk.

The silk trade in Ireland may be said to owe its origin to the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by which cruel and impolitic measure Louis XIV. transferred to the rival kingdom of Great Britain a large portion of the industry and ingenuity of his Protestant subjects. Many of the refugees settled in Dublin, where they introduced the silk manufacture, which throve for a succession of years to a considerable extent. Besides articles of entire silk, Ireland has been celebrated for a manufacture of mixed silk and worsted, known in the country by the name of tabbinet, and in Great Britain by that of Irish poplin. For a long period this fabric was much sought after both at home and in the foreign market; but the fluctuation of female fashion has latterly considerably diminished the demand for it. The silk trade, which had been on the decline since the period of the union, is now almost extinct, the number of looms at work being wholly insignificant, and chiefly employed in completing orders from England. The families who depended on it have emigrated in quest of employment, partly to Great Britain, partly to the United States of America, carrying with them the knowledge of a manufacture of much ingenuity and singular elegance, which hitherto had been a source of wealth to their native country, and of competence and comfort to themselves. The total quantity of silk imported into Ireland in the six years immediately following the union was 445,713 lbs.; in the six years ending in January 1822 the amount was 387,290 lbs.

Dublin has always been the favourite seat of this manufacture. Factories were established in other places, but without success. In 1825 an attempt was made, under the auspices of the earl of Liverpool, then prime minister, to secure to Ireland the whole of the profits of this manufacture, from the rearing of the worm to the finishing of the cloth. A large number of mulberry trees was imported into the south of Ireland, and planted there; silk-worms were also introduced. The mulberry tree, though not unproductive, declined. The insects, which even in the warm

latitude of Italy require protection from the variations of the atmosphere, sunk beneath the chilly moisture of the Irish climate, and all hope has already been relinquished of producing the desired effect upon a scale commensurate with the establishment of a national manufacture.

Cotton.

The cotton manufacture has risen on the ruins of the linen. The first cotton factory in Ireland was erected in 1784, in the neighbourhood of Belfast. The trade was fostered in its infancy by the Irish legislature, not only by a high protecting duty, but by the distribution of public money in the form of bounties. This state of things continued till the Union. A new arrangement was then made. The duties on muslins and calicoes were to remain unaltered for eight years, after which they were successively lowered by eight equal annual reductions, so that, after the year 1816, they remained at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Iron.

The statements of historians and the inquiries of writers on the resources of the country show that the manufacture of iron was once flourishing; but, in consequence of the diminution of fuel by the destruction of the woods, it declined, so as to be at present almost extinct. It appears in evidence before the house of commons, that this manufacture had scarcely made any progress from 1801 to 1821. The few founderies which existed at the latter of these periods were principally employed in executing orders for manufactories in the neighbourhood, which necessarily required the article to be made according to pattern and on the spot. The manufacture continues in the same state to the present time. The manufactures of brass, copper, tin, and hardware are struggling under circumstances nearly similar to that of iron, being confined to the making articles which cannot be readily procured according to pattern from Great Britain.

Distilleries.

The manufacture of ardent spirits from malt has long been carried on to a great extent, forming one of the main sources of revenue; but the pecuniary benefit derived from it has been purchased by a frightful amount of crime and misery, the results of illicit distillation. For the suppression of this practice the legislature enacted various regulations, some exceedingly severe; but the profits accruing

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from it were too great to be thus counteracted; and the distillers carried on their illegal traffic with such indefatigable ingenuity, and in many instances with such a determined spirit of opposition, as to place the greater part of the population of extensive districts in direct collision, not only with the civil authorities, but with the military force of the government. The following facts prove the utter inefficacy of the system of legislative severity. In the ten years ending with 1818, there were, according to official documents, 16,244 unlicenced distilleries destroyed, in which 36,965 gallons of spirits, and 47,843 barrels of malt, besides singlings and pot ale, were seized or destroyed. In the subsequent ten years the number of distilleries destroyed had increased to 41,645, and the quantities of spirits and malt to 47,843 gallons of the one, and 156,636 barrels of the other. A subsequent change of the law, by which a reduced scale of duties has been, to a certain degree, substituted for the former practice of fine and imprisonment, has tended considerably to diminish the prevalence of this baneful practice.

Beer.

For many years Ireland was chiefly supplied with beer and ale from Great Britain; latterly, however, by directing attention to the internal resources of the country for the production of a species of manufacture, the principal material of which is to be had in such plenty within itself, a sufficient quantity of both kinds of liquor is produced for domestic consumption, and for its export, on a scale as yet limited, to other countries, and even to Great Britain. The averages of the quantities imported from Great Britain, at different periods, will serve to confirm this statement.

From 1721 to 1760	the annual average	9,307 gallons.
1760 to 1801	of beer and ale imported	56,223
1801 to 1811	from Great Britain	37,703
1811 to 1821	amounted to	5,123

Circulating medium.

The changes in the circulating medium, through which the products of agricultural and manufacturing industry are made available to the increase of the national wealth, were frequent and considerable, to an extent seriously affecting the political arrangements of the country. The first

mint noticed in history was established by the Danes, but the coins issued from it circulated only among themselves, traffic being carried on among the natives, both during that period and for some centuries later, by barter, in which cattle was the standard of value. Instances of this are on record even in the reign of Elizabeth, when the tribute of several chieftains was paid in beeves.

After the arrival of the English, a mint was established by John, who, in 1210, caused pennies, halfpennies, and farthings to be coined of the same weight as those in England. His successors, Henry III. and Edward I. also issued coinages of small money; the latter of these was the first sovereign who added to his title of REX ANGLIE on the coins that of DOMINUS HIBERNIE. In the reign of Edward III. the ounce of silver, which had hitherto been cut into 20 deniers or pennies sterling, was divided into 26. Henry VI. appointed mints in Dublin, Trim and Drogheda, in which brass as well as silver was coined. In his reign the value of this latter metal was raised from 3s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. per ounce. The consequence was a sudden rise of price in provisions and all other necessaries of life. The remedy applied to this evil by a subsequent parliament, was the issue of a new coinage of five kinds of silver coins, the gross, the demi-gross, the denier, the demi-denier and the quadrant or farthing; eleven groats were to weigh an ounce troy; the groat, if not clipped, to pass for fourpence.

By another act, in 1479, the price of silver was again raised; the weight of the groat being reduced to 32 grains, so that the difference in value between the English and Irish groat was, at the time, nearly fifty per cent. In the reign of Henry VII. the difference between English and Irish money was one-third, and in the beginning of the succeeding reign of Henry VIII. the current coin was so clipped and defaced, and had become so scarce, that the lord lieutenant petitioned to be recalled in consequence of the want of money to carry on the wars. Elizabeth caused the ounce of silver to be cut into sixty pennies; the value of a shilling, better known by the name of a harp, during her reign and that of her successor, was 9d. English.

Charles I. caused the name of Irish money to be abo-

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No money was coined during the reign of Anne. In 1725 the new gold coins of Portugal were allowed to pass current in Ireland at a stated value. Nor did any further changes in the circulating medium take place, till the assimilation of the currencies of Great Britain and Ireland in 1826, when the British shilling, which, since the time of James II. had passed for thirteen pence, was directed in future to pass for twelve, as in the other portions of the British dominions.

Banks. The deficiency of a metallic circulating medium in Ireland, co-extensive with the demands of an increasing trade and commerce, was for many years supplied only by private banking-houses, which issued notes on their own responsibility. But as the quantity of paper thus thrown into general circulation was at times far beyond the amount of the capital it purported to represent, and even exceeded in a great degree the demands of the country, the return of the notes to their respective issuers caused sudden failures which shook public credit to its basis.

To remedy this evil, the bank of Ireland was formed in 1783, with privileges resembling that of England. Its capital was at first L.600,000; but on various renewals of its charter, it was gradually increased to L.2,850,000. At the last renewal, which took place in 1821 and extends to 1838, the amount of capital was augmented to L.3,000,000. To

prevent the evil consequences of an excessive issue of private bankers' notes, every partner in such establishments was made responsible for its engagements to the whole amount of his property, but, by a singular contradiction, the number of partners in each was limited to six, thus limiting also the amount of property that could be made available for the liquidation of its engagements, in cases of insolvency, to the aggregate of the property of six individuals.

This absurd and pernicious limitation has been lately removed. Banks, consisting of an unlimited number of partners, may now be formed, yet still with a restriction in favour of the bank of Ireland, that such joint stock banking-houses must be more than fifty miles from Dublin; thus continuing to this city and the surrounding counties the disadvantages under which the whole island had laboured in consequence of the impolitic monopoly caused by the limitation. The provincial bank of Ireland and the northern bank in Belfast have been formed according to this new regulation: the former has branch banks in twenty of the principal towns in Ireland. The bank of Ireland, following the example of this new rival, has established agencies in several places, thus affording increased facilities to trading and commercial transactions.

Roads and canals are the channels of internal traffic. Roads.
The roads in Ireland have long been justly celebrated for the excellence of their construction. The principle of the method now styled macadamizing, was practised there for many years before it was introduced into general use in England, by the spirited exertions of the engineer from whom it derives its name. Arthur Young, in his tour in 1777, expresses his surprise at the striking superiority of the Irish roads over those of England. "For a country," says he, "so far behind us as Ireland, to have suddenly got so far the start of us in the article of roads, is a spectacle which cannot fail to strike the English traveller exceedingly. I could trace a route upon paper as wild as fancy could dictate, and every where find beautiful roads without break or hindrance, to enable me to realize my design." Since the introduction of mail-coaches in 1784, the roads

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have been progressively increasing in number, and improving in construction. An inexhaustible supply of limestone, the substratum of the greater part of the country, is easily procured, which, broken into small fragments, affords an even and durable surface, capable of being repaired at a small expense. In some few places, the old-fashioned paved roads are still to be met with. Yet much remains to be done. Notice has already been taken of the want of roads in the mining districts. The western part of Connaught suffers much from a similar want. In many parts goods are carried several miles on horses; in some the peasant himself is the bearer. The mountainous districts of Cork and Kerry labour under the same defect; a circumstance the more to be deplored, because experience has proved that wherever a well planned line of road has been carried through a range of country previously impassable for carriages, the vent of agricultural produce, and the consequent increased consumption of exciseable articles, have repaid the outlay with ample interest.

Inland navigation.

With respect to inland navigation, Ireland is far behind the sister island. While the latter boasts of 2400 miles of still-water navigation, and 2000 miles of navigable rivers, the former has but 282 miles of canals, and 380 of river navigation: the total of water communication in the one case being 4400 miles, in the latter 660. The principal lines of inland navigation are the Grand and Royal canals. Both commence at Dublin, and proceeding westward in lines somewhat diverging, terminate at the Shannon. The former, which is the more southern, was commenced in 1775, and has united the metropolis with the Barrow at Athy, and with the Shannon at Banagher. The canal is now extended beyond the Shannon through Roscommon as far as Ballinasloe, with a view of carrying it on to the town of Galway. The ascent to the summit level is 278 feet above the sea at the mouth of the Liffey: the fall thence to the Barrow is 97 feet, and to the Shannon 162. The cargoes conveyed on it consist chiefly of turf, in large quantities, for the supply of Dublin, corn, bricks and flag-stones. The traffic is far from producing a return adequate to the expenditure incurred; the affairs of the company are therefore in a state by no means prosper-

Grand canal.

ous. The total expenditure to the Shannon, including the branch cuts to Athy, Milltown and elsewhere, amounts to L.1,861,008, being at the rate of L.18,610 per mile on 100 miles of still-water navigation, which, though yielding a net profit of at least L.300 per mile per annum, would amount to no more than 15s. 8d. per cent., per annum, on the capital expended.

Royal canal.

The Royal canal company was incorporated in 1789. The canal, proceeding from the north of Dublin, passes through the counties of Westmeath and Longford until it meets the Shannon at Tarmonbarry. Its line was most unhappily projected: at 35 miles distance from Dublin it is but eight miles distant from the grand canal, and at several intermediate places not more than four, so that these two great navigations, for half the length of each westward from the metropolis, are performing little more than the work of one. The expense incurred was L.1,421,954 or L.19,749, per mile, exclusive of interest for many years upon stock, loan, and grants of public money. The company having become insolvent in 1812, when not more than 53 miles of its line were executed, the undertaking was put into the hands of a public board, and completed in 1817 by parliamentary grants. One of the principal objects contemplated by its projectors was the trade arising from the collieries and iron works near Lough Allen. These sources have not yet been productive, and the only articles conveyed on it are similar to those carried along the other canal.

Newry canal.

The Newry canal is the oldest in the country, being commenced so early as the year 1739. It extends from the sea below Newry to Lough Neagh, a distance of twenty-four miles, nine of which are in the bed of the river Bann; a short cut, connecting the collieries at Coal Island with the Lough, may be considered as part of the navigation. The trade on this canal is seriously impeded by the obstacles necessarily consequent upon an attempt at making rivers navigable, arising from the delays caused by want of water in dry seasons, and from damages by floods in wet weather.

Lagan navigation.

The Lagan navigation between Belfast and Lough Neagh, a distance of twenty-two miles, partakes largely of the inconvenience just stated to arise from river navigation.

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The same may also be said of the Boyne and Limerick navigations. The former of these extends from the tide water at Drogheda to Navan, a distance of fifteen and a half miles, and is carried chiefly through the river; the produce of the tolls is totally inadequate to its effective maintenance. The Limerick navigation from Limerick city to Killaloe, designed to render the Shannon navigable to Lough Dearg, is twelve miles long, partly in the river. If, in the absence of more satisfactory means of ascertaining its rate of profit, an estimate be formed from the imperfect state of the navigation itself, the uncertainty of the passage through Lough Dearg, navigable only by sail and oar, and the delays from floods and foul weather, no remunerating rate of profit can reasonably be expected.

Boyne navigation.

Limerick navigation.

Commerce.

The geographical position of Ireland has been already pointed out as affording great facilities for commercial interchanges with some of the most wealthy and enterprising nations on the globe. Notwithstanding the checks imposed by England upon this branch of national industry, the commerce of Ireland increased with rapidity after the nation had, in any degree, recovered from the severe shock of the civil war in 1688. But in 1799, its commerce assumed a new character, in consequence of the right of the country to a free trade being recognised by the British parliament. By the act then passed, the laws prohibiting the exportation of woollens and glass were repealed, and the country was allowed to trade with all parts of America, the West India islands, and Africa, subject only to regulations framed by its own parliament. The articles of the Union confirmed this equality of commercial privileges, by enacting, that the two islands should be on the same footing as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles, the produce of each country respectively, and generally also as to trade and navigation in all parts and places in the United Kingdom.

A considerable foreign trade is now carried on with America, chiefly by the merchants of Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry. The articles principally imported thence, are tobacco, cotton, wool, rice, timber, and flax seed; linen is chiefly exported in exchange. A trade for wine is carried on with Portugal and Spain, and large quantities of

butter are sent to the former of these countries, together with linen, beef, pork, salt fish, and some woollens. In addition to wines, Ireland receives in return fruit, principally oranges and lemons, salt, oil, potash, and cork. Provisions are sent to France in exchange for the wines of that country; as also to the Netherlands, whence Geneva spirit and linseed oil are brought in exchange. To the Baltic are sent linen and butter; the returns are made in iron, deals, hemp, potash, and herrings.

But the chief market for the surplus produce of the country is England. Besides grain and flour to a large amount, black cattle and swine have long been a staple article of export to Great Britain: their numbers have been latterly increased to a considerable degree by steam navigation. Previously to this invention, Portpatrick, in Scotland, had been the chief landing-place for Irish cattle, on account of the shortness of the cross passage; but now Liverpool absorbs nearly the whole trade. To Scotland, also, are sent linen and linen-yarn, beef, pork, tallow, untanned hides, butter, barley, oats, and oatmeal. The returns from Great Britain are made in coal, dried fish, manufactured goods of every description, both for necessity and luxury, tea, coffee, rum, and tobacco.

Cities and Towns.

Though the general population of the country is distributed through the provinces, nearly in proportion to their acreable contents, Connaught excepted, which is by much the most thinly peopled, a considerable diversity exists between them as to the mode of its location in each. That of Munster is mostly congregated into large towns; while in Connaught the population is chiefly rural. Of the cities and towns containing 4000 inhabitants, or upwards, each,—nine are in Leinster, ten in Ulster, and but seven in Connaught, while Munster can reckon twenty-four, ten of which are within the single county of Cork. Or, to view the position from another point,—the population of all the towns containing 4000 or more inhabitants, amounts, in Leinster, to 309,338 souls; in Ulster, to 91,026; in Connaught, to no more than 69,173; while in Munster it increases to 332,921. If from the population of Leinster be deducted that of Dublin city, which, as being the metropo-

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lis of the country, is swelled into a disproportionate extent by supplies from every part of the interior, and even, in some degree, from Great Britain, the excess here pointed out will appear more striking.

Dublin.

Dublin, the metropolis of the island, and the chief city in the province of Leinster, is situate on the eastern coast, at the mouth of the Liffey. Its origin is wholly unknown. Ptolemy notices it by the name of Eblana; it is also mentioned by Irish writers previously to the invasion of the Danes, but not as a place of first-rate importance. It appears to have been at first plundered, and afterwards rebuilt and fortified, by these freebooters in the ninth century, who retained it, with several other maritime positions, till they were expelled by the English. So little claim had the city to the title of metropolis at this latter period, that Henry II, on his arrival there, found it necessary to erect a temporary palace to receive the homage of the Irish chieftains. But its position, as a point of communication with the rest of that monarch's dominions, soon secured to it a preference for the seat of the local government. From that period the city increased considerably in population and importance. King John, who resided in it for some time, improved and extended it; he erected a castle on a commanding eminence, established courts of justice, and appointed a municipal magistracy. Yet the city was still confined within very narrow limits, being built solely on the southern bank of the Liffey. Its walls, a small part of the ruins of which are still visible, included merely the summit of the hill on which the castle was built, and part of its northern and southern declivities. Thenceforward, its increase was uniformly progressive, though not rapid. In Elizabeth's reign, Trinity College, now nearly in its centre, was designated as being "near Dublin." During the succeeding civil war, temporary works thrown up to secure the south-eastern suburbs, which lay without the walls, were constructed between the castle and the college.

At present the city extends over an area of about 1300 acres, of which 900 lie to the south, and 500 to the north of the Liffey, given a circumference of nearly seven miles. Its extreme bounds are marked with tolerable precision on

all sides, except the west, by the two canals. The interior exhibits a striking contrast of magnificence and wretchedness. The progress of architectural improvement has proceeded in an eastern direction towards the mouth of the river, in which portion of the city most of the public buildings, and the residences of the principal inhabitants, erected within the two last centuries, are to be found, while the western part, the site of the ancient city, is falling into decay and ruin.

The most remarkable edifices are the bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament-house, the royal exchange, a building of peculiar elegance; the custom-house, the courts of justice, the post-office, and the extensive and massive structure of Trinity college. The castle is a pile of mean and unornamental buildings. Few of the places of public worship can be cited as examples of architectural beauty. Some of the streets are spacious and elegant. There are five squares, the largest of which, though by no means the most splendid, is St. Stephen's Green. The river, which traverses the city from west to east, is crossed by nine bridges, three of them consisting of a single arch each; two of these are formed of iron. Noble quays on each side, faced with cut stone, and extending through the heart of the city, from end to end, afford great facilities of communication, and present an appearance of airiness and salubrity peculiarly pleasing to the eye of taste.

The government of the city is vested in the Lord Mayor, chosen annually, who, on public occasions, is distinguished by a collar of gold, and has a mace of office, and a sword of state, borne before him. He is assisted in the performance of his duty by twenty-four aldermen, out of which body he is elected, and by a common-council, consisting of members chosen every third year by the twenty-five guilds, or corporations of trade. A court of justice for the trial of offences committed within the precincts of the city is held, at which the recorder, aided by some of the aldermen, who are the chartered magistrates, presides. Though this court has power of life and death, it confines its jurisdiction to minor offences, referring cases involving the penalty of death to a superior tribunal. The peace of the city is pre-

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served by two sheriffs, annually chosen from among the common-council, under whom is a body of about 800 police, directed by twelve stipendiary magistrates: their powers extend to all places within eight miles distance. By their exertions the city and its vicinity are as secure as any other large and well ordered town in Europe. Crimes of great atrocity seldom call for punishment.

Dublin can boast of numerous charitable institutions, some largely supported by grants of public money, others entirely dependant on voluntary contributions. Among the former are, the foundling hospital for deserted children, the Hibernian and marine schools for the children of soldiers and sailors, the royal hospital for disabled soldiers, the house of recovery for fever patients, the general hospital in Brunswick street, the lying-in hospital, and the female orphan-house; among the latter, the mendicity association for the suppression of street begging, the society for the relief of sick and indigent room-keepers, the strangers' friend society, Stevens' hospital for accidents, Simpson's hospital for blind and gouty men, besides many others of minor note. Every parish has both a Protestant and Roman Catholic school for the instruction and, in several instances, for the maintenance of the children of the poor. Other sects also support similar institutions.

The literary institutions are not such, either in number or qualifications, as might be expected from the appearance of the metropolis, or the population of the country. Public libraries, properly so called, there are none. The use of that of Trinity college, the first as to the number and selection of its books, is confined to such graduates of that university as choose to take the oath of admission, an essential preliminary to the opening of a volume in it. The King's Inn's library is confined to the members and students of that society. Each of these libraries enjoys the privilege of copies of all books published in the British dominions. Marsh's, or St. Patrick's library, is more liberal as to the qualification for admission, but consists of a limited number of books, few of modern date. The Dublin library, and the Dublin institution, are private establishments supported wholly by the subscriptions of the members,

and therefore open, with some exceptions, solely to them. The library of the Dublin society, which receives a large annual grant for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and the improvement of the arts, is confined to the members, who pay a sum of L.30 for admission. This society maintains professors in chemistry, botany, experimental philosophy, and geology, who annually deliver public courses of lectures. It also maintains a school of drawing, architecture, and modelling.

The royal Irish academy was formed for the encouragement of literature, antiquities, and the higher branches of science. It publishes volumes of its transactions from time to time, consisting of essays on some of the various subjects comprehended within the scope of its investigations.

The school of physic in Dublin is rising rapidly in estimation, partly owing to the talents of several of the professors, partly to the facilities of procuring subjects for dissection. The college of physicians is connected with Trinity college: the college of surgeons is detached from it. There are also several respectable private schools of medicine.

The King's Inns, intended as a place of legal instruction, has but two public halls; one for the dining-room, the other for the reception of the library; attendance at the former of these, for a certain period, is essential towards admission as a pleader in the courts of justice; the presence of the student in the latter is regulated solely by his own inclination. Lectures, or other modes of communicating instruction to the young aspirant for legal honours, are unknown here.

The environs of Dublin, particularly on the southern side, present numerous situations of great picturesque beauty, which are, therefore, frequently visited by strangers.

Kilkenny.

The second city in Leinster, in population and celebrity, is Kilkenny, beautifully situated on the banks of the Nore. Like Dublin, its origin is involved in the shades of antiquity. Some writers suppose it to be the Iernis of Ptolomy, and the Ibernia of Richard of Cirencester; the etymology of its present name leads to the supposition of an ecclesiastical origin, Kill-kenny signifying the church, or cell of

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Kenny, or St. Canice. The English effected a settlement here shortly after their landing; a charter of incorporation was granted to it by one of Strongbow's immediate successors. Thus favoured, it soon became one of the most distinguished inland cities in the country. At the close of the fourteenth century its castle fell into the hands of the Butler family, by whom it has ever since been retained. One of the descendants of this house, the Earl of Ormond, entertained Richard II. in it for fourteen days, with royal splendour, during that monarch's progress to Dublin. In the civil wars it became the seat of government of the confederate Catholics, who held their meetings there in the form of a parliament. It made a gallant defence against Cromwell, who was glad to accept its surrender upon terms highly honourable to the garrison.

The city consists of two parts, Kilkenny properly so called, and the borough of St. Canice or Irishtown, a separate jurisdiction. On the two most elevated parts of the united town are placed the structures which constitute its principal ornaments, the castle and the cathedral. The former contains a good collection of paintings, and commands a rich and extensive prospect of the fine and varied country around; the latter is the largest ecclesiastical structure in Ireland, except those in Dublin. Several ruins of monastic buildings still evince the former grandeur of the religious foundations here. As a central depot for manufacturing industry, it does not reap all the advantages that might accrue from its situation on a large river, in the midst of a fertile and populous district; the woollen manufacture, particularly that of blankets, and the tanning of leather being the only processes carried on extensively. Near the city are quarries, whence a marble of high polish is raised; when first wrought it is almost black, but after exposure to the atmosphere it gradually exhibits numerous white marks throughout its surface, which an attentive examination proves to be produced by the sections of various kinds of fossil shells. The annual export of it from the city averages fifty tons. This city is a separate jurisdiction from the cognominal county with which it is surrounded, being governed by magistrates elected under a special charter.

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Drogheda.

Thirty miles northwards of Dublin is Drogheda, formerly called Tredagh, a town of great antiquity and much historical notoriety, situate on the Boyne, about five miles from its mouth. Though seldom named in the early native annals, its importance in the reign of Edward II. entitled it to the privilege of being the place of a royal mint. In the succeeding reign it was made one of the staple towns, a clear proof of its commercial importance at that period. Parliaments were also held in it, particularly that celebrated one in the reign of Henry VII. at which Poynings' laws were enacted. It obtained a right by an act of Edward IV. to have an university with the same privileges as that of Oxford, but the right has never been exercised. During the civil wars of 1641, after having baffled the attempts of the northern Irish under O'Neil, and of the parliamentary forces under Jones, it was invested by Cromwell in person, who, having taken it by storm, caused the whole of the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, to be put to the sword, notwithstanding a previous assurance of quarter. Thirty persons only escaped from the massacre, and they were transported as slaves to the West Indies. After the battle of the Boyne the town surrendered without a struggle to the victorious army of William.

The portions of the town on each side of the Boyne were formerly separate jurisdictions, distinguished by the names of Drogheda on the side of Meath, and Drogheda on the side of Uriel. The dissensions arising from this division frequently terminated in bloodshed, until at length assuaged by the exertions of Peter Bennet, a Dominican friar, who, having invited the leaders of both parties to a sermon which was succeeded by a banquet, discoursed with such effect on the evil consequences of the division, that they joined in a petition to king Henry V. to remove the cause of those sanguinary tumults, by combining both parts under one common government. It is now under the control of a mayor and aldermen. The archbishop of Armagh long made this town his place of residence, the portion of his province in which the city of Armagh is situate being without the pale, and therefore deemed an unsafe residence for a prelate recognising the sovereignty of the king of Eng-

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land. The Roman Catholic archbishop of the province still resides in Drogheda.

Dundalk.

The next town in Leinster as to population and importance is Dundalk, the county town of Louth. Before the reign of Elizabeth it was considered to be a frontier town of the pale, and underwent many of the changes and sufferings incident to such a position. Edward Bruce was crowned in this town, and fell in battle near it. The first army sent by king William into Ireland under Schomberg was forced to stop here, in its progress southwards, in consequence of the ravages of disease and famine. It is now noted only as one of the chief places for the export of grain.

Wexford.

Wexford, the next in rank, was the first town of which the English took possession, after their landing, in the time of Henry II. Their descendants still inhabit the neighbouring districts, where they retain, to the present day, in their manners, appearance and dialect, indisputable indications of their original stock. The town is now little more than a fishing station, and a place of residence for families of limited incomes, who enjoy here, from the cheapness of all the necessaries and many of the comforts of existence, a degree of opulence not to be obtained elsewhere. During the rebellion of 1798 it remained for some time in the possession of the insurgents, and the long wooden bridge by which the Slaney is crossed near its mouth, was the place of execution for their prisoners. After its recovery by the king's troops, the town became the scene of retaliation by the victorious party equally sanguinary.

Carlow.

Carlow on the Barrow, once a place of strength, and at times the seat of the king's exchequer, is now of little note. It is built in the midst of a rich agricultural district; and its inhabitants depend more on the limited traffic carried on by means of the river Barrow which passes by the town, than on any of the main sources of manufacturing industry.

New Ross.

New Ross on the Slaney, once a port that vied in commerce with Waterford, is now little more than a village.

Portarlington.

Portarlington on the Barrow, in consequence of a settlement of French refugees there, was until lately a favourite place of elementary education for children of the higher classes.

Belfast, the largest, the most opulent, and the most public-spirited town in Ulster, owes its pre-eminence neither to its antiquity or its political constitution, but solely to the energetic well-directed exertions of its inhabitants. It was a place of but little note so lately as the time of William III.; since that period it has risen to a great height in commercial importance, maintaining an extensive traffic with the United States and the West Indies. The following table will serve to exhibit the increase of its shipping. The number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to it were as follows, at the dates here specified. Belfast.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1765	55	10,040	1819	104	10,489
1792	58	9,765	1820	106	10,281
1814	78	9,866	1829	184	21,557

The principal building is the academical institution, a college erected solely by voluntary contributions for general instruction in the most essential departments of literature and useful knowledge; its funds have latterly been augmented by grants of public money. Belfast has also two churches, and a dissenting meeting-house of some architectural elegance. The town is connected with the adjoining county of Down, by a long narrow bridge over the Lagan. It was one of the great marts for the sale of linen, before the manufacture was superseded by that of cotton, which is now carried on here to a greater extent than in any other part of Ireland. There are eight large cotton factories in the town, or in its immediate vicinity, besides seven others in the adjoining district.

The manufacture of damask, for table linen, is carried on with much spirit at Lisburn, a neighbouring borough town, which is indebted for the knowledge of the fabric to the settlement of some French and Flemish refugees. Large orders are executed here for crowned heads and foreigners of distinction. Lisburn.

Midway between Belfast and Drogheda, is the town of Newry, formerly noted as a military pass into Ulster, and now as a place of trade, though in this respect considerably inferior to the first-named of these towns. An extensive inland traffic is maintained by means of its canal, navigable Newry.

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for vessels of sixty tons: it also partakes of the advantages of the cross-channel trade with Great Britain. The lordship of Newry, comprehending the town, and a small surrounding district, is an exempt jurisdiction, being free from the spiritual control of any bishop. The proprietor of the lordship grants marriage-licences, probates of wills, and letters of administration, and exercises other episcopal powers.

Londonderry.

The city of Londonderry, at the mouth of the Foyle, is a regular, well-built town, consisting of four main streets, issuing from a central square, named the Diamond, and terminating at the gates. The harbour affords accommodation sufficient for an extensive intercourse with Great Britain, America, and the West Indies. But Londonderry is best known for its successful defence against the forces of James II. The statue of the Rev. George Walker, who acted as governor at that crisis, is one of the ornaments of the town. The fortifications are still kept in good repair; and the ramparts, which are planted, form a fine walk round the city.

Armagh.

The honour of being the seat of the primatial see of Ireland, is the chief claim which the city of Armagh has to notice, to which circumstance it also owes most of the public institutions that now adorn it. In the early ages of Christianity, a college flourished here, said to have given instruction to several thousand students. The foundation of its cathedral, which is built on an eminence, called Druimsailech, or the Hill of Willows, is attributed to St. Patrick. The bodies of Brian Boru, and of his son, both of whom fell at the battle of Clontarf, were interred in it. During the incursions of the Danes, the city suffered severely from their ravages, in some of which all their books and records were destroyed. Since the revolution, it has been enriched by Lord Rokeby, otherwise called Primate Robinson, with a library, an observatory, and an extensive grammar school-house. He projected the foundation of an University, but unfortunately for the interests of science, intrusted the execution of his design to his executors. Armagh was one of the great staples of the linen manufacture.

Colerain.

Colerain, at the mouth of the Bann, and the place of one

of the most extensive salmon-fishings in Ireland,—Carrickfergus, once the capital of the north of Ireland, but now a military depot, and a fishing town,—Downpatrick, the county town of Down county, celebrated in monastic records as the burial place of the saints Patrick, Bridget, and Columbkill,—and Enniskillen, situate on the strait or river that connects the two basins of Lough Erne, have little to entitle them to a rank among the chief towns of Ireland, beyond the right of returning members to the Imperial Parliament.

Carrickfergus. Downpatrick. Enniskillen.

The city of Cork, which stands foremost among the numerous towns of Munster, was for many years after the invasion of the English, a place of inferior note, situate in a salt-water marsh subject to occasional inundations, called in the native tongue, "Corcagh," whence the city derives its name, and yielding the precedence in population and trade to Limerick and Waterford. In Elizabeth's reign it consisted of one street, terminated by a bridge over the Lee; several smaller streams, which are now arched over, flowed through the city. Its increase of inhabitants, and its present celebrity, are attributable wholly to its trade, chiefly in provisions. During the late war, the average number of black cattle annually slaughtered in it amounted to 18,000, and not less than 160,000 cwt. of butter had been exported in some one of those years. Large quantities of spirits, and some malt liquor, manufactured here, is also sent to Great Britain, and to foreign markets. Its public buildings are few and plain, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Chapel, which would do honour to any city, particularly in its internal structure. A literary institution, for the promotion of useful knowledge, was founded here in 1807, and endowed with an annual grant of public money, which was expended in the formation of a library, and in maintaining lectureships in several branches of science. The grant has been lately withdrawn.

Cork.

A favourable commercial station on the Shannon, gave rise to the city of Limerick. It was the first fordable place to be met with on that river from its mouth; and, therefore, attracted a concourse of settlers. Soon after the arrival of the English under Strongbow, it was seized by them, but

Limerick.

BOOK CLVII.

was immediately after evacuated, in consequence of his death, and burned by the native princes, to prevent it from falling again into the hands of their enemy. Cromwell invested it during his campaign in Ireland, but was forced to raise the siege. It underwent two sieges in the subsequent war of 1688. In the former, the efforts of William, who opened the trenches in person, were baffled by a daring manœuvre of General Sarsfield. The latter terminated by the memorable surrender, which put an end to the bloody contest that had too long desolated the country.

The city is composed of two parts, the English and the Irish town. In some instances, the streets are narrow and gloomy; and though, in the ranges of buildings lately erected, great attention has been paid to external appearance, hovels, exhibiting a picture of squalid wretchedness, are to be seen in the contiguity of splendid mansions. As an emporium of commerce, it once disputed the title to precedence with Galway, formerly a first-rate port. Both have latterly been outstripped in the career of mercantile competition by other places.

Waterford.

Waterford occupies a commanding position, near the mouth of the Suir. Its streets, as is usual in towns which had been fortified, are narrow; its public buildings, in general, well designed and elegant. The quays, which extend nearly a mile along the river, are much admired; a well constructed bridge affords free communication with the adjoining county of Kilkenny. The city was anciently one of the Danish seaports. Reginald's tower, used by Strongbow, after his capture of the place, as a prison for refractory Danish or Irish chieftains, is still in existence. Waterford derives much of its wealth from the Newfoundland fishery, to which it annually sends several vessels: it also exports pork and butter in large quantities. Dungarvan, a populous town, about twenty-four miles from this city, is considered to be the largest fishing town in Ireland.

Dungarvan.

Clonmel

Clonmel, though the county town of Tipperary, and maintaining a considerable population, presents little to arrest attention, while Cashel, a city of inconsiderable magnitude, possesses several claims to particular notice. This city, like Dublin, boasts of being the site of two cathedrals.

Cashel.

The more ancient is built on a precipitous rock, whose summit is attained by a winding path. Its ruins exhibit the remains of several splendid edifices, among which was the royal palace. In the time of Henry VIII. this cathedral was burnt by the earl of Kildare, in revenge for some insult offered to him by the archbishop. In it was deposited the fatal stone on which the kings of Munster sat at their coronation. Tradition states, that when Fergus obtained the crown of Scotland, he borrowed this stone for his own ceremonial, and retained possession of it, in consequence of a prophecy which declared that, wherever it was kept, the Milesian race of kings should reign. After being preserved for some centuries at Scone, it was removed by Edward I. to Westminster, where it still remains. Adjoining the cathedral is Cormac M'Cuillenan's chapel. The modern cathedral is an edifice of Grecian architecture adorned with a handsome spire.

Youghal.

The second town in the county of Cork as to population is Youghal, a seaport, at the mouth of the Blackwater. Sir Walter Raleigh, who held it by a grant from the crown, disposed of his interest in it to Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork, by whom it was much improved. Cromwell sailed hence on the termination of his sanguinary campaign in Ireland. It is a place of little trade, being chiefly frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing. The potato is said to have been first raised in Ireland in a garden here.

Kinsale.

The next town, as to population, is Kinsale. It underwent two sieges, one in the time of Elizabeth, the other in that of William. James II. also landed here on his arrival to recover his throne. The town being built on the side of a hill, presents a fine prospect, but, on entering, the streets are found to be narrow, and the communications difficult from the steepness of the declivities. A considerable fishing trade is carried on here. The town gives the title of baron to the head of the De Courcy family, who enjoys the singular right of appearing covered in the royal presence.

Bandon bridge.

Bandon bridge is chiefly remarkable for the singular antipathy formerly entertained by its inhabitants against Roman Catholics, expressed by an inscription over one of the

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gates, in the following pithy, though not very liberal or poetical distitch.

TURK, JEW or ATHEIST
May enter here, but not a papist.

So lately as 1750, it is said that it did not contain a single resident Roman Catholic. Nor was a piper allowed to play in the streets, the pipe being proscribed as an Irish instrument. The inscription, however, is erased, and the sectarian distinctions are dying away. Sir Richard Cox, the writer of a prolix history of Ireland, was a native of this town. His work breathes the undiluted spirit of the political atmosphere whence he imbibed his opinions.

Fermoy. Fermoy, on the Blackwater, is one of the most regularly built towns in Ireland. It consists of a square with diverging streets, in each of which the houses are built according to an uniform elevation. Its increase in wealth and dimensions was rapid during the late war, chiefly owing to the erection of an extensive barrack in its immediate vicinity.

Mallow. Mallow, an inland town in the same county, is frequented chiefly for its mineral waters.

Tralee. Tralee, the county town of Kerry, is situated at the extremity of a broad but shallow bay, between Kerry head and Brandon head. The episcopal church is a noble modern structure. Large shoals of herrings are frequently taken in the bay.

Ennis. Ennis, the county town of Clare, situated at the northern extremity of the estuary of the Fergus, has little to boast of except a Franciscan abbey, founded by O'Brien in 1250, which is considered the most elegant gothic monastery in Ireland.

The province of Connaught, as appears from the comparative statement of the numbers of inhabitants in the towns of each of the great divisions of Ireland, is peopled mostly by a rural population.

Galway. Galway, the chief town both of the province and of the county, is but the sixth in Ireland as to numbers. The town is situate on the neck of land that separates Lough Corrib from the sea, and was formerly of considerable note, both as a place of strength and as a commercial emporium, in which latter character it long disputed the precedence with Limerick. Some manufactures are carried on here, but the fisheries afford the chief source of

employment to the people. During the war of 1688, the town, after a gallant defence, surrendered to general Ginkell on honourable terms. BOOK CLVII.

Sligo, the second town in size in the province, was built by the English, shortly after their arrival in the country, and has ever since been a place of some importance. It now exports grain in large quantities. Near the town is a relic of antiquity, called Lugna Clough, or the Giant's grave, consisting of a number of stupendous stones placed on each other, somewhat similar to those of Stonehenge. Sligo.

Tuam, the seat of the archiepiscopal see, is a town of small note. The cathedral is a neat modern edifice. In trade and manufactures it maintains a respectable rank as an inland town; the inhabitants are generally in good circumstances, and its market is well supplied. The archbishop resides here in a spacious but antiquated palace. Tuam.

Athlone, situated on the Shannon, is but partly in Connaught, the eastern portion of it lying in the county of Westmeath. It was the main pass over the Shannon, and thence considered as a place of much importance. During the war of 1688 it underwent two sieges, the first by William III. in person, who failed in his attempt to force a passage through it; in the second it surrendered to general Ginkell. At present it is one of the chief depots for arms and military stores, and therefore is the quarters of a large garrison, upon the expenditure of which the town chiefly depends. Athlone.

This description of Ireland cannot be concluded more appropriately, than by the following quotations, which form the opening and close of Sir John Davies's celebrated tracts on the causes why Ireland continued so long unsubdued and useless to the crown of England. The work commences with the description of the natural capabilities of the country: "Wherein I have observed the good temperature of the ayre, the fruitfulness of the soyle, the pleasant and commodious seats for habitation, the safe and large ports and havens lying open for trafficke into all the western parts of the world; the long inlets of many navigable rivers,

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and so many great lakes and fresh ponds within the land, as the like are not to be seen in any part of Europe; the rich fishings; the wild fowle of all kinds; and lastly, the bodies and mindes of the people endued with extraordinary abilities of nature." The conclusion of the treatise, in which he shews that the island was then, in the beginning of the reign of James I. completely subdued, is wound up by the following emphatic passage:—"In which condition of subjects they will gladly continue without defection or adhering to any other lord or king, as long as they may be protected and justly governed without oppression on the one side, or impunity on the other. For there is no nation of people under the sun, that doth love equall and indifferent justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the benefit and protection of the law, when upon just cause they do desire it."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

ENGLAND.

Real Property, as assessed April 1815. *Comparative Population.*

COUNTIES.	Annual value of the Real Property, as assessed April 1815.	POPULATION.			
		1801	1811	1821	1831
Bedford	£343,685	63,393	70,213	83,716	95,400
Berks	643,781	109,215	118,277	131,977	145,200
Buckingham	643,492	107,444	117,650	134,068	146,400
Cambridge	645,554	89,346	101,109	121,909	143,200
Chester	1,083,083	191,751	227,031	270,098	334,314
Cornwall	916,060	188,269	216,667	257,447	301,000
Cumberland	705,446	117,230	133,744	156,124	171,700
Derby	887,659	161,142	185,487	213,333	236,900
Devon	1,897,515	343,001	383,308	439,040	494,400
Dorset	698,395	115,319	124,693	144,499	159,400
Durham	791,359	160,561	177,625	207,673	253,700
Essex	1,556,836	226,437	252,473	289,424	317,200
Gloucester	1,463,259	250,809	200,906	335,843	386,700
Hereford	571,107	97,577	111,654	129,714	143,300
Huntingdon	320,188	37,568	42,208	48,771	53,100
Kent	1,644,179	307,624	373,095	426,016	478,400
Lancaster	3,087,774	672,731	828,309	1,052,859	1,335,800
Leicester	902,217	130,081	150,419	174,571	197,000
Lincoln	2,061,830	208,557	237,891	283,058	317,400
Middlesex	5,595,537	818,121	953,276	1,144,531	1,358,200
Monmouth	295,097	45,582	62,127	71,833	98,200
Norfolk	1,540,952	273,371	291,099	344,368	390,000
Northampton	942,162	131,757	141,353	162,483	179,300
Northumberland	1,240,594	157,101	172,161	198,965	223,000
Nottingham	737,229	140,350	162,900	186,873	225,400
Oxford	713,147	109,620	119,191	136,971	152,100
Rutland	133,487	16,356	16,380	18,487	19,400
Salop	1,037,988	167,639	194,296	206,153	222,800
Somerset	1,900,651	273,750	303,180	355,314	402,500
Southampton (Hants)	1,130,952	219,656	245,080	283,298	314,700

ENGLAND, *(Continued.)*

Real Property, as assessed April 1815. *Comparative Population.*

COUNTIES.	Annual value of the real Property as assessed April 1815.	POPULATION.			
		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Stafford	£1,150,285	239,153	295,153	341,040	410,400
Suffolk	1,127,404	210,431	234,211	270,542	296,000
Surrey	1,579,173	269,043	323,851	398,658	485,700
Sussex	915,348	159,083	190,083	233,019	272,300
Warwick	1,236,727	208,190	228,735	274,392	337,600
Westmoreland	298,199	41,617	45,922	51,359	55,000
Wilts	1,155,459	185,107	193,828	222,157	240,200
Worcester	7,999,605	139,333	160,546	184,424	211,400
York East Riding	1,120,434	111,693	135,319	154,934	169,800
City of York & Ainsty	69,892	23,692	26,422	29,527	34,461
York North Riding	1,166,948	158,255	169,391	187,452	190,800
York West Riding	2,396,222	565,282	656,042	801,274	976,400

WALES.

COUNTIES.	Annual value of the real Property as assessed April 1815.	POPULATION.			
		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Anglesey	£92,581	33,806	37,045	45,063	48,300
Brecon	146,530	31,633	37,735	43,613	47,800
Cardigan	141,889	42,965	50,260	57,784	64,700
Carmarthen	277,455	61,317	77,217	90,239	00,800
Carnarvon	125,198	40,521	49,336	57,958	86,600
Denbigh	221,783	60,352	64,240	76,511	82,800
Flint	153,930	39,622	46,518	53,784	60,100
Glamorgan	334,192	71,525	85,067	101,737	126,200
Merioneth	111,436	27,506	30,924	34,382	34,500
Montgomery	207,286	47,978	51,931	59,899	65,700
Pembroke	219,589	56,280	60,615	74,009	80,900
Radnor	99,717	19,050	20,900	22,459	24,700

SCOTLAND.

Real Property, as assessed April 1814. *Comparative Population.*

COUNTIES.	Annual value of the real Property, as assessed April 1815.	POPULATION.			
		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Aberdeen,	£325,218	123,082	135,075	155,387	177,600
Argyle,	227,493	71,859	85,585	97,316	101,400
Ayr,	409,983	84,306	103,954	127,299	145,100
Berwick,	245,379	30,621	30,779	33,385	34,000
Bute,	22,541	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,200
Caithness,	35,469	22,609	23,419	30,238	34,500
Clackmannan,	37,978	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,700
Dumbarton,	71,587	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,200
Dumfries,	295,621	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,800
Edinburgh,	770,875	122,954	148,607	191,514	219,600
Elgin,	73,288	26,705	28,108	31,162	34,200
Fife,	405,770	93,743	101,272	114,550	128,800
Forfar,	361,241	99,127	107,264	113,138	139,600
Haddington,	251,126	29,986	31,164	35,127	36,100
Inverness,	185,565	74,292	78,356	90,157	94,800
Kincardine,	94,861	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,400
Kinross,	25,805	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,100
Kirkcudbright,	213,308	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,600
Lanark,	686,381	146,699	191,152	224,387	316,800
Linlithgow,	97,597	17,844	19,541	22,685	23,800
Nairn,	14,902	8,527	8,257	9,006	9,400
Orkney & Shetland,	20,938	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,200
Peebles,	64,182	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,600
Perth,	555,532	126,366	135,090	10,046	142,900
Renfrew,	265,534	78,056	92,596	112,175	133,400
Ross & Cromarty,	121,557	55,343	60,853	68,828	74,800
Roxburgh,	254,180	33,682	37,230	40,892	43,700
Selkirk,	43,584	5,070	5,889	6,637	6,800
Stirling,	218,766	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,600
Sutherland,	33,878	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,500
Wigton,	143,425	24,918	26,918	33,240	36,330

Summary of the annual value of real property, as assessed April 1815, £6,652,655.

Rate of Increase in the Population of Great Britain, between the period of 1801 *and* 1811, 1811 *and* 1821, 1821 *and* 1831.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1801.	Rate of Increase in 1811.	Rate of Increase in 1821.	Rate of Increase in 1831.
Bedford,	63,393	11 per cent.	19 per cent.	14 per cent.
Berks,	109,215	8 ——	11 ——	10 ——
Buckingham,	107,444	9 ——	14 ——	9 ——
Cambridge,	89,346	13 ——	20 ——	18 ——
Chester,	191,751	18 ——	19 ——	24 ——
Cornwall,	188,269	15 ——	19 ——	17 ——
Cumberland,	117,230	14 ——	17 ——	10 ——
Derby,	161,142	15 ——	15 ——	11 ——
Devon,	343,001	12 ——	15 ——	13 ——
Dorset,	115,319	8 ——	16 ——	10 ——
Durham,	160,561	11 ——	17 ——	22 ——
Essex,	226,437	11 ——	15 ——	10 ——
Gloucester,	250,809	12 ——	18 ——	15 ——
Hereford,	89,191	5 ——	10 ——	7 ——
Hertford,	97,577	14 ——	16 ——	10 ——
Huntingdon,	37,598	12 ——	15 ——	9 ——
Kent,	307,624	21 ——	14 ——	12 ——
Lancaster,	672,731	23 ——	27 ——	27 ——
Leicester,	130,081	16 ——	16 ——	13 ——
Lincoln,	208,557	14 ——	19 ——	12 ——
Middlesex,	818,129	17 ——	20 ——	19 ——
Monmouth,	45,582	36 ——	15 ——	36 ——
Norfolk,	273,371	7 ——	18 ——	13 ——
Northampton,	131,757	7 ——	15 ——	10 ——
Northumberland,	157,101	9 ——	15 ——	12 ——
Nottingham,	140,350	16 ——	15 ——	20 ——
Oxford,	109,620	9 ——	15 ——	11 ——
Rutland,	16,356	0 ——	13 ——	5 ——
Salop,	167,639	16 ——	6 ——	8 ——
Somerset,	273,750	12 ——	17 ——	13 ——
Southampton (Hants,)	219,656	12 ——	15 ——	11 ——
Stafford,	239,153	21 ——	15 ——	20 ——
Suffolk,	210,431	11 ——	15 ——	9 ——
Surrey,	269,043	20 ——	23 ——	22 ——
Sussex,	159,311	19 ——	22 ——	17 ——
Warwick,	208,190	10 ——	20 ——	23 ——
Westmoreland,	41,617	10 ——	12 ——	7 ——
Wilts,	185,107	5 ——	15 ——	8 ——
Worcester,	139,333	15 ——	15 ——	15 ——
York, (East Riding,)	111,693	16 ——	14 ——	10 ——
York, (City & Ainstey of)	23,692	12 ——	12 ——	17 ——
York, (North Riding,)	158,225	7 ——	11 ——	2 ——
York, (West Riding,)	565,282	16 ——	22 ——	22 ——

Rate of Increase in the Population, &c. (Continued.)

WALES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1801.	Rate of Increase in 1811.	Rate of Increase in 1821.	Rate of Increase in 1831.
Anglesey,	33,806	10 per cent.	21 per cent.	7 per cent.
Brecon,	31,633	19 ——	16 ——	10 ——
Cardigan,	42,956	17 ——	15 ——	10 ——
Carmarthen,	67,317	15 ——	17 ——	12 ——
Carnarvon,	41,521	19 ——	17 ——	15 ——
Denbigh,	60,352	6 ——	19 ——	8 ——
Flint,	39,622	17 ——	15 ——	11 ——
Glamorgan,	71,525	18 ——	19 ——	24 ——
Merioneth,	27,506	4 ——	11 ——	0 ——
Montgomery,	47,978	8 ——	15 ——	9 ——
Pembroke,	56,280	7 ——	22 ——	9 ——
Radnor,	19,050	9 ——	7 ——	9 ——

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1801.	Rate of Increase in 1811.	Rate of Increase in 1821.	Rate of Increase in 1831.
Aberdeen,	123,082	10 per cent.	15 per cent.	14 per cent.
Argyll,	61,859	19 ——	14 ——	4 ——
Ayr,	84,306	23 ——	22 ——	14 ——
Banff,	35,307	2 ——	19 ——	12 ——
Berwick,	30,621	1 ——	8 ——	2 ——
Bute,	11,791	2 ——	15 ——	3 ——
Caithness,	22,609	4 ——	29 ——	14 ——
Clackmannan,	10,858	11 ——	10 ——	11 ——
Dumbarton,	20,710	17 ——	13 ——	22 ——
Dumfries,	54,597	15 ——	13 ——	4 ——
Edinburgh,	122,954	21 ——	29 ——	15 ——
Elgin,	26,705	5 ——	11 ——	10 ——
Fife,	93,743	8 ——	13 ——	12 ——
Forfar,	99,127	8 ——	6 ——	23 ——
Haddington,	29,906	4 ——	13 ——	3 ——
Inverness,	74,292	5 ——	15 ——	5 ——
Kincardine,	26,349	4 ——	5 ——	8 ——
Kinross,	6,725	8 ——	7 ——	17 ——
Kirkcudbright,	20,211	15 ——	15 ——	4 ——
Lanark,	146,699	31 ——	27 ——	30 ——
Linlithgow,	171,844	9 ——	17 ——	3 ——
Nairn,	8,527	0 ——	9 ——	4 ——
Orkney and Shetland,	46,824	0 ——	15 ——	10 ——

Rate of Increase in the Population, &c. (Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Population in 1801.	Rate of Increase in 1801.	Rate of Increase in 1811.	Rate of Increase in 1831.
Peebles,	8,735	14 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
Perth,	126,366	7 p ——	3 ——	3 ——
Renfrew,	78,056	19 ——	21 ——	19 ——
Ross and Cromarty,	55,343	10 ——	13 ——	9 ——
Roxburgh,	33,682	11 ——	10 ——	7 ——
Selkirk,	5,070	16 ——	13 ——	2 ——
Stirling,	50,825	14 ——	12 ——	11 ——
Sutherland,	23,117	2 ——	0 ——	7 ——
Wigton,	22,918	17 ——	23 ——	9 ——

Summary of the Annual Value of the Real Property, as assessed April 1815.

England,	£49,744,622
Wales,	2,153,801
Scotland,	6,652,655
	£58,551,078

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Population in the year 1801.	Increase per cent.	Population in the year 1811.	Increase per cent.	Population in the year 1821.	Increase per cent.	Population in the year 1831.
England,	8,381,434	14¾	0,551,888	17⅞	11,261,437	16	13,089,336
Wales,	541,546	14	611,788	17	717,438	12	805,236
Scotland,	1,909,068	13	185,688	16	2,093,456	13	2,365,807
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	—	640,500	—	319,300	—	277,017
Total,	10,942,646	15¼	12,609,864	14	14,391,631	15	16,537,398

TABLE II.

Number of Persons of both Sexes in the Counties of Great Britain, according to the returns of 1831.

ENGLAND.

Counties of	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Bedford	46,350	49,033	95,383
Berks	72,453	72,836	145,289
Bucks	71,734	74,795	145,529
Cambridge	72,031	71,924	143,955
Chester	164,152	170,258	334,410
Cornwall	146,949	155,491	302,440
Cumberland	81,971	87,710	169,681
Derby	117,740	119,430	237,170
Devon	235,630	258,538	494,168
Dorset	76,536	82,716	159,252
Durham	121,701	132,126	253,827
Essex	158,885	158,352	317,237
Gloucester	185,063	201,841	386,904
Hereford	55,715	55,261	110,976
Hertford	71,895	71,946	143,341
Huntingdon	26,365	26,784	53,149
Kent	534,572	244,583	479,155
Lancaster	650,389	680,465	1,336,854
Leicester	97,556	99,447	197,003
Lincoln	158,717	158,527	317,224
Middlesex	631,493	727,048	1,358,541
Monmouth	51,095	47,035	98,130
Norfolk	189,305	200,749	390,094
Northampton	87,889	91,387	179,276
Northumberland	106,157	116,755	222,912
Nottingham	110,443	114,877	225,320
Oxford	76,055	75,671	151,726
Rutland	9,721	9,664	19,385
Salop	110,788	111,715	222,503
Somerset	194,169	209,739	403,908
Southampton (Hants)	152,097	162,216	314,313
Stafford	206,895	203,588	410,483
Suffolk	145,761	150,543	296,304
Surrey	230,855	255,471	486,326
Sussex	135,326	137,002	272,328
Warwick	165,761	171,227	336,988
Westmoreland	27,594	27,477	55,041
Wilts	117,118	122,063	239,181

Counties of	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Worcester	103,367	107,989	211,356
York, East Riding, and York, Ainsty of	98,524	105,484	204,008
York, North Riding	93,232	97,641	190,873
York, West Riding	485,845	490,570	976,415
England, Total,	6,375,394	6,713,944	13,089,338

WALES.

Counties of	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Anglesey	23,475	24,850	48,325
Brecon	23,896	23,867	47,763
Cardigan	30,868	33,912	64,780
Carmarthen	48,648	52,007	100,655
Carnarvon	31,810	33,943	65,753
Denbigh	41,388	41,779	83,167
Flint	29,924	30,088	60,012
Glamorgan	63,284	63,328	126,612
Merioneth	17,334	18,275	35,609
Montgomery	33,048	33,437	66,485
Pembroke	37,947	43,477	81,424
Radnor	12,453	12,198	24,651
Wales, Total,	394,075	411,161	805,236

SCOTLAND.

Counties of	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Aberdeen	82,582	95,069	177,651
Argyll	50,059	51,366	101,425
Ayr	69,717	75,338	145,055
Banff	22,743	25,861	48,604
Berwick	16,239	17,809	34,529
Bute	6,495	7,656	14,729
Caithness	16,359	18,170	34,529
Clackmannan	7,095	7,634	14,729
Dumbarton	16,321	16,890	33,211
Dumfries	34,829	38,941	73,770
Edinburgh	99,911	119,681	219,592
Elgin and Moray	15,779	18,452	34,231
Fife	60,780	68,059	128,839
Forfar	65,093	74,513	139,606
Haddington	17,397	18,748	36,145
Inverness	44,510	50,287	94,797
Kincardine	15,016	16,415	31,431

Counties of	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Kinross	4,519	4,553	9,072
Kirkcudbright	18,969	21,621	40,609
Lanark	159,259	166,590	316,819
Linlithgow	10,995	12,296	23,291
Nairn	4,307	5,047	9,354
Orkney and Shetland	26,594	31,645	58,239
Peebles	5,342	5,236	10,578
Perth	68,565	74,329	142,894
Renfrew	61,154	72,289	133,443
Ross and Cromarty	34,927	39,893	74,820
Roxburgh	20,761	22,902	43,663
Selkirk	3,394	3,439	6,833
Stirling	35,283	37,338	72,621
Sutherland	12,090	13,420	25,518
Wigtown	17,078	19,180	36,258
Scotland, Total	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807

IRELAND.

Table of the Extent and Value of the several Counties, counties of Cities, and counties of Towns, with the amount of the County Assessments, and the Proportion of the Sums levied for County Cess and Tithe, to £1 sterling in the value of the Land.— The Parish Cesses are not included in this Table.

COUNTIES.	Contents in Statute Acres.	Estimated Value.	Average Value per Statute Acre.	Average of County Cess in 1830—1831.	Proportion of County Cess and Tithe, to One Pound sterling in the Value of the Land.	
LEINSTER.					*Cess.*	*Tithe.*
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d	s. d.
Carlow,	219,863	164,895	0 15 0	10,326 1 10	1 3½	1 4
Dublin,	240,104	216,093	0 18 0	21,319 0 2	2 0	1 2
Dublin City,	8,527	34,108	4 0 0	14,831 16 6½	0 0	0 0
Kildare,	392,435	255,082	0 13 0	18,904 10 5½	1 5½	1 3½
Kilkenny,	491,399	393,119	0 16 0	17,036 9 1	0 10	1 5
Kilkenny City,	22,287	44,574	2 0 0	2,232 7 7	1 0	0 0
King's,	528,166	317,019	0 12 0	15,095 0 0½	0 11½	1 1
Longford,	263,645	151,595	0 11 6	10,215 10 4½	1 4	1 0
Louth,	200,484	150,363	0 15 0	10,516 7 6½	1 3½	1 5½
Drogheda Town,	5,777	14,402	2 10 0	1,178 11 2	1 7½	0 0
Meath,	567,127	510,414	0 18 0	25,724 0 6½	1 0	1 0
Queen's	396,810	277,767	0 14 0	19,556 12 3½	1 5	1 5½
Westmeath,	386,251	251,063	0 13 0	15,735 15 7	1 3¼	1 0
Wexford,	564,479	395,134	0 14 0	33,728 9 2¾	1 8	1 5½
Wicklow,	494,704	296,822	0 12 0	18,650 12 6	1 3	1 3

Table of the Extent and Value of the several Counties, &c. (Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Contents in Statute Acres.	Estimated Value.	Average Value per Statute Acre. £ s. d.	Average of County Cess in 1830—1831. £ s. d.	Proportion of County Cess and Tithe, to One Pound sterling in the Value of the Land. Cess. s. d.	Tithe. s. d.
ULSTER.						
Antrim,	742,324	556,743	0 15 0	42,909 10 1	1 6¾	1 4
Carrickfergus Town,	16,542	12,406	0 15 0	811 18 10	1 3¼	0 0
Armagh,	328,183	178,955	0 17 0	23,655 9 3	2 8	1 3
Cavan,	473,449	307,741	0 13 0	23,852 7 6¼	1 6¼	0 0
Donegal,	1,165,107	349,501	0 6 0	24,606 15 4¾	1 4¾	2 1
Down,	611,404	489,123	0 16 0	37,471 15 9¼	1 6¼	1 4
Fermanagh,	471,341	259,241	0 11 0	16,705 18 8	1 3½	1 0
Londonderry,	518,270	310,962	0 12 0	24,902 2 1½	1 6¾	1 11½
Monaghan,	327,048	212,581	0 13 0	19,643 19 6	1 1¾	1 0
Tyrone,	754,395	528,065	0 14 0	42,893 7 9	1 7½	2 0
MUNSTER.						
Clare,	802,352	441,393	0 11 0	30,439 2 8½	1 4½	1 0
Cork,	1,725,100	1,137,242	0 13 7	65,473 15 10	1 1½	1 9
Cork City,	44,463	66,694	1 10 0	18,952 15 8	5 8	0 0
Kerry,	1,148,720	344,616	0 7 6	30,559 6 6¾	1 9¼	1 0
Limerick,	640,621	544,527	0 17 0	30,515 2 2	1 1¾	1 0
Limerick City,	34,162	85,405	2 10 0	5,921 4 8½	1 4½	0 0
Tipperary,	1,013,173	886,439	0 17 6	52,532 10 7	1 2½	1 3
Waterford,	461,598	276,958	0 12 0	16,980 8 7½	1 2¾	0 0
Waterford City,	9 683	18,366	2 0 0	4,348 14 10½	4 10	0 0
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway,	1,485,533	850,000	0 11 5	30,441 11 11¼	0 8½	1 2
Galway Town,	25,059	18,894	0 15 0	3,731 15 4	3 6	0 0
Leitrim,	420,375	210,187	0 10 0	15,170 17 0½	1 5	1 0
Mayo,	1,355,018	550,018	0 8 0	21,287 2 8	0 11½	1 1½
Roscommon,	607,405	379,628	0 12 6	23,070 11 1½	1 2½	1 0
Sligo,	454,887	227,443	0 10 0	19,224 2 5½	1 8	1 0
Ireland,	20,399,608	12,715,578	0 12 5½	860,111 9 3¼	1 5	1 3½

*** In Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns, the Clergy are chiefly paid by a tax on the houses, called Minister's Money, and therefore the Tithe has not been introduced into this Table.

No. II.

Table of the Geographical positions of the principal Seaports and Headlands.

	Latitude.			Longitude.			
Malin head	55°	20′	40″	7°	24′	0″	The most northern point of Ireland.
Londonderry city	54	59	20	7	19	30	
Fair head	55	13	20	6	9	0	
Tor point	55	11	0	6	2	0	The nearest point to Scotland.
Carrickfergus town	54	42	45	5	47	0	
Belfast town	54	36	0	5	56	0	
Donaghadee town	54	38	20	5	31	50	
Ballywalter town	54	32	20	5	28	0	The most eastern point of Ireland.
Ballyquintin point	54	19	30	5	28	20	
Downpatrick town	54	19	50	5	42	0	
St. John's point	54	13	30	5	39	0	
Drogheda T.	53	43	45	6	24	15	
Howth, bailey of	53	21	30	6	3	15	
Dunsink observatory	53	23	10	6	21	0	Near Dublin.
Wicklow head	52	58	10	5	56	30	
Wexford town	52	20	0	6	21	30	
Carnsore point	52	10	0	6	16	45	
Hook head	52	7	20	6	58	0	
Waterford city	52	15	0	7	7	30	
Ardmore head	51	57	20	7	41	40	
Youghal town	51	58	0	7	52	30	
Cove town	51	51	0	8	18	45	
Kinsale town	51	42	0	8	33	0	
Brow head	51	26	0	9	48	0	The most southern point of Ireland.
Crow head	51	34	20	10	11	40	
Dingle town	52	10	30	10	15	45	
Dunmore head	52	8	30	10	27	30	The most western point of Ireland.
Brandon head	52	19	0	10	8	20	
Tralee town	52	16	50	9	43	0	
Kerry head	52	24	40	9	54	0	
Limerick city	52	39	30	8	36	30	
Loop head	52	33	30	9	54	0	
Black head	53	9	20	9	13	0	
Galway town	53	16	0	9	0	0	
Slyne head	53	24	30	10	7	40	
Aghris point	53	32	45	10	8	30	
Westport town	53	48	20	9	27	30	
Achil head	53	58	30	10	12	20	
Erris head	54	17	20	9	56	15	
Sligo town	54	16	15	8	24	0	
Donegal town	54	38	0	8	4	30	
Telen head	54	40	45	8	46	30	
Bloodyfarland point	55	8	0	8	17	0	
Horn head	55	12	50	7	58	20	

No. III.

Names and Situation of the Tribes settled in Ireland, according to Ptolemy; and of the principal septs or families at the commencement of the 17th century, according to O'Conor.

LEINSTER.

County.	Ptolemy.	O'Conor.
Carlow	Brigantes Caucoi	Cooke, Brown, Bagnall, O'Nolan, O'Ryan, Carew, M'Morrough, Cavenagh.
Dublin	Eblani	Grace, St. Laurence, Warren, Luttrel, Talbot, Harold, Wolverston, O'Brin.
Kildare	Caucoi Eblani	White, Allen, Sarsfield, Rice, Wogan, Aylmer, Fitzgerald, Brown, Eustace.
Kilkenny	Brigantes Caucoi	Grace, O'Brenan, Wandesford, Butler, O'Shea, Rooth, Harpur, Walsh, Shortal.
King's Co.	Brigantes	Fitz-Simons, O'Connor, Hy Falie, O'Molloys, O'Carrol, O'Delany.
Longford		O'Ferral.
Louth		Portlance, Bellew, Taaffe, Verdon, Gernon, Dowdall, Fleming, Netterville, Darcy, Nangle, Barnewall, Denny, Preston, Cadell, Cusack, Bellew, Cheevers, Mareward, Plunket, Hussey, Dease.
Meath	Eblani	
Queen's Co.	Brigantes	O'Regan, O'Dempsey, O'Don, O'More, O'Mooney, Keating, Fitz-Patrick.
Westmeath		Nugent, O'Melaghlin, Petit, M'Geoghegan, Dillon, M'Auley, O'Malone, O'Daly.
Wexford	Manapii	Hy Kenselagh, Brown, Talbot, M'Murrough, Colclough, Sutton, Butler, Masterson, Keating, Comerford, Redmond, Devereux, Hay.
Wicklow		O'Birne, Wallis or Walsh, O'Toole.

ULSTER.

County.	Ptolemy.	O'Conor.
Antrim	Robogdii Voluntii	M'Willins, O'Hara, O'Shiel, Mac-Donall, O'Neil.
Armagh	Vinderii Voluntii	O'Neil, Caulfield, Brownlow, O'Hanlon, Acheson.
Cavan	Erdini	O'Réilly, O'Curry, Plunket, O'Sheridan, O'Brady, M'Kiernan, Hamilton.
Donegal	Erdini Vennicnii	O'Dogherty, M'Swiny Fanet, M'Conemy, O'Donnel, M'Swiney na tua, M'Ward, O'Boyle, O'Gallagher, O'Clery.
Down	Vinderii Voluntii Robogdii	M'Ginnes, Savage, O'Neil, White. M'Cartan.
Fermanagh	Darini	M'Gwire, Cole, O'Flanegan.
Londonderry	Vennicnii	O'Cahan, O'Conor, O'Murry, O'Donell.
Monaghan		M'Mahon.
Tyrone	Erdini	O'Neil, Hamilton, Caulfield, O'Hagan, Chichester.

MUNSTER.

Clare	Gangani	O'Daly, O'Loghlin, O'Davoran, O'Brien; O'Finn, O'Dea, M'Brueddin, O'Honeen, O'Conor, M'Gillysaght, O'Grady, M'Innerny, O'Molony, O'Halloran, Sexten, M'Clancy, M'Namara Reagh, M'Namara Finn, M'Mahon, O'Hehir, M'Gillereagh, M'Considin, O'Gorman, M'Gorman.
Cork	Tuvernii Koriondi Vodii	Fitzgerald, Meagh, Barry, Condon. M'Carthy, Gibbon, M'Donogh, Roche, Nagle, O'Donohoe, O'Keefe, O'Lyons, Baine, Copinger, Gold, O'Calaghan, O'Hely, O'Hennesy, O'Riordan, O'Daly, Boyle, Carew, Barry.

County.	Ptolemy.	O'Conor.
		Waters, Skyddy, Stackpole, Archdeacon, Sandfield, Galwey, O'Kearney, O'Leary, O'Crowly, M'Carthy Reagh, O'Hea, O'Mahony, O'Driscoll, O'Sullivan, O'Donovan, Barry.
Kerry	Duellabri Juvernii	O'Connor Kerry, Blenerhasset, Crosby, Fitzmaurice, Denny, Fitz-gerald, M'Elliott, Trant, Rice, Browne, O'Donoghoe, Conway, O'Falvy, M'Carty More, M'Gillicuddy, O'Sullivan More, O'Mahown.
Limerick	Coriundi Duellabri	O'Brien, O'Hurly, O'Grady, De Lacey, Arthur, Roche, O'Quin, Fanning, Comyn, Browne, Creagh, Stritch, Harrold, M'Mahon, Nash, Purcel, O'Casey, Fitzgerald, O'Halinan, O'Scanlan, Aylmer, M'Sheehy, White, Morony, Sarsfield, M'Enery, O'Gorman.
Tipperary	Darini Coriundi	M'Egan, O'Kennedy, O'Hogan, Magrath, O'Brien O'Mulrian, O'Hickey, O'Meagher, O'Carrol, Purcel, O'Fogarty, Matthews, Butler, Everard, O'Dwyer, Burke, Woulfe, O'Heffernan, Cantwell O'Kearny, Tobin, Maudeville, Fitz-gerald, Fitzgibbon.
Waterford	Manapii	O'Brien, Aylward, Poer, O'Feolan, Wyse, Walsh, Wadding, Sherlock, Dalton, M'Thomas, Boyle.
	CONNAUGHT.	
Galway	Gangani Auteri	O'Maly, O'Flaherty, Birmingham. O'Halloran, O'Kirwan, Martin, Blake, Skerret, Lynch, Browne, O'Heney, O'Shaughnesy, O'Madden, Burke, French, Darcy, O'Mullaylay, O'Daly.

County.	Ptolemy.	O'Conor.
Leitrim		O'Ruark, M'Gauran, M'Ranell, M'Conavan, M'Dermot Roe.
Mayo	Auteri	M'William, Burke, Barrett, Jordan, Dillon, M'Phillips, M'Costello or Nangle, Browne, Joyce, Bingham, Fitzmaurice.
Roscommon	Auteri	O'Fallon, O'Kelly, O'Naghton, O'Birn, O'Flanegan, King, M'Dermot, O'Conor Don, O'Donellan. Crofton, O'Hanly, O'Flyn, M'David, Burke.
Sligo	Nagnatae	O'Conor Sligo, O'Dowd, M'Firbis, O'Hara, O'Bean, M'Donogh, O'Gara.

No. III.

Heights of the Principal Mountains.

		Feet.
Macgillicuddy's Reeks,	Kerry,	3695
Lugnaquilla,	Wicklow,	3070
Slieve Donard,	Down,	2809
Muilrea,	Mayo,	2733
Mangerton,	Kerry,	2693
Croagh Patrick,	Mayo,	2660
Nephin,	Mayo,	2630
Kippure-head,	Wicklow,	2527
Comaderry,	Wicklow,	2268
Arragh,	Donegal,	2220
Great Sugar-loaf,	Wicklow,	2004

No. IV.

Islands on the Coast of Ireland.

Province.	Total number of Islands.	Number of inhabited Islands.	Population.
Leinster,	6	1	34
Ulster,	40	27	4,546
Munster,	70	50	22,827
Connaught,	80	60	15,592
	196	138	42,999

No. V.

Table of the Population of Ireland in the years 1812, 1821, *and* 1831.

Counties.	1812.	1821.	1831.	Total Increase.
Carlow,	69,566	78,952	81,576	12,010
Dublin,	287,057	335,892	386,694	99,637
Kildare,	85,133	99,065	108,401	23,268
Kilkenny,	155,664	181,946	193,024	37,360
King's,	113,266	131,088	144,029	30,763
Longford,	95,917	107,570	112,391	16,474
Louth,	105,111	119,129	125,533	20,422
Meath,	142,479	159,183	177,023	34,544
Queen's	113,857	134,275	145,843	21,986
Westmeath,	112,000	128,819	148,161	36,161
Wexford,	160,000	170,806	182,991	22,991
Wicklow,	83,109	110,767	122,301	39,192
LEINSTER,	1,523,159	1,757,492	1,927,967	404,808
Antrim,	237,684	270,883	323,306	85,622
Armagh,	121,499	197,427	220,651	99,152
Cavan,	164,000	195,076	228,050	64,050
Donegal,	212,100	248,270	298,104	86,004
Down,	287,290	325,410	352,571	65,281
Fermanagh,	111,250	130,997	149,555	38,305
Londonderry,	186,181	193,869	222,416	36,235
Monaghan,	140,433	174,697	195,532	55,099
Tyrone,	250,746	261,865	302,943	52,197
ULSTER,	1,711,183	1,998,494	2,293,128	581,945
Clare,	160,603	208,089	258,262	97,659
Cork,	588,330	730,444	807,366	219,036
Kerry,	178,622	216,185	219,989	41,367
Limerick,	162,465	277,477	300,080	137,615
Tipperary,	290,531	346,896	402,598	112,067
Waterford,	144,924	156,521	176,898	31,974
MUNSTER,	1,525,475	1,935,612	2,165,193	639,718
Galway,	269,000	337,374	427,407	158,407
Leitrim,	94,095	124,785	141,303	47,208
Mayo,	237,371	293,112	367,956	130,585
Roscommon,	158,110	208,729	239,903	81,793
Sligo,	119,265	146,229	171,508	52,43
CONNAUGHT,	877,841	1,110,229	1,348,077	470,236
SUMMARY.				
Leinster,	1,523,159	1,757,492	1,927,967	404,808
Ulster,	1,711,183	1,998,494	2,293,128	581,945
Munster,	1,525,475	1,935,612	2,165,193	639,718
Connaught,	877,841	1,110,229	1,348,077	470,236
IRELAND,	5,637,658	6,801,827	7,734,365	2,096,707

Table of the Population of Ireland, &c. (Continued.)

The population of the following cities and towns is included in the preceding table in the total contents of the counties to which they respectively belong, but it is not particularly specified in the enumeration of 1812. In those of 1821 and 1831, the amounts are as follow:—

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	1821.	1831.	Increase or Diminution.
Dublin City, .	Dublin,	185,881	203,652	Increase, 17,771
Kilkenny City,	Kilkenny,	23,230	23,741	Do. 511
Drogheda Town,	Louth,	18,118	17,365	Decrease, 750
Carrickfergus Town,	Antrim,	8,023	8,698	Increase, 675
Cork City, .	Cork,	100,658	107,007	Do. 6349
Limerick City,	Limerick,	59,045	66,575	Do. 7530
Waterford City,	Waterford,	28,679	28,821	Do. 142
Galway Town, .	Galway	27,775	33,120	Do. 5345

No. VI.

Population of the Cities and Towns in Ireland of 1000 *souls and upwards.*

*** The County Towns are printed in Capitals.

LEINSTER.		ULSTER.		MUNSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
			Upwards of 100,000 *Inhabitants.*				
DUBLIN, *Dubl.*	203,752			CORK, *Cork,*	107,041		
			From 100,000 *to* 10,000.				
KILKENNY, *Kilk.*	23,741	Belfast, *Antr.*	53,287	LIMERICK, *Lim.*	65,092	GALWAY, *Galw.*	33,120
Drogheda, *Lou.*	17,365	LONDONDERRY, *L.derry,*	13,251	WATERFORD, *Water.*	28,821	SLIGO, *Sli.*	15,152
Athlone, *Rosc.*	11,362	Newry, *Down,*	13,134	CLONMEL, *Tip.*	17,838		
WEXFORD, *Wexf.*	10,673			Bandon, *Cork,*	12,617		
DUNDALK, *Lou.*	10,078						
			From 10,000 *to* 8000.				
CARLOW, *Carl.*	9,114	ARMAGH, *Arm.*	9,189	Carrick on Suir, *Tip.*	9,626		
				Youghal, *Cork,*	9,608		
				TRALEE, *Ker.*	9,562		
			From 8000 *to* 6000.				
Parsonstown, *King's,*	6,594	CARRICKFERGUS, *Ant.*	8,698	Nenagh, *Tip.*	8,446	CASTLEBAR, *May.*	6,373
Tullamore, *King's,*	6,342			Killarney, *Ker.*	7,910	Loughrea, *Galw.*	6,285
Callan, *Kilk.*	6,111			ENNIS, *Cla.*	7,711		
				Kinsale, *Cork,*	7,312		
				Thurles, *Tip.*	7,084		
				Fermoy, *Cork,*	6,976		
				Tipperary, *Tip.*	6,972		
				Cashel, *Tip.*	6,971		
				Cove, *Cork,*	6,966		
				Dungarvan, *Wat.*	6,519		

From 6000 *to* 4000.

LEINSTER.		ULSTER.		MUNSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
Enniscorthy, *Wex.*	5,955	Strabane, *Tyr.*	5,457	Roscrea, *Tip.*	5,512	Ballina, *Mayo,*	5,510
Kingstown, *Dubl.*	5,736	Ballymacarrett, *Down*	5,168	Mallow, *Cork,*	5,229	Ballinasloe, *Galw.*	4,615
New Ross, *Wex.*	5,011	Enniskillen, *Ferm.*	5,270	Rathkeale, *Lim.*	4,972	Tuam, *Galw.*	4,571
Mountmellick, *Que.*	4,577	Lisburn, *Ant.*	5,218	Charleville, *Cork,*	4,766	Westport, *Mayo,*	4,448
Athy, *Kild.*	4,494	Downpatrick, *Down.*	4,784	Skibbereen, *Cork,*	4,439		
Navan, *Mea.*	4,416	Newtown Ardes, *Down.*	4,442	Dingle, *Kerry,*	4,357		
Longford, *Long.*	4,354	Ballymena, *Ant.*	4,063	Bantry, *Cork,*	4,276		
Kells, *Mea.*	4,326						
Mullingar, *West.*	4,295						

From 4000 *to* 3000.

Ardee, *Lou.*	3,975	Monaghan, *Mon.*	3,848	Kilrush, *Cla.*	3,996	Gort, *Galw.*	3,627
Naas, *Kild.*	3,808	Ballyshannon, *Don.*	3,775	Cloghnakilty, *Cork,*	3,807	Boyle, *Rosc.*	3,433
Bray, *Wick.*	3,656	Coleraine, *Lond.*	3,774	Mitchelstown, *Cork,*	3,545	Roscommon, *Rosc.*	3,306
Trim, *Mea.*	3,282	Dungannon, *Tyr.*	3,515	Cahir, *Tip.*	3,408		
Maryborough, *Que.*	3,220			Fethard, *Tip.*	3,400		
Portarlington, *Que.*	3,091						
Gorey, *Wex.*	3,044						
Balbriggen, *Dubl.*	3,016						

From 3000 *to* 2000.

Thomastown, *Kilk.*	2,871	Donaghadee, *Down.*	2,986	Tallow, *Wat.*	2,998	Ballinrobe, *Mayo,*	2,575
Banagher, *King.*	2,611	Carrickmacross, *Mon.*	2,979	Templemore, *Tip.*	2,936	Ardnaree, *Sli.*	2,479
Mountrath, *Que.*	2,593	Cavan, *Cav.*	2,931	Newcastle, *Lim.*	2,908		
Skerries, *Dubl.*	2,556	Cookstown, *Tyr.*	2,883	Lismore, *Wat.*	2,894		
Swords, *Dubl.*	2,537	Lurgan, *Arm.*	2,842	Dunmanway, *Cork,*	2,738		
Wicklow, *Wick.*	2,472	Bangor, *Down.*	2,741	Carrickbeg, *Wat.*	2,704		
Castlecomer, *Kilk.*	2,436	Antrim, *Ant.*	2,655	Doneraile, *Cork,*	2,652		
Freshford, *Kilk.*	2,175	Banbridge, *Down.*	2,469	Cappoquin, *Wat.*	2,289		
Rush, *Dubl.*	2,144	Newtown Limavady, *Lond.*	2,428	Listowel, *Ker.*	2,289		
Graige, *Kilk.*	2,130	Clones, *Mon.*	2,381	Cloyne, *Cork,*	2,227		
Granard, *Long.*	2,058	Ballymoney, *Ant.*	2,222	Tramore, *Wat.*	2,224		
Maynooth, *Kild.*	2,053	Omagh, *Tyr.*	2,211	Passage West, *Cork,*	2,131		

LEINSTER.		ULSTER.		MUNSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
Blackrock, *Dubl.*	2,050	Portaferry, *Down.*	2,203	Macroom, *Cork,*	2,058		
Leighlin Bridge, *Carl.*	2,035	Cootehill, *Cav.*	2,178				
Arklow, *Wick.*	2,002	Letterkenny, *Don.*	2,160				
		Belturbet, *Cav.*	2,026				
		Rathfriland, *Down.*	2,001				
		From 2000 *to* 1000.					
Banelagh, *Dubl.*	1,988	Ballibay, *Mon.*	1,947	Kilworth, *Cork.*	1,963	Eyrecourt, *Gal.*	1,789
Kilbeggan, *West.*	1,985	Dromore, *Down.*	1,942	Middleton, *Cork.*	1,946	Mohill, *Leit.*	1,606
Graige, *Que.*	1,976	Warrenspoint, *Down.*	1,856	Millstreet, *Cork.*	1,935	Strokestown, *Rosc.*	1,548
Athboy, *Mea.*	1,959	Castlebaney, *Mon.*	1,828	Clogheen, *Tip.*	1,928	Elphin, *Rosc.*	1,507
Tullow, *Carl.*	1,929	Ramelton, *Don.*	1,783	Abbeyside, *Wat.*	1,859	Crosmalina, *Mayo,*	1,481
Ballynakill, *Que.*	1,927	Aughnacloy, *Tyr.*	1,742	Bruff, *Lim.*	1,772	Clare, *Mayo,*	1,476
Stradbally, *Que.*	1,799	Newton Stewart, *Tyr.*	1,737	Kilfinane, *Lim.*	1,752	Carrick on Shannon, *Leit.*	1,428
Moate, *West.*	1,785	Fintona, *Tyr.*	1,714	Ballingarry, *Lim.*	1,685	Manorhamilton, *Leit.*	1,348
Kildare, *Kild.*	1,753	Ballycastle, *Ant.*	1,683	Rathcormuck, *Cork.*	1,656	Athenry, *Galw.*	1,319
Kilcock, *Kild.*	1,730	Kingscourt, *Cav.*	1,616	Portlaw, *Wat.*	1,618	Clifden, *Galw.*	1,257
Baltinglass, *Wick.*	1,669	Portadown, *Arm.*	1,591	Killenaule, *Tip.*	1,578	Newport, *Mayo.*	1,235
Celbridge, *Kild.*	1,645	Tanderagee, *Arm.*	1,559	Castle-island, *Ker.*	1,569	Ballyhadereen, *Mayo,*	1,147
Chapelizod, *Dubl.*	1,632	Larne, Old, *Ant.*	1,551	Buttevant, *Cork.*	1,536	Killalla, *Mayo.*	1,125
Ballyragget, *Kilk.*	1,629	Hillsborough, *Down.*	1,453	Rosscarbery, *Cork.*	1,522	Portumna, *Galw.*	1,122
Castlepollard, *West.*	1,618	Magherafelt, *Lond.*	1,436	Askeyton, *Lim.*	1,515	Headford, *Galw.*	1,026
Rathmines, *Dubl.*	1,600	Raphoe, *Don.*	1,408	Sixmilebridge, *Cla.*	1,491	Foxford, *Mayo.*	1,024
Rathfarnham, *Dubl.*	1,572	Comber, *Down.*	1,377	Newmarket, *Cork.*	1,437		
Oldcastle, *Mea.*	1,531	Holywood, *Down.*	1,288	Ennistymon, *Cla.*	1,430		
Philipstown, *King.*	1,454	Kilrea, *Lond.*	1,215	Milltown, *Ker.*	1,427		
Monastereven, *Kild.*	1,441	Ardglass, *Down.*	1,162	Killaloe, *Cla.*	1,411		
Newtownbarry, *Wex.*	1,430	Dungiven, *Lond.*	1,162	Kanturk, *Cor.*	1,349		
Ballycollinbeg, *Que.*	1,381	Maghera, *Lond.*	1,154	Burrisoleigh, *Tip.*	1,340		
Castledermot, *Kild.*	1,375	Killileagh, *Down.*	1,147	Castleconnel, *Lim.*	1,312		
Urlingford, *Kilk.*	1,366	Killishandra, *Cav.*	1,137	Ballylongford, *Ker.*	1,300		
Carlingford, *Low.*	1,319	Lifford, *Don.*	1,096	Croom, *Lim.*	1,268		
Bagnalstown, *Carl.*	1,315	Bailieborough, *Cav.*	1,085	Kilmallock, *Lim.*	1,213		
Clontarf, *Dubl.*	1,309	Caledon, *Tyr.*	1,079	Cahersiveen, *Ker.*	1,192		

LEINSTER.		ULSTER.		MUNSTER.		CONNAUGHT.
Durrow, *Kilk.*	1,298	Larne, New, *Ant.*	1,064	Burrisokane, *Tip.*	1,185	
Shinroue, *King's.*	1,287	Buncrana, *Don.*	1,059	Mullinahone, *Tip.*	1,175	
Edenderry, *King's.*	1,283	Saintfield, *Down.*	1,056	Hospital, *Lim.*	1,131	
Lucan, *Dubl.*	1,229	Irvinestown, *Ferm.*	1,047	Abbey, *Tip.*	1,123	
Duleek, *Mea.*	1,217	Markethill, *Arm.*	1,043	Newmarket on Fergus, *Cla.*	1,118	
Clane, *Kild.*	1,216	Kilkeel, *Down.*	1,039	Glanworth, *Cork.*	1,098	
Rathdowney, *Que.*	1,214	Moneymore, *Lond.*	1,025	Castletownrocke, *Cork.*	1,095	
Rathangan, *Kild.*	1,165	Randalstown, *Ant.*	1,025	Kenmare, *Ker.*	1,072	
Leixlip, *Kild.*	1,159	Newtown Hamilton, *Arm.*	1,020	Doogh, *Cla.*	1,051	
Collon, *Low.*	1,153	Stewartstown, *Tyr.*	1,010	Glynn, *Lim.*	1,030	
Clara, *King's.*	1,149			Clare, *Cla.*	1,021	
Frankfort, *King's.*	1,112					
Taghmon, *Wex.*	1,109					
Harold's Cross, *Dubl.*	1,101					
Ballymahon, *Long.*	1,081					
Rathdrum, *Wick.*	1,054					
Prosperous, *Kild.*	1,038					
Abbeyleix, *Que.*	1,009					
Baldoyle, *Dubl.*	1,009					
Gowran, *Kilk.*	1,009					
Edgeworthstown, *Long.*	1,001					

Summary of the preceding Table of the Population of Cities and Towns in Ireland.

Provinces.	Upwards of 100,000	100,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 8,000	8,000 to 6,000	6,000 to 4,000	4,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 1,000.	Total Number of Towns.
Leinster.	1	5	1	3	9	8	15	48	90
Ulster.	0	3	2	0	7	4	17	37	70
Munster.	1	3	4	10	7	5	13	38	81
Connaught.	0	1	0	2	4	4	2	16	29
Ireland.	2	12	7	15	27	21	47	139	270

No. VII.

EDUCATION.

Number of Children receiving Education in Ireland, in the year 1824.

Province.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Other Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Sect not specified.	Total.
Ulster,	34,972	43 667	2,625	58,164	2,531	141,959
Leinster,	30,487	559	485	126,591	2,909	161,031
Munster,	17,297	136	456	171,574	1,450	191,093
Connaught,	9,293	204	112	64,514	758	74,881
Total,	92,049	44,566	3,678	421,023	7,648	568,964

No. VIII.

Number of Teachers in Schools in 1824.

Provinces.	Established Church.	Presbyterians and other Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Sect not stated.	Total.
Ulster,	1,093	938	1,482	27	3,540
Leinster,	1,128	65	2,612	25	3,830
Munster,	597	45	2,913	17	3,572
Connaught,	280	10	1,293	5	1,588
Total,	3,098	1,058	8,300	74	12,530

No. IX.

Total Amount of Grants of Public Money for the Purposes of Education.

Charter Schools,	£1,105,869	0	0
Foundling Hospital,	820,005	3	4
Association for Discountenancing Vice,	101,991	18	6
Kildare Place Society,	170,508	0	0
Lord-Lieutenant's Fund,	40,998	0	0
Maynooth College,	271,869	18	6
Belfast Institution,	4,155	0	0
Cork Institution,	43,710	0	0
Hibernian School,	240,356	1	6
Marine Society,	64,262	10	9
Female Orphan School,	50,414	10	9
	£2,914,140	3	4

No. X.

Table of the Income and Expenditure of Ireland from the year 1792 *to* 1830.

I.—*From the commencement of the War with France to the Union.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt incurred by the excess of expenditure above the revenue.
1793	1,162,588	1,296,061	133,473
1794	955,030	1,462,415	507,385
1795	1,119,190	1,378,908	189,718
1796	1,487,412	2,799,593	1,312,181
1797	1,891,479	3,420,373	1,528,894
1798	1,613,645	4,944,944	3,331,299
1799	2,137,543	6,887,787	4,750,244
1800	2,732,053	7,110,537	4,377,484

II.—*From the Union to the termination of the War with France.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt incurred by the excess of expenditure above the revenue.
1801	2,645,716	7,799,988	5,154,272
1802	2,490,978	8,021,011	5,530,033
1803	3,128,093	7,184,522	4,056,429
1804	2,745,762	7,097,123	4,351,361
1805	3,186,450	8,889,885	5,703,435
1806	3,218,774	7,828,503	4,609,729
1807	3,656,910	7,758,815	4,101,915
1808	4,179,923	7,700,531	3,520,608
1809	4,301,781	8,564,200	4,262,419
1810	4,027,583	9,948,238	5,920.655
1811	3,413,450	10,823,800	7,410,350
1812	3.929,106	11,325,093	7,395,987
1813	4,614.037	11,614,024	6,999,987
1814	4,820,511	12,239,003	7,418,492
1815	5,287,581	14.836,409	8,548,828

III.—*From the termination of the War with France to the present time.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt incurred by the excess of expenditure above the revenue.
1816	5,467,942	18,165,729	12,697,787
1817	4,394,630	13,402,479	9,005,849
1818	4,584,816	6,018,551	1,633,735
1819	4,577,286	4,984,148	0,406,862
1820	4,250,980	6,447,685	2,196,705
1821	3,605,446	6,465,714	2,860,268
1822	3,999,923	5,853,623	1,853,700
1823	3,690,973	5,759,566	2,068,593
1824	3,199,128	3,836,486	0,637,358
1825	3,690,090	3,700,246	0,010,156
1826	3,624,799	4,082,719	0,457,920
1827	3,622,593	4,084,871	1,462,278
1828	3,682,341	3,703,807	0,021,466
			Excess of revenue above expenditure.
1829	3,961,432	3,645,779	0,315,653
1830	3.866,595	3.622,370	0.244,225

No. XI.

	Trade of Ireland with Great Britain.				*Trade of Ireland with Foreign parts.*			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
In the year.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1801	6,816	582,003			874	129,239		
1805	6,875	598,720	6,306	566,790	1085	155,742	829	136,927
1809	7,011	580,587	7,041	600,898	853	115,356	696	103,212
1813	9,096	773,286	8,569	718,851	826	125,895	986	171,319
1817	10,142	845,260	9,186	770,547	748	108,752	723	116,973
1821	9,924	844,997	9,440	819,648	800	116,538	621	98,718
1825	11,542	984,754	8,922	741,182	1116	182,660	767	136,991
1829	13,878	1,292,041	8,922	906,158	1093	178,936	723	133,303

No. XII.

State of the Cross Channel Trade since the Union.

The amounts are given in official values, which, though they afford no criterion as to present prices, inasmuch as for the last eleven years the real values, which had previously exceeded the official by several millions per annum, have rapidly decreased and come below it, yet they serve to show the increase and decrease in quantity.

	Exports to Great Britain.	Imports from all parts.
1801	£3,270,350 12 0	£4,621,344 16 6
1805	4,067,717 1 7	5,294,967 4 11
1809	5,316,557 5 1	6,896,821 18 10
1813	6,746,353 12 10	7,797,286 11 0
1817	4,722,766 0 3	5,646,563 3 9
1821	5,338,838 4 6	6,407,427 15 9
1825	7,048,936 5 6	8,596,785 8 11

No. XIII.

Quantities of the articles named underneath imported into Ireland in the years specified in the Table.

	Tea. lbs.	Tobacco. lbs.	Brandy and Geneva. gals.	Rum. gals.	Wine. gals.	Sugar. cwts.	Coffee. lbs.
1787	1,680,325	1,877,579	380,696	905,862	1,467,579	259,9	12,530
1797	2,492,254	8,445,555	744	72,120	312,212	231,233	132,755
1807	3,555,129	4,531,049	16,680	251,449	1,603,278	369,598	72,274
1817	3,141,035	4,778,469	7,258	36,823	571,596	338,415	513,248
1827	3,887,955	4,041,172	11,015	27,888	929,629	319,736	585,739
1828		4,013,915	11,735	29,650	1,017,177	315,562	592,386
1829		4,124,742	12,449	25,514	955,091	328,266	559,655

No. XIV.

Exportation of Cattle to Liverpool.

One year to	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Mules.
June 1828.	33,164	3,875	133,567	107,066	1114	331
June 1829.	49,674	6,786	125,197	155,319	665	329
Dec. 1829.	32,816	15 846	91,589	82,561	208	161
Total 2½ years,	115,654	26,507	350,353	344,916	1987	821

No. XV.

Table of the number and state of the Parishes and Benefices in Ireland.

Number of Parishes in Ireland,	2450
Number of Benefices with cure of souls,	1295
Churches,	1192
Benefices without churches,	286
Unions,	517
Glebe houses,	771
Incumbents resident,	763
——— Non-resident, or absent,	507

No. XVI.

Table exhibiting the number of Unions, the number of Parishes in each, and their denominations.

Number of Parishes in each Union,	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	Total of Benefices.	Total of Parishes.
Parliamentary Union,	2	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	38
Charter Unions,	5	8	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	25	98
Privy Council Unions,	46	34	19	12	7	2	4	1	0	0	1	126	440
Episcopal Unions,	119	51	29	16	5	3	3	0	2	2	0	230	704
Immemorial Unions,	49	34	18	13	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	126	421
Total,	221	131	71	44	23	11	8	2	3	2	1	517	1701

No. XVII.

Table shewing the state of the Patronage of the Irish Church.

	Parishes.
In the Patronage of Bishops,	1392
The Crown,	293
Laymen,	367
University,	21
Impropriate without Churches or Incumbents,	95
Total,	2168

No. XVIII.

Estimated values of the several Dioceses of Ireland, and the number of acres in each, as returned to Parliament in 1831.

	£	Acres.
Armagh,	15,080	63,270
Dublin,	no return	15,048
Cashel and Emly,	3,500 and upwards.	13,372
Tuam,	5,549	49,281
Ardagh, united with Tuam, and supposed to be included in the return thereof.	no return	no return
Clogher,	9,000	27,070
Down and Connor,	no return	no return
Dromore,	4,863	no return
Derry,	10,000 and upwards.	94,836
Kilmore,	no return	47,361
Meath,	5,815	18,374
Raphoe,	5,379	no return
Ossory,	3,000	13,391
Leighlin and Ferns,	5,000	11,697
Kildare,	no return	562
Cork and Ross,	3,000	22,75[illegible]
Waterford and Lismore,	5,000	8,600
Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe,	2,916	6,720
Cloyne,	2,000 and upwards.	15,871
Killaloe and Kilfenora,	4,600	11,081
Elphin,	no return	31,017
Clonfert and Kilmacduach,	no return	6,555
Killalla and Achonry,	no return	32,282
		489,141

No. XIX.

State of crime during eight years ending 1829.

	Committals.	Convictions.	Capitally sentenced.	Executed.
1822	14,894	7,272	341	101
1823	14,632	7,285	241	61
1824	15,258	7,743	295	60
1825	15,515	8,571	181	18
1826	16,318	8,716	281	34
1827	18,031	10,207	346	37
1828	14,683	9,269	211	21
1829	15,271	9,449	224	38
Total,	124,602	68,512	2,120	370

No. XX.

Statement of the amount of monies deposited in the Savings' Banks of Ireland since their establishment under the statute, of the sums annually drawn out, and of the excess or deficiency thence arising in each year.

	Lodged. L.	s.	d.	Drawn out. L.	s.	d.	Difference. L.	s.	d.
1821	46,641	7	9	25,200	0	0¾	24,415	7	8¾
1822	82,338	9	2½	8,030	15	4	74,357	13	10½
1823	123,230	15	4¾	11,723	1	6	111,507	13	10¾
1824	175,292	6	0¾	17,538	9	3¼	157,753	16	9½
1825	207,738	9	1¼	35,047	5	9½	172,691	3	4
1826	156,249	4	4¾	87,085	14	2	69,163	10	2¾
1827	139,080	0	0	164,939	12	1¼	25,859	12	1¼
1828	254,400	0	0	134,608	11	9	119,791	8	3
1829	311,600	0	0	179,002	2	0	132,597	18	0
1830	213,020	0	0	221,769	10	9	8,749	19	9

No. XXI.

Statement of the length, rate of lockage, and cost of execution of the several canals in Ireland.

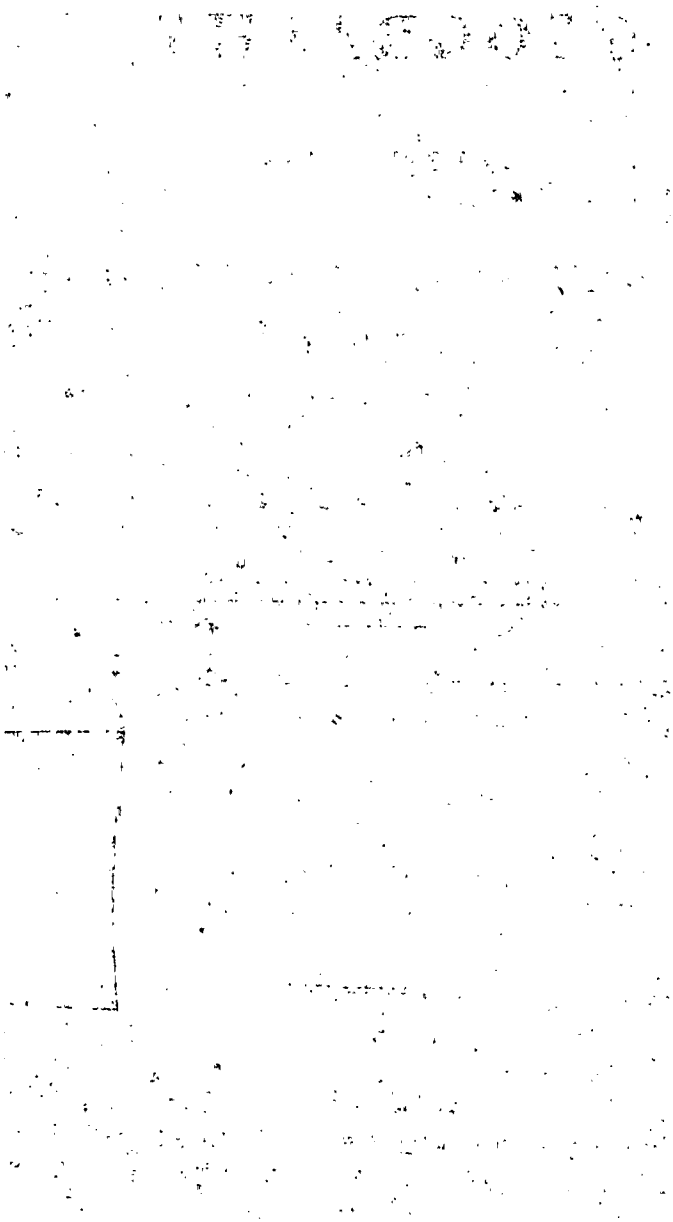
Name.	Length. Miles	Rate of lockage. Feet.	Cost per mile. L.	Total Cost. L.
Grand Canal,	100	5½	18,610	1,861,008
Royal Canal,	72	7½	19,749	1,421,954
Limerick Navigation,	12	7	10,296	123,560
Barrow Navigation,	34	5	7,220	255,502
Boyne Navigation,	15½	5¼	7,463	115,677
Newry Navigation,	27	3⅝	2,804	75,730
Lagan Navigation,	22	8⅓	4,363	96,000
	282½			3,949,431

No. XXII.

Public Conveyances.

	1806. Mail Coaches.	Stage Coaches.	Carravans.	Passengers.	1820. Mail Coaches.	Stage Coaches.	Carravans.	Passengers.	1829. Mail Coaches.	Stage Coaches.	Carravans.	Passengers.
Dublin,	4	8	0	151	11	20	0	389	13	22	12	612
Belfast,	1	0	0	5	4	4	2	126	4	6	4	179
Cork,	1	0	0	5	4	3	0	83	6	4	0	118
Limerick,	1	0	0	5	2	3	1	58	4	3	1	94
Derry,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	24
	7	8	0	166	22	30	3	661	30	35	17	1027

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.



UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY,

OR

A DESCRIPTION

OF

ALL THE PARTS OF THE WORLD,

ON A NEW PLAN,

ACCORDING TO THE GREAT NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE GLOBE;

ACCOMPANIED WITH

ANALYTICAL, SYNOPTICAL, AND ELEMENTARY TABLES.

BY M. MALTE-BRUN.

IMPROVED BY THE ADDITION OF THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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GENERAL INDEX.

When the place is treated of in the body of the book, the volume, and the page of the volume, are indicated. When the place is not described in the body of the book, a short notice is given.

A A

Aa, three rivers of Switzerland, which run, one into Lake Lucerne; another into Lake Waldstadten; and another into the Aar.

Aa, in the Dutch province of Overyssei, viii. 662.

Aa, or Aade, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs into the Dommel.

Aa, vii. 225.

Aa, a river, Courland, vi. 517. 57. 5. N. 25. 0. E.

Aach, two rivers in Suabia, which fall, the one into the Iller, and the other into Lake Constance.—Also one in Switzerland, which falls into Lake Constance.

Aahaus, a town of Germany, in Munster.

Aalborg, one of the four bishopricks of North Jutland. 56. 50. N. 9. 50. E.

Aalborg, viii. 590. 57. 2. N. 9. 58. E.

Aalsmer, a village of Holland. 52. 17. N. 4. 43. E.

Aalten, a town of Dutch Gelderland, on the frontier of Munster. 51. 58. N. 6. 33. E.

Aar, vii. 43.

Aardenburg, a town of Holland. 11 miles N.E. of Bruges. 51. 16. N. 3. 27. E.

Aargau, vii. 570.

Aarhuus, one of the four bishopricks of North Jutland.

Aarhuus, viii. 591. 48 miles S. Aarborg. 56. 10. N. 10. 13. E.

Aaronsburgh, a post township of the U. States, in Centre County Pennsylvania.

Aaron's Island, or St. Aaron, the isle on N.W. coast of France, on which St. Malo is built.

Abade, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 80 miles S. Cairo. 31. 9. N. 52. 52. E.

Abadeh, a town of Persia, province of Fars.

Abaite, a river of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, which falls into the Rio Francisco. 18. 0. S. 47. 0. W.

Aballaba, the Roman station of, ix. 290.

A B B

Abakan, ii. 421.

Abakansk, ii. 439. 340 miles E. Kolhyvane. 54. 0. N. 91. 14. E.

Abancay, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 60 miles N.W. Cuzco. 13. 45. S. 72. 50. W.

Abano, a town of Italy, in Padua, noted for its hot sulphureous baths.

Abassia, a county, ii. 41.

Abba Seen, river of, ii. 328, iii. 14.

Abbatoana, colony of, iv. 386.

Abefiort, a small sea-port of Norway, 48 miles S.W. Christiana.

Aberbury, a village and parish of England, 7 miles N.W. Shrewsbury.

Abbeville, viii. 470. 50. 6. N. 1. 48. E.

Abbeville, a county and town of the U. States, S. Carolina. 34. 10. N. 82. 25. W.

Abeyfeale, a post-town of Ireland, in the county Limerick, 156 miles S.W. from Dublin. 52. 21. N. 9. 14. W.

Abbey-Green, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Lanark.

Abbey-Craig, ix. 437.

Abbeyleix, an ancient village, and now a post town of Ireland, in the Queen's county, 62 miles S.W. Dublin.

Abbey-Milton, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire.

Abbot-Ann, a village of England, in Southampton, 2½ miles from Andover.

Abbots-Bromley, a town of England, 6 miles E. Stafford. 52. 49. N. 1. 53. W.

Abbotsbury, a small town of England, 8 miles W.S.W. Dorchester. 50. 41. N. 2. 36. W.

Abbotshall, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife.

Abots-Langley, a village of England, in Hertfordshire.

Abbotsleigh, a village of England, in Somersetshire.

Abb's Head, St. a noted promontory of

Scotland, forming the most southern point of the shore of the Frith of Forth. 55. 54. N. 1. 56. W.
ABDA, a province on the western coast of Morocco. 32. 0. N. 8. 50. W.
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ABDON, ruins of, vi. 153.
ABENBERG, vii. 389. 49. 11. N. 10. 57. E.
ABENHEIM, a village of Hesse, 4½ miles, N. W. Worms.
ABENOJA, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. Ciudad Real.
ABEND, lake of, vi. 12.
ABER, a village of Wales, in Caernarvon, 9 miles from Conway.
ABERAVON, a small town of Wales, in Glamorgan. 51. 36. N. 3. 47. W.
ABERBROTHOCK, or ARBROATH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Angus or Forfar, situated at the mouth of the rivulet Brothock, which flows into the German ocean. 58 miles N.N.E. Edinburgh, and 12 S.W. Montrose. 56. 32. N. 2. 34. W.
ABERCONWAY, or CONWAY, a small sea port of Wales, in Caernarvon, at the mouth of the river Conway. It has lofty walls; and the remains of a castle project from a rock, into the river. 23 miles from Caernarvon. 53. 17. N. 3. 48. W.
ABERCORN, a small village of Scotland, 12 miles W. Edinburgh. 55. 59. 3. 29.
ABERDALGY, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Perth. 56. 23. 3. 27.
ABERDEEN, ix. 449. 57. 15. 2. 35.
ABERDEEN, a sea-port town, ix. 451, 452. 108 miles N. Edinburgh. 57. 9. N. 2. 8. W.
ABERDEEN, OLD, ix. 451. 57. 10. N. 2. 5. W.
ABERDOUR, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Aberdeenshire. 57. 40. N. 2. 10. W.
ABERDOUR, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 10 miles N.W. Edinburgh.
ABERFELDIE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 miles N.W. Dunkeld, on the Tay.
ABERFORD, a parish of England, Yorkshire, on the Cook, 8 miles from Leeds.
ABERFOYLE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 9 miles E. Kippen.
ABERFRAW, a town of Wales, in Anglesea, 20 miles E.S.E. Holyhead.
ABERGAVENNY, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 145 miles W. London. 51. 49. N. 3. 1. W.
ABERGELEY, a sea-port of Wales, in Denbighshire, 12 miles from Abereonway. 53. 18. N. 3. 36. W.
ABERGWILLY, a village of South Wales, 2 miles E. Caermarthen. 51. 51. N. 4. 16. W.
ABERLADY, a village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 16 miles from Edinburgh. 56. 1. N. 2. 52. W.
ABERLEMNO, a village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the South Esk, 4 miles S. Brechin. 56. 43. N. 2. 47.
ABERNETHY, an ancient town of Scotland, in Perthshire, 7 miles from Perth. 56. 20. N. 3. 17. W.
ABERUSTWITH, a village in England, in Monmouthshire.
ABERYSTWITH, a sea-port of South Wales, in Cardigan, 39 miles N. Cardigan. 52. 24. N. 4. 6. W.
ABIAD, BAHR EL, a river of Africa, now considered the head of the Egyptian Nile. 12. 40. N. 30. 0. E.
ABINGDON, ix. 226. 56 miles W.N.W. London. 51. 40. N. 1. 18. W.
ABINGDON, the chief town of Washington, county Virginia. 36. 40. N. 82. 30. W.
ABIPONES, v. 458. 28. 30. S. 59. 45. W.
ABISTANDEH, lake of, ii. 329. 32. 47. N. 67. 42. E.
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ABO, province of, vi. 490. 61. 20. N. 22. 30. E.
ABOMEY, iv. 236. 7. 50. N. 0. 55. E.
ABOOKESHEYD, city of, iv. 59.
ABOOSIR, the ancient Busires, iv. 70.
ABORIGINES of N. America, v. 208.
ABOSLAT, or citadel of Abo, vi. 490.
ABOUKIR, a small town of Egypt, 10 miles N.E. of Alexandria. 31. 19. N. 30. 7. E.
ABOUKIR Bay. 31. 25. N. 30. 15. E.
ABOUKIR, lake of, iv. 32.
ABRANTES, a fortified town on the Tagus, in Portuguese Estremadura, 45 miles E. Lisbon. 39. 23. N. 7. 57. W.
ABRUD-BANYA, or GROSS-SCHLATTEN, town of, vi. 345.
ABRUZZO, one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples. 42. 40. N. 13. 40. E.
ABU-ARISCH, a walled city of Arabia, 80 miles N. Loheia. 16. 45. N. 42. 30. E.
ABUHASUBBA, iv. 132.
ABU-SHEHR, or BUSHEER, ii. 273.
ABURY, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough.
ABUTIGE, a considerable market town in Upper Egypt, 170 miles S. Cairo. 26. 50. N.
ABYSSINIA, iv. 123. 42. 26. S. 147. 6. E.
ACADIA, v. 136. 41. 7. N. 15. 18. E.
ACAPULCO, or LOS REGES, v. 278, 285, 286, 340. 16. 50. N. 99. 46. W.
ACCOMAC, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
ACCUSHNET, a river of the U. States, Massachusetts, which flows into New Bedford harbour.
ACESINES RIVER, ii. 353.
ACHAGUAS, v. 390.
ACHEEN, iii. 432. 4. 0. N. 97. 0. E.
ACHEEN, iii. 433. 5. 36. N. 95. 46. E.

ACHENREIN, village of, vii. 517.
ACHEN, lake of, vi. 16.
ACHERON, the modern GLIKIS, river of, vi. 181, 182.
ACHERUSIA, lake of, vi. 180.
AHESON'S HAVEN, a village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the Frith of Forth.
ACHIGAN RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption.
ACHILI, ix. 496. 54. 0. N. 10. 0. W.
ACHLIN'S KEYS, two small islands, about 50 miles S.W. from the Bahamas.
ACHMIM, or ECHMIM, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 200 miles S. Cairo. 26. 40. N. 31. 55. E.
ACHMUNEIN, a large village of Upper Egypt, 120 miles S. Cairo. 28. 10. N. 31. 10. E.
ACHONRY, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles W. Sligo.
ACHSIKAT, town of, ii. 370.
ACHTIRKA, vi. 575. 40 miles W.S.W. Charcov.
ACI, promontory of, vii. 734.
ACLA, lake of, ii. 129.
ACOBAMBA, a town of Peru. 13. 16. S. 74. 32. W.
ACONCAGUA, a province of the kingdom of Chili. 32. 0. S. 71. 0. W.
ACONCAGUA, a town of Chili, in the above province, formerly its capital. 32. 12. S. 70. 12. W.
ACONCAGUA, a river of the above province, which enters the Pacific ocean in 33. S.
ACOURY, or ACKORU, a town of Hindostan, 12 miles N.W. Attock, on the river Indus.
ACQUA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, celebrated for its baths, 15 miles E. Leghorn.
ACQUA-NEGRA, two towns of Italy, in the duchies of Mantua and Milan.
ACQUAPENDENTE, a small town of Italy, 55 miles N.N.W. Rome.
ACQUA-VIVA, a small town of Naples.
ACQUI, or AQUI, a town of Italy, 44 miles S.E. Turin. 44. 42. N. 8. 33. E.
ACQUINUM, ancient town of, vii. 702.
ACRA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Condapilly, 16 miles N.E. Condapilly.
ACRA, a kingdom on the Gold coast of Africa. 5. 31. N. 0. 10. W.
ACRE, ii. 138. 23 miles N.N.W. Jerusalem. 27 S. Tyre.
ACRE, the pachalic of, ii. 136. 33. 20. N. 35. 30. E.
ACROCERAUNIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 120. 40. 16. N. 19. 30. E.
ACRON, or AKRON, a division and town of the Fantee territory, on the Gold coast of Africa, 50 miles E.N.E. Cape Coast.
ACROPOLIS, vi. 162.
ACROTERI, a town on the island of Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago. 36. 27. N. 25. 24. E.
ACTIUM, vi. 182. 38. 58. N. 20. 48. E.
ACTON, a village and parish of England, 5 miles from London.
ACTON, a village in the county of Armagh, Ireland.
ACTON-BURNELL, a village of England, in the county of Salop. 52. 36. N. 2. 45. W.
ACTOPAN, v. 335.
ACUL, a small sea-port of St. Domingo, on the north coast, 8 miles S.S.W. Cape François.
AD, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Crinan, in the county of Argyle.
ADAMPE, a territory on the Gold coast of Africa, extending from Acra to the Volta.
ADAM'S PEAK, iii. 216, 258. 6. 55. N. 80. 30. E.
ADAMS, a county of the U. States, in Mississippi, on the Mississippi river.
ADAMS, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland.
ADAMS, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on the Ohio river, between Scinto and Brown counties. Also the name of various townships of the U. States.
ADAMSTOWN, a village and parish of Ireland, county of Wexford.
ADANA, a town, ii. 80. 150 miles S.E. Konieh. 36. 59. N. 35. 6. E.
ADANAD, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malabar, 25 miles S.S.E. Calicut.
ADANAQUE, a town of Kurdistan, on the river Deaal, which flows into the Tigris.
ADAR, river of, vii. 560.
ADARE, an ancient town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 130 miles S.W. Dublin.
ADDA, vii. 560, 588. 40. 59 N. 7. 50. W.
ADDISON, a county of the U. States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, and on Otter creek. Also the name of several townships.
ADEENAPORE, a town in Hindostan, one degree N. Lahore.
ADEIL, country of, iv. 151.
ADEL, iv. 4, 409. 11. 0. N. 42. 30. E.
ADELE, iii. 564. 15. 25. N. 123. 10. E.
ADELSBERG, mountain of, vii. 529.
ADEN, ii. 217. 12. 56. N. 45. 10. E.
ADENORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. Volconda.
ADERAMPAR, a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, 35 miles N.E. Porcah.
ADHELM'S HEAD, ST., a lofty promontory of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset.
ADIGE, vii. 511, 588. 46. 35. N. 10. 40. E.
ADILABAD, a town in the Mahratta dominions, province of Khandesh, 20 miles S. Burhampour.
ADJEMERE, town of, iii. 72.
ADJEMERE, or Rajepootana, county of iii. 70.
ADJERBIDJAN, anciently ATROPATENE, ii. 233, 239, 256.

ADJODIN, or PAUKPUTTUN, a city of Hindostan, province of Moultan, on the Setlege. 30. 21. N. 73. 30. E.

ADMIRALTY INLET, v. 88. 73. 40. N. 83. 0. W.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, the name of an island near Nova Zembla, in the Frozen sea. 73. 47. N. 57. 0. E.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, v. 62, 67. 57. 30. N. 134. 30. W.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, iii. 605. 185. 2. W. 40. 48. S.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of 20 or 30 islands in the South Pacific ocean. 1. 58. to 2. 20. S.

ADO, a small island of Russia, in the gulf of Bothnia. 60. 19. N. 20. 14. E.

ADONI, a district and town in Hindostan, in Golconda, 188 miles N. Seringapatam. 15. 37. N. 77. 18. E.

ADONIS, now Ibrahim-Pacha, river of, ii. 137.

ADOO, or Kaka, coast of, iv. 230.

ADORF, a town of Saxony, on the banks of the Elster, 12 miles from Egra. 12. 16. E. 50. 15. N.

ADOUR, viii. 170.

ADORVA, town of, iv. 131.

ADOWA, the capital of Tigre, in Abyssinia. 14. 12. N. 39. 5. E.

ADRA, a district and town in Spain, province of Granada, 45 miles S.E. Granada. 36. 44. N. 3. 1. W.

ADRIA, vii. 593. 45. 2. N. 12. 2. E.

ADRIAMPATAM, a town in Hindostan, 37 miles S.E. Tanjore. 10. 20. N. 79. 30. E.

ADRIANOPLE, vi. 150. 41. 43. N. 26. 30. E.

ADRIATIC SEA, or GULF OF VENICE, vi. 8. 41. 43. N. 26. 30. E.

ADSJAR, a town of Arabia, on the south side of the Persian Gulf. 26. 8. N. 48. 20. E.

ADU, island of, iv. 421.

ADUN-SHOLLON, mountain of, ii. 405.

ADUR, ix. 201.

AERNEN, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 35 miles E. Sion. 46. 26. N. 8. 9. E.

AERON, ix. 366.

AERSCHOTT, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Brabant, 20 miles S.E. Antwerp.

AETOPAN, valley of, v. 275.

AFFANOH, province of, iv. 264.

AFGHANISTAN, ii. 227, 325. 31. 30. N. 66. 0. E.

AFNOO, county of, iv. 255.

AFRICA, iv. 1. 10. 0. N. 20. 0. E.

AFRICA, a sea-port of Tunis, 90 miles S.E. Tunis. 35. 30. N. 11. 10. E.

AFRIQUE, ST., viii. 268.

AFZULGUR, a town in Hindostan, on the northern border of Rohilcund.

AGADEEP, a town in Bengal, on the bank of the Bhagarutty, 14 miles S. Plassey.

AGADEER, or SANTA CRUZ, iv. 190.

AGADEZ, town of, iv. 203, 256.

AGALTA, village of iv. 26.

AGANA, town of, iii. 618.

AGARON, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 15 miles N.W. Tiagar.

AGARUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 6 miles E.S.E. Bangalore.

AGATHON, town of, iv. 237.

AGAWAM, a river and township of the U. States, in Massachusetts.

AGDE, viii. 237. 43. 17 N. 3. 31. E.

AGEDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13. 59. N. 33. 15. E.

AGEN, viii. 260. 44. 12. N. 0. 42. E.

AGGERHUUS, or CHRISTIANIA, one of the four bishopricks of Norway. 60. 30. N. 10. 0. E.

AGGEROE, an island in the gulf of Christiana.

AGGERSOE, a Danish island in the Great Belt. 55. 12. N. 11. 12. E.

AGGERSUND, a small island in the Cattegat, Norway.

AGHABOE, or BORRIS, a village and parish of Ireland, in the Queen's county.

AGHADOE, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 3 miles N.N.W. Killarney.

AGHALEE, a village of the county of Antrim, Ireland, near Moira.

AGHNISH POINT, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 53. 8. N. 9. 1. W.

AGHRIM, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 53. 17. N. 8. 15. W.

AGHRIM, or Aughrim, a small post-town of the county of Galway, 95 miles W. Dublin.

AGHRIS, POINT, a cape of Ireland, 11 miles W. Sligo.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais. 50. 37. N. 2. 7. E.

AGLIE, or AGLIA, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. Ivrea. 45. 24. N. 7. 47. E.

AGLISH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 101 miles from Dublin. 52. 4. N. 7. 49. W.

AGMET, or AGMAT, a town and district of Morocco, on the W. declivity of the Atlas, 18 miles S.E. Morocco.

AGNANO, lake of, vii. 596, 713.

AGNES, ST., one of the Scilly islands. 49. 53. N. 6. 20. W.

AGNIERS, v. 134.

AGOA DE PAO, a town of St. Michael's, one of the Azores, 12 miles E. of Ponta del Gada.

AGON, a town of France on the N. coast of Normandy.

AGONICHE, a river of Nova Scotia, which enters the sea at the mouth of Funday Bay.

AGOONA, iv. 234.

AGOSTA, or AUGUSTA, a maritime town on the south-east coast of the island of Sicily, 18 miles N. of Syracuse. 41. 58. N. 13. 5. E.

AGOSTO, island of, vi. 339.

AGOT, a small island in the English channel. 48. 38. N. 2. 4. W.
AGOWS, iv. 142. 11. 15. N. 36. 0. E.
AGRA, iii. 81. 27. 5. N. 78. 0. E.
AGRA, iii. 82. 27. 10. N. 78. 0. E.
AGRAFA, passes of, vi. 160.
AGRAM, ZAGRAB, or SAGABRIA, vi. 331.
AGRAMONT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Lerida. 41. 43. N. 1. 10. E.
AGREVE, ST., a town of France, in the Vivarais.
AGRIGENTUM, town of, vii. 740.
AGROPOLI, a town of Naples, 22 miles S.S.E. Salerno.
AGTELEK, cavern of, vi. 311.
AGUADILLA, v. 584. 18. 32. N. 66. 46. W.
AGUAS CALIENTES, a city of Mexico, in the kingdom of New Galicia, 140 leagues N.N.W. Mexico.
AGUEDA, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, which falls in the Douro.
AGUEIRA, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles E.N.E. Lamego.
AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles S. Cordova.
AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the province of Palencia, 40 miles N.W. Burgos. 42. 48. N. 4. 7. W.
AHANTA, a kingdom on the Gold coast of Africa, extending from the Ancobra to the Chamah.
AHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Gohud. 25. 14. N. 78. 30. E.
AHASCRAGH, a small post town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 99 miles W. Dublin.
AHDINGAR, a town of Hindostan, on the Goggrah, 40 miles S.S.E. Goorackpore.
AHIFO, district of, iii. 625.
AHLEN, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N.W. Augsburg. 51. 46. N. 7. 46. E.
AHMEDABAD, iii. 69. 22. 58. N. 72. 32. E.
AHMEDNUGGUR, iii. 158. 19. 7. N. 74. 50. E.
AHMEDPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 34 miles S. Cuttock.
AHMOOD, a town of Gujerat, belonging to the Mahrattas. 22. N. 73. 3. E.
AHODSHI, district of, iii. 625.
AHOGHILL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 54. 50. N. 6. 14. W.
AHRBERG, a market town of Germany, 3 miles S.W. Obrenbau.
AHRWEILER, a town of Germany on the Ahr.
AHTER, a town of Agra, in Hindostan, on the Chumbul. 78. 33. N. 26. 43. E.
AHUN, a town of France, department of the Creuse.
AI, burgh of, viii. 423.
AJACCIO, viii. 201. 41. 56. N. 8. 45. E.
AIDAB, port of, iv. 149.
AJAN, iv. 374, 408. 9. 0. N. 50. 0. E.
AJANDULA, river of, viii. 9.
AIAS, or AJASSO, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso, 20 miles N. Scanderoon.
AICH, a small river of Wirtemberg, which falls into the Neckar, not far from Grozingen.
AICHACH or AICHA, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Par, 12 miles E.N.E. Augsburg. 48. 27. N. 11. 8. E.
AICHSTETTEN, a town of Bavaria. 47. 54. N. 10. 5. E.
AIGLE, or HAILS, a town and district in Switzerland, 36 miles E.N.E. Geneva. 46. 20. N. 6. 57. E.
AIGLE, viii. 459.
AIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers.
AIGNAN, ST., viii. 315. 8 leagues S. Blois.
AIGRE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente.
AIGRE-FEUILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, 2¾ leagues E.S.E. La Rochelle.
AIGUE-PERSE, viii. 354. 6½ leagues N. Clermont-Ferrand. 45. 2. N. 3. 13. E.
AIGUES, river of, viii. 166.
AIGUES-MORTES, viii. 233. 43. 34. N. 4 12. E.
AIGUILLON, a town of France, at the conflux of the Lot and Garonne, in Guienne, 5½ leagues N.W. Agen. 44. 18. N. 0. 20. E. Also a village of La Vendee.
AIGURANDE, viii. 334.
AIJANA, ii. 205.
AILA, a town of Arabia Petræa, on an arm of the Red sea, 108 miles E. Suez. 28. 55. N. 40. 5. E.
AILAH, town and gulf of, ii. 200.
AILLY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, 7 leagues N.W. Amiens.
AJMEER, or RAJPOOTANA, an extensive province in the centre of Hindostan, to the south of the provinces of Delhi and Moultan. 27. 0. N. 73. 30. E.
AJMEER, a city of Hindostan, in the centre of the Rajpoot states. 26. 35. N. 74. 48. E.
AIMOS, Mount, vi. 172.
AIN, viii. 368. 46. 8. N. 5. 30. E.
AIN, river of, viii. 166.
AINADE, a town of Arabia in Hadramaut. 18. 25. N. 55. 50. E.
AINTAB, or ANTAB, ii. 134. 40 miles N. Aleppo. 36. 25. N. 37. 25. E.
AIRD, ix. 470.
AIRDRIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, 12 miles E. Glasgow. 55. 52. N. 3. 39. W.
AIRE, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse, near Howden.
AIRE, viii. 253.
AIRE, or ARIEN, viii. 474.

AIRON, a river of France, department of the Nievre, which falls into the Loire.
AIRTH, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Forth, 8 miles from Stirling.
AIRVAUX, a town of France, department of the Deux Sevres.
AISE, river of, viii. 169.
AISLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles s. Dillingen. 48. 30. N. 10. 28. E.
AISNE, or AINE, viii. 429. 49. 30. N. 3. 25. E.
AISNE, a considerable river of France, which joins the Oise, near Compeigne.
AITRACH, a tributary stream of the Iller.
AIX, viii. 207. 43. 32. N. 5. 57. E.
AIX, a town of Savoy, 12 miles N. Chamberry.
AIX D'ANGUILLON, (LES,) a town of France, department of the Cher.
AIXE, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne.
AIX-EN-OTHE, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Aube.
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, vii. 244; viii. 632. 50. 46. N. 6. 2. E.
AIZENAY, a town of France, department of La Vendee, 15 leagues N.W. Fontenoy.
AKALZIKE, or TSHELDIR, ii. 104. 41. 20. N. 42. 50. E.
AKDASCH, a town of Persia, province of Schirvan, on the Kur.
AKEBALA, a town of Turkish Armenia, 24 miles W.N.W. Erzerum.
AKEBAR, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.W. Bagdad.
AKIM, iv. 216.
AKISKA, AGHALZIGHE, or GHALZIG, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the south-west confines of Georgia, 90 miles N.N.W. Erivan.
AKHISSAR, the ancient Thyatira, ii. 84.
AKHTIAR, or SEVASTOPOL, vi. 392.
AK-KEIRMAN, town of, vi. 379.
AKKER, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the river Akker, 66 miles N.W. Damascus. 34. 32. N. 36. 10. E.
AKLAT, a town of Kurdistan, on the Lake Van. 38. 50. N. 42. 22. E.
AKMETCHET, or SYMPHEROPOL, town of, vi. 391.
AKMIN, iv. 38, 81.
AKREFELL, mount of, v. 100.
AKSERAI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 60 miles N.E. Konieh. 38. 57. N. 34. E.
AKSHEER, ii. 76. 38. 40. N. 32. 10. E.
AKSHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 60 miles S.S.E. Karahissar. 38. 20. N. 31. 36. E.
AKSHESHEHR, a town of Natolia, on the Black Sea, 90 miles E. Constantinople.
AK-TAU, mountain of, ii. 362.
AKUMBO, town of, iv. 265.
ALA, a market town on the Adige, in the principality of Trent. 40. 36 N. 15. 0. E.
ALABAHA, a river in E. Florida, N. America.
ALABAMA, v. 196. 33. 0. N, 87. 0. W.
ALABAMA RIVER, v. 158. 31. 30. N. 87. 30.
ALABASTER, or ELEUTHERA, one of the Bahama or Lucayo Islands.
ALACANANDA, river of, iii. 126.
ALA DAG, anciently ABUS, ii. 100.
ALAGON, a town of Spain, in ARRAGON, 12 miles N.W. Saragossa. 41. 51. N. 1. 10. W.
ALAGON, a river of Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tagus, near Coria. 40. 43. N. 5. 55. W.
ALAGORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 23 miles E. Seringapatam.
ALAIS, viii. 231.
ALAK, a mountain, ii. 6, 361.
ALAKANDA RIVER, a sacred river of Hindostan, which rises in the Hemalaya mountains, and is one of the sources of the Ganges.
ALAMOS, v. 330.
ALAN, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the sea 2 miles below Padstow.
ALANCHE, a town of France, department of the Cantal.
ALAND, vi. 491. 60. 15. N. 19. 50. E.
ALAND'S BAY, on the south coast of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay.
ALANDS-HAF, straits of, vi. 491.
ALARA, a town in the island of Majorca.
ALASKA, peninsula of, v. 58. 56. 0. N. 160. 0. W.
ALASSAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. 45. 17. N. 1. 29. E.
ALATAMAHA, v. 158. 31. 50. N. 82. 30. W.
ALAVA, province of, viii. 69.
ALAVARA, harbour of, vi. 157.
ALB, or RAUHE-ALB, vii. 39.
ALBA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Tanaro, 18 miles S.E. Turin. 44. 50. N. 8. 3. E.
ALBACETE, a trading town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 80 miles S.W. Valencia. 38. 58. N. 1. 52. W.
ALBAN, ST., a town of France, in Languedoc.
ALBANIA, vi. 179, 184. 41. 0. N. 20. 30. E.
ALBANIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 176.
ALBANIA, or HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND, ix. 2.
ALBANIANS, vi. 72.
ALBANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Lombardy. 41. 45. N. 12. 38. E.
ALBANO, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 miles S.S.E. Rome.
ALBAN'S, ST., ix. 234. 21 miles N.N.W. London.
ALBAN'S HEAD, ST., ix. 108. 50. 4. N. 2. 10. W.

ALBA POMPEIA, vii. 644.
ALBANY, district of, iv. 378.
ALBANY, a city of the U. States, in Albany county, New York, on the w. bank of the Hudson, 160 N. New York.
ALBANY, a river of North America, which falls into James' Bay. 51. 30. N. 84. 30. W.
ALBARRAZIN, viii. 77. 100 leagues E. Madrid.
ALBEMARLE, a central town of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Charlottesville.
ALBEMARLE SOUND, v. 156, 159. 35. 55. N. 76. 0. W.
ALBENQUE, a town of France, department of the Lot.
ALBERCHE, a river of Spain, province of Toledo, which joins the Tagus, near Talavera de la Reyne. 40. 30. N. 4. 50. W.
ALBERG, mountain of, vii. 288.
ALBIN, or AUBIN, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. 44. 31 N. 2. 20. E.
ALBINEN, vii. 579. 46. 22. N. 7. 38. E.
ALBION, NEW, v. 321. 43. to 48. N.
ALBIUS, or ALBANUS MOUNTAINS, vi. 118.
ALBLINGEN, a considerable village of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg.
ALBONA, a town of Istria, in the gulf of Carnero, near the mouth of Arsa river, 16 miles E. Rovigno. 45. 4. N. 14. 7. E.
ALBOR, a town on the coast of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 3 miles E. of Lagos.
ALBOR, a small island of the North Atlantic ocean, one of the Bahamas.
ALBOURN, a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts. 51. 30. N. 1. 43. W.
ALBOUZEME, a small sea-port of Morocco. 35. 10. N. 2. 54. E.
ALBERT, a town of France, department of the Landes. 49. 59. N. 2. 37. E.
ALBUFEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Algarva.
ALBUQUERQUE, a town and castle in Spanish Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, 20 miles N. Badajoz.
ALBUQUERQUE, v. 326. 19. 40. S. 57. 25. W.
ALBUQUERQUE, Serras of, v. 511. 18. 55. S. 59. 30. W.
ALBY, a village of England, county of York, 10 miles N.E. York.
ALBY, or ALBI, viii. 238. 43. 57. N. 2. 8. E.
ALCALA DE GISVERT, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. 40. 17. N. 0. 15. E.
ALCALA DE HENAREZ, viii. 96.
ALCALA LA REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 leagues from Jaen, with a rich abbey. 37. 43. N. 4. 10. W.
ALCAMO, town of, vii. 743.
ALCANIZ, viii. 77. 40. 0. N. 0. 8. W.
ALCANTARA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon.
ALCANTARA, viii. 100. 130 miles W.S.W. Madrid. 39. 35. N. 6. 47. W.
ALCANTARA, or ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, in Seville, near Guadalquiver river.
ALCANTARA, a thriving town of Brazil, in Maranham, opposite the island of Maranham.
ALCARAZ, viii. 99. 105 miles S.S.E. Madrid. 38. 49. N. 2. 30. W.
ALCESTER, a town of England, in Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Aln and Arrow, 102 miles N.W. London. 54. 14. N. 1. 54. W.
ALCKMAER, or ALCKMAAR, the chief town in N. Holland, 24 miles N.W. Amsterdam.
ALCOUTINI, a town and castle of Portugal, province of Algarva. 37. 26. N. 7. 23. W.
ALCOY, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 38. 42. N. 0. 33. W.
ALCUDIA, an ancient town of Majorca, opposite to Minorca.
ALCUDIA DE CARLET, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
ALD, ix. 112.
ALDAN, ii. 397. 63. 25. N. 128. 20. E.
ALDBOROUGH, ix. 112. 94 miles from London. 52. 10. N. 1. 35. E.
ALDBOROUGH, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse. 54. 6. N. 1. 24. W.
ALDBURY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Hertford.
ALDEA NUEVA, a village of Spain, on the frontiers of Leon. 40. 8. N. 5. 32. W.
ALDENHAM, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire.
ALDERBURGH, a town of England, county of Wilts.
ALDERNEY, ix. 177. 18 miles N.E. Guernsey. 49. 43. N. 2. 15. W.
AL-DJEBAL, or PERSIAN KOORDISTAN, ii. 256.
ALDON, river of, ii. 406.
ALDSTONE MOOR, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, 19 miles from Penrith. 54. 48. N. 2. 27. W.
ALE, river of, ix. 405.
ALEIBEN, town of, vii. 506.
ALEMANNI, ALAMANNI, or ALAMBANI, vii. 326.
ALENÇON, viii. 460. 35 leagues S.W. Paris. 48. 25. N. 0. 4. E.
ALENTEJO, viii. 47. 38. 28. N. 7. 38. W.
ALEPPO, ii. 133. 36. 11. N. 37. 16. E.
ALEPPO, pachalic of, ii. 133. 36. 18. N. 37. 0. E.
ALESHAM, or AYLESHAM, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk county, near Thyrn river, 12 miles N. Norwich.
ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a strong town, with a citadel, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy, 38 miles S.W. Milan. 37. 31. N. 13. 25. E.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 200 miles E.S.E. Naples. 39. 55. N. 18. 18. E.
ALESSIO, town of, vi. 185. 41. 44. N. 19. 37. E.
ALET, town of, viii. 243. 42. 59. N. 2. 12. E.
ALEUTAN, or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ii. 4; v. 53. 53. 0. N. 173. 0. E.
ALEXANDER, a county of the Illinois, at the angle between Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
ALEXANDER, river of, iv. 340.
ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a sea-port of Syria, 70 miles N.W. Aleppo.
ALEXANDRIA, town of, vii. 644.
ALEXANDRIA, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 4 miles N. Dumbarton.
ALEXANDRIA, a town of Russia, in Cherson, 70 miles W. Ekaterinoslav.
ALEXANDRIA, iv. 65. 31. 11. N. 29. 54. E.
ALEXANDRIA, county and town of, v. 191.
ALEXANDROVSKAIA, a fort of Russia, on the Dnieper, 114 miles N.E. Cherson. 59. 10. N. 158. 30. W.
ALEXANDROW, the chief town of a circle in Aladimir, Russia, 48 miles E. Moscow.
ALEXANDROWKA, the name of several small towns of Russia, in Cherson, Ekaterinoslav, Tambov, &c.
ALEXOPOL, the capital of a circle in Pultawa, Russia, 30 miles S. of Pultawa.
ALFARO, a town of Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro, 9 miles S.W. Tuleda. 42. 16. N. 1. 52. W.
ALFAYATES, a fortified place of Portugal, 150 miles N.E. Lisbon. 40. 27. N. 6. 47. W.
ALFELD, a town of Hanover, on the river Leine. 49. 20. N. 9. 15. E.
ALFORD, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 30 miles E. Lincoln. 53. 10. N. 0. 9. E.
ALFORD, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 28 miles N.W. Aberdeen. 57. 14. N. 2. 42. W.
ALFRETON, a town and parish of England, in Derby, 14 miles W. Derby. 53. 5. N. 1. 25. W.
ALGARVA, or ALGARBIA, viii. 48. 37. 18. N. 8. 10. W.
ALGEMESI, or ALGEMESIA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S. Valencia.
ALGEZIRAS, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Algeziras and the rock of Gibraltar, 7 miles W. Gibraltar. 36. 8. N. 5. 29. W.
ALGHERO, town of, vii. 650. 40. 30. N. 8. 24. E.
ALGHISE, a town of Upper Italy in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on Savarona river.
ALGIERS, iv. 183. 35. 10. N. 2. 0. E.
ALGIERS, city of, iv. 184. 36. 46. N. 3. 6. E.
ALGOA, bay of, iv. 344, 362.
ALGONQUINS, v. 133, 135.
ALGRISTAN-HEAD, a promontory on the north-west coast of Scotland, Ross county. 57. 46. N. 5. 44. W.
ALGYDIM-SHALO, or ALGINSKI, mountains of, ii. 360, 362, 367.
ALHAMA, town of, viii. 116.
ALHAMBRA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 7 miles S. Teruel. 38. 55. N. 2. 57. W.
ALHANDRA, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, 15 miles N.E. Lisbon. 38. 57. N. 9. 2. W.
ALICANTE, or ALICANT, viii. 88. 38. 21. N. 0. 28. W.
ALICATA, vii. 739. 37. 2. N. 13. 54. E.
ALICUDI, vii. 603, 749. 38. 33. N. 14. 25. E.
ALIPEE, a populous town of Hindostan, in Cochin. 9. 42. N.
ALISHUNG, a district of Afghanistan, in India, between 35. and 36. N. 68. and 69. E.
ALJUBARROTA, a town of Estremadura, 10 miles S. Leiria. 39. 34. N. 8. 54. W.
ALJUSTREL, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 37. 58. N. 8. 8. W.
ALKMAAR, town of, viii. 650.
ALLAHABAD, iii. 94. 25. 0. N. 81. 0. E.
ALLAHABAD, iii. 20, 95. 25. 25. N. 81. 54. E.
ALLA-SHEHR, the ancient Philadelphia, ii. 84.
ALLAH-SHEHR, or CITY OF GOD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 30 miles S.E. Sart or Sardis. 38. 22. N. 28. 47. E.
ALLAINE, a town of France, in Brittany, near the Villaine.
ALLAN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N.W. Stirling.
ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, situated on the river Allan, 4 N.W. Stirling.
ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, which enters the Genesse.
ALLEGHANY, a county of the U. States, in New York, on Genesse river.
ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, v. 152. 38. 10. N. 80. 20. W.
ALLE, river of, vi. 14.
ALLEGHANY, a river in the U. States, which rises in Pennsylvania. 40. 30. N. 78. 45. W.
ALLEN, river of, ix. 405.
ALLEN, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.
ALLEN, a river of Wales, in Flintshire.
ALLEN, BOG OF, an extensive tract in the county of Kildare, King's county, and other adjoining ones, in Ireland.
ALLEN, LOUGH, ix. 503. 54. 7. N. 8. 0. W.
ALLEN, a county of the U. S. in Kentucky.
ALLENDALE, a parish of England, county of Northumberland. 54. 54. N. 2. 15. W.
ALLENDORF, vii. 294. 54. 17. N. 7. 55. E.
ALLENSTEIN, a town in east Prussia, 60 miles S. Konigsberg. 53. 47. N. 20. 26. E.
ALLENSTOWN, a town of the U. States, in

Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S.E. Concord. It is the name of several other townships and villages.

ALLEPIE, a town of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, 40 miles N. Cochin.

ALLER, ix. 189.

ALLER, river of, vii. 45, 208.

ALLERTON, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

ALLESTAR, a populous town in the peninsula of Malacca.

ALLIER, viii. 167, 229, 347.

ALLIER, viii. 325. 46. 26. N. 3. 0. E.

ALLIGATOR, a river of the U. States, in N. Carolina, which runs through Alligator Swamp into Albemarle Sound.

ALLIGHUR, an English fort in Hindostan, situated between the Ganges and the Jumna. 27. 55. N. 78. 24. E.

ALLOA, ix. 437. 56. 8. N. 3. 46. W.

ALLOWAY CREEK, a tributary of the Delaware, in the U. States, in New Jersey.

ALLUA LAKE, ix. 503.

ALMADAGH, the ancient AMANUS, Mountain, ii. 66, 127.

ALMAGRE, viii. 99.

ALMANZA, or ALMANCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 54 miles S.W. Valencia. 38. 52. N. 1. 10. W.

ALMAREZ, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 12 leagues from Talavera de la Reyne.

ALMEIDA, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira, 113 miles N.E. Lisbon. 40. 56. N. 6. 49. W.

ALMELOO, a town of Holland, in the province of Overyssel, 20 miles E.N.E. Deventer. 52. 23. N. 6. 40. E.

ALMERIA, viii. 116. 36. 51. N. 2. 30. W.

ALMERIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz. 20. 18. N. 97. 30. W.

ALMIRANTE ISLANDS, iv. 419.

AL-MODAIN, or THE TWO CITIES, ii. 118.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, a beautiful town, with a castle, in Spain, province of La Mancha, 18 miles S. Ciudad Real. 38. 47. N. 4. 1. W.

ALMONBURY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, near Huddersfield. 51. 33. N. 2. 36. W.

ALMOND, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 miles N.W. Edinburgh; the other, rising in the Grampian hills, enters the Frith of Tay.

ALMORA, iii. 127. 29. 35. N. 79. 40. E.

ALMORAVIDES, iv. 187.

ALMUNECAR, viii. 115. 36. 45. N. 3. 45. W.

ALMUNIA, a town of Spain, province of Arragon, 7½ leagues from Saragossa.

ALMURRADIEL, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 8 leagues from Manzanarez.

ALNE, ix. 330.

ALNEMOUTH, a town of England, in Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Alne, 5 miles from Alnwick. 55. 25. N. 1. 35. W.

ALNWICK, or ALNEWICK, ix. 283. 55. 26. N. 1. 43. W.

ALOOSDORF, town of, vii. 596.

ALOST, or ALEST, viii. 621. 50. 55. N. 4. 1. E.

ALOUTCHTI, town of, vi. 393.

ALPHEN, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, between Leyden and Woerden. 51. 29. N. 4. 57. E.

ALPHEUS, river of, vi. 127.

ALPHINGTON, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire.

ALPONS, mountains of, ii. 333.

ALPS, vi. 15; vii. 557. 45. 10. N. and 47. 0. N. 6. 35. E. and 12. 0. E.

ALPS, COTTIAN, vii. 586

ALPS, GREEK, vii. 586.

ALPS, JULIAN, vii. 529.

ALPS, LOWER, viii. 205. 44. 5. N. 6. 20. E.

ALPS, NORICAN, vii. 485, 511, 529.

ALPS, PENNINE, vii. 586.

ALPS, RHAETIAN, vii. 510. 511.

ALPS, the SUABIAN or WIRTEMBERG, vi. 15; vii. 557. 48. 32. N. 9. 45. E.

ALPS, UPPER, viii. 214. 44. 40. N. 6. 10. E.

ALPUGARRAS, or Sierra Nevada, vi. 17.

ALRESFORD, a small market-town of England, in the county of Southampton, consisting of two parishes, Old and New Alresford. Old Alresford is a little north. 51. 6. N. 1. 12. W.

ALREWAS, a village and parish of England, in the county of Stafford.

ALSACE, a province of France, now formed into the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSASH, ii. 371.

ALSEN, viii. 592.

ALSFELD, vii. 301.

ALSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Hesse.

ALSLEBEN, a town and castle of Prussia, on the Saale. 51. 44. N. 11. 43. E.

ALSTEDT, town of, vii. 282.

ALSTON, a town of the U. States, in N. Carolina, on Little River, 20 miles W. Brunswick.

ALT, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, ii. 362. 46. 0. N. 93. 0. E.

ALTAI, LITTLE, mount of, ii. 390. 50. 0. N. 87. 0. E.

ALTAMAHA, or ALATAMAHA, a town of the U. States, in Georgia. 33. 54. N. 83. W.

ALTAMURA, vii. 718. 40. 47. N. 16. 36. E.

ALTAR, v. 368.

ALTEA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles N.E. Alicante. 38. 37. N. 0. 6. W.
ALTEN, or ALATA, river of, vi. 457.
ALTENA, vii. 227.
ALTENAU, a town of Hanover, in the middle of the Hartz. 51. 48. N. 10. 26. E.
ALTENBERG, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S. Dresden. 50. 43. N. 13. 45. E.
ALTENBRUCK, a town of Hanover, 27 miles N.W. Stade. 53. 50. N. 8. 46. E.
ALTENBURG, vii. 280, 284. 51. 0. N. 12. 26. E.
ALTENBURG, a town of Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into the Danube, 40 miles S.E. Vienna. The name of several small towns in Germany.
ALTENHEIM, a town of Baden, circle of the Kinzig, on the Rhine.
ALTENKIRCHEN, vii. 112. 15 miles N.N.E. Coblentz. 48. 29. N. 11. 44. E.
ALTENSTADT, a village of France, in Lower Alsace, on the Lauter. 47. 50. N. 10. 52. E.
ALTENSTEIG, a town of Wirtemberg, on the river Nagold.
ALTENSTEIG, a town in Lower Austria, 55 miles N.W. Vienna.
ALTER DE CHAON, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 84 miles E.N.E. Lisbon. 39. 8. N. 7. 30. W.
ALTGEBHARTSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia.
ALTKIRCH, viii. 395. 47. 37. N. 7. 16. E.
ALTLAND, country of, vi. 342.
ALTMUHL, a river of Franconia, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria.
ALTON, a market-town of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Wye, 47 miles W.S.W. London. 51. 10. N. 0. 58. W.
ALTONA, or ALTENA, viii. 597. 53. 33. N. 9. 56. E.
ALTORF, vii. 575. 48. 33. N. 12. 2. E.
ALTORF, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat, 12 miles E.S.E. Nuremberg.
ALT-GRADISCA, town of, vi. 333.
ALTRINGHAM, a township of England, in Cheshire. 53. 24. N. 2. 23. W.
ALTSTADT, a town of Wirtemberg, near Rotwell. 50. 6. N. 9. 59. E.
ALTURA, a village of Spain, in Valencia.
ALTYN OBO, hill of, vi. 393.
ALTZEY, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selsach, 23 miles N.W. Worms.
ALUTA, river of, vi. 124, 291, 342.
ALVA, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 4 miles N. Alloa. 56. 10. N. 3. 45. W.
ALVA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 4 leagues S.S.E. Salamanca.
ALVANO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura.
ALVAR, a large town of Hindustani, province of Delhi. 27. 44. N. 76. 32. E.
ALVARADO, v. 282.
ALVARADO, a town of Mexico, near the mouth of the river Alvarado. 18. 35. N. 95. 40. W.
ALVARTINNEVELLY, town of, iii. 191.
ALVECHURCH, a town and parish of England, in Worcestershire, on the Worcester canal, 117 miles from London.
ALVETON, a town and parish of England, in the county of Stafford.
ALWEN, a river of N. Wales, which runs into the Dee, 7 miles N.N.E. Bala.
ALYRE, ST., fountain of, viii. 349.
ALYTH, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 miles W. Forfar. 56. 38. N. 3. 13. W.
ALZ, river of, vii, 364.
ALZIRA, or ALGECIRA, a fortified town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the Xucar, 20 miles S. Valencia.
AMADIA, principality and town, ii. 108.
AMAKUSA, island of, ii. 527.
AMALFI, or AMALPHI, a town of Naples, principality of Salerno, 10 miles S.W. Salerno.
AMAND, ST., viii. 329, 477.
AMAND, ST., a town of France, department of the Cher, on which river it is situated.
AMAND, ST., a town of France, in Languedoc.
AMAND, ST., a town of France, on the Taure, in Languedoc.
AMAND, ST., a town of France, in the Nivernois. There are several other small towns of this name in France.
AMANT-ROCHE-SAVINE, ST., a town of France, in Auvergne.
AMANT-TALLENDE, ST., a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
AMANTEA, a town of Naples, on the coast of Calabria Citra. 39. 9. N. 16. 5. E.
AMANUS, MOUNT, ii. 66.
AMAPALLA, a town of S. America, province of Nicaragua. It is also the name of a large gulf, 220 leagues S.E. Guatimala.
AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega, 30 miles E.N.E. Oporto. 41. 25. N. 7. 58. W.
AMARAPOORA. See UMMERAPOORA.
AMARBAY, Serras of, v. 512.
AMASIA, ii. 72. 200 miles E. Constantinople. 40. 40. N. 36. 12. E.
AMASREH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a cape in the Black Sea, 150 miles E.N.E. Constantinople. 41. 43. N. 32. 25. E.
AMATITLAN, v. 347. 14. 10. N. 91. 40. W.
AMAXICHI, vi. 172. 38. 49. N. 20. 42. E.
AMAZONS, v. 356.
AMBA-GIDEON, mountain of, iv. 132.
AMBATO, ASSIENTO DE, a town of Quito, on

a river of the same name, 18 leagues from Quito. 1. 14. s. 78. 25. E.

AMBASAC, a town of France, in the Limousin.

AMBELACHIA, vi. 160. 39. 48. N. 22. 36. E.

AMBERG, vii. 389. 49. 25. N. 11. 50. E.

AMBERGREASE-KEY, an island, 70 miles long, but narrow, in the bay of Honduras. 18. 50. N. 88. 48. W.

AMBERIEU, a town of France, department of the Ain.

AMBERT, viii. 355. 27 miles E. Issoire. 45. 32. N. 3. 45. E.

AMBLETEUSE, a small maritime town of France. 50. 48. N. 1. 35. E.

AMBOISE, viii. 312. 47. 25. N. 1. 1. E.

AMBOOR, a town and district of Hindostan, in the territory of Arcot, 108 miles W.S.W. Madras. 12. 51. N. 78. 50. E.

AMBOSES, iv. 238.

AMBOULE, valley of, iv. 432.

AMBOURNAY, a town of France, in Burgundy.

AMBOY, or PERTH AMBOY, a city and post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on a point of land at the union of Raritan river with Arthur Kull Sound, 35 miles S.W. New York.

AMBOYNA, iii. 516. 3. 40. S. 128. 20. E.

AMBOYNA, iii. 518. 3. 40. S. 128. 15. E.

AMBOZES, three small islands on the coast of Benin. 4. 15. N.

AMBRACIA, vi. 181.

AMBRIERE, or AMBRIERES, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 3 leagues N. Mayenne.

AMBRIZ, river of, iv. 311. 7. 0. S. 15. 0. E.

AMBROIX, ST., a town of France, department of the Gard.

AMBRYM, island of, iii. 592.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindostan, the capital of a country of the same name, at the foot of the Balaghaut mountains, 63 miles N.E. Poonah.

AMELAND, viii. 641, 648. 53. 28. N. 5. 45. E.

AMELIA, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, 58 miles S.W. Richmond. 42. 35. N. 12. 23. E.

AMELIA, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of E. Florida, 7 leagues N. St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. Chief town Fernandina. 30. 40. N. 81. 40. W.

AMERICA, v. 1.

AMERICA, NORTH, v. 45. 0. N. 100. 0. W.

AMERICA, RUSSIAN, v. 53. 60. 0. N. 150. 0. W.

AMERICA, SOUTH, v. 355. 20. 0. S. 60. 0. W.

AMERKATE, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Sinde, in India. 26. 23. N. 70. 20. E.

AMERKOONTOOK, region of, iii. 146.

AMERN, ST. GEORGE and ST. ANTHONY, two neat villages of Germany. They lie E.N.E. Ruremonde.

AMERONGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht.

AMERPORE, a town in Hindostan, district of Mockwanpore, on the Bagmutty river. 27. 31. N. 85. 28. E.

AMERSFORT, viii. 648. 52. 9. N. 5. 23. E.

AMERSHAM, a town of England, county of Buckingham, near the river Colne, 26 miles N.W. London.

AMESBURY, or AMBRESBURY, ix. 194. 78 miles from London. 51 10. N. 1. 48. W.

AMHARA, iv. 133. 11. 0. N. 38. 20. E.

AMHERST, the shire-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, U. States, 48 miles N.W. Boston. 42. 50. N. 71. 40. W.

AMHERST, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on James river, 130 miles W. Richmond. 37. 30. N. 79. 15. W.

AMJERA, a town in Malwa, belonging to Scindia. 22. 23. N. 75. 13. E.

AMIENS, viii. 471. 10 leagues S.E. Abbeville. 49. 53. N. 2. 18. E.

AMINAS, iv. 234.

AMLWICH, ix. 369. 53. 25. N. 4. 22. W.

AMMER, vii. 364. 48. 0. N. 11. 9. E.

AMMERWEYER, a town of France, in Alsace, department of the Upper Rhine, 4 miles N.W. Colmar.

AMNER, lake of, vi. 12.

AMOL, province of, ii. 264.

AMOL, a populous city of Asia, in Great Bukharia, on the left bank of the Jihon, 150 miles W. Samarcand. 36. 25. N. 52. 19. E.

AMOND, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which falls into the Loughen.

AMOO, or GIHON, river of, ii. 362, 374.

AMOOR, river of, ii. 484, 490.

AMORA, a town of the pachalic of Bagdad, on the Tigris, 120 miles S.E. Bagdad.

AMORBACH, a town of Germany, 20 miles N.E. Heidelberg. 49. 36. N. 9. 13. E.

AMORGO, vi. 168. 36. 53. N. 25. 50. E.

AMORGO POULO, an island in the Archipelago, 6 miles W. Amorgo. 36. 45. N. 25. 44. W.

AMORIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria, 50 miles S.W. Angora.

AMOUALA, a considerable sea-port on the N.N.E. of Madagascar.

AMOUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Coimbetoor, 18 miles N. Daraporam.

AMOUR, ST., viii. 389. 19. 12. N. 34. 50. E.

AMPARAES, a town of Peru, 10 miles N.W. La Plata. 19. 12. S. 67. 3. W.

AMPATRIS, country of, iv. 437.

AMPLEPUIS, viii. 361.

AMPTHILL, formerly AMETULLE, a town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, 12 miles N. Dunstable. 52. 4. N. 0. 30. W.

AMPURIAS, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, 58 miles N.E. Barcelona.

AMRAN, a small walled town of Arabia, 90 miles E. Loheia.
AMRAN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 22. 35. N. 70. 35. E.
AMRETSIR, iii. 49. 53. 31. 33. N. 74. 48. E.
AMSTEL, viii. 651.
AMSTELVEEN, a village of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S. Amsterdam.
AMSTERDAM, viii. 651. 52. 22. N. 4. 54. E.
AMSTERDAM, island of, iv. 455.
AMSTERDAM, a post township of the U. States, in Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk river.
AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Pacific ocean. 37. 47. S. 76. 54. E.
AMSTERDAM, NEW, v. 559. 6. 20. N. 57. 15. W.
AMTZELL, a town of Wirtemberg, district of the lake Constance, 8 miles E. Ravensburg. 47. 43. N. 9. 45. E.
AMUL, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Arasbei, 120 miles E.N.E. Casbin.
AMWELL, a village of England, in Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. London.
AMWELL, a township of the U. States, in Hunterdon county, N. Jersey. Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.
ANABANA RIVER, ii. 395.
ANACANDRIANS, iv. 439.
ANA CAPRI, a small town on the Neapolitan island of Capri, on a rocky elevation.
ANADYR, river of, ii. 397, 429.
ANAGNI, a town in the Campagna di Roma, 28 miles S.E. Rome. 41. 47. N. 13. 10. E.
ANAGUNDY, fort of, iii. 174.
ANAH, ii. 115. 43. 3. N. 8. 10. W.
ANAHUAC, v. 267.
ANAKOPIA, a town of Abasia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 43. 30. N. 39. 45. E.
ANA-KUTAN, ii. 517.
ANAM, or TONQUIN, iii. 367, 368. 15. 0. N. 105. 0. E.
ANAMANI, vii. 651.
ANAMOOKA, or ROTTERDAM ISLAND, iii. 627.
ANAMSAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor, 20 miles W. Moodgul. 16. 17. N. 76. 32. E.
ANANPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Bednore, 120 miles N.W. Seringapatam. 13. 35. N. 75. 3. E.
ANANTAPOORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Wandicotta, 63 miles N.E. Cuddapah. 14. 41. N. 78. 6. E.
ANANTPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 140 miles N.N.E. Seringapatam. 14. 45. N. 77. 28. E.
ANANURI, a town and fortress of Georgia, in the district of Sseristo, situated on the rivulet Arkala, 40 miles N.N.W. Teflis.
ANAPA, or ANAPEA, a fortified town of Circassia, on a bay of the Black Sea, called Sundjik bay, 70 miles E.S.E. Theodasia. 44. 40. N. 37. 10. E.
ANAPPES, a town of France, on the Margue, department of the North, 2 leag. from Lille.
ANARGHIA, a port, ii. 39.
ANATOLICA, vi. 162. 38. 22. N. 21. 19. E.
ANBAR, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 35 miles W. Bagdad.
ANBARI, ii. 377.
ANCASTER, a village and parish of England, in the county of Lincoln, 8 miles from Grantham. 52. 59. N. 0. 35. W.
ANCE, or ANSE, a town of France, on the Saone, department of the Rhone.
ANCENIS, viii. 291.
ANCERVILLE, a town of France, in Lorrain, 4 leagues S.W. Bar.
ANCHOLME, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber.
ANCIAONS, a town of Portugal, in Tras-los-Montes, 10 miles W. Torre de Moncorvo.
ANCISA DE MONCORVO, a town of Italy, near the Arno, 10 miles S.E. Florence.
ANCLIFFE, a hamlet of England, in the county of Lancaster.
ANCOCUS CREEK, a tributary of the U. States, in Delaware, New Jersey.
ANCONA, LA MARCA D', a large province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea. 43. 30. N. 13. 15. E.
ANCONA, vii. 691. 116 miles N. by E. Rome. 43. 36. N. 13. 35. E.
ANCOVA, mountains and province of, iv. 434.
ANCRE, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department of the Somme, 5 leagues E.N.E. Amiens.
ANCRUM, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the Teviot. 55. 31. N. 2. 40. W.
ANCY-LE-FRANC, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 10 leagues E. Auxerre. 47. 56. N. 4. 10. E. There are several other small towns of this name in France.
ANCYRA, ancient town of, viii. 141.
ANDAHUAILAS, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru.
ANDALUSIA, viii. 103. 37. 10. N. 5. 0. W.
ANDAM, country of, iv. 263.
ANDAMAN ISLANDS, iii. 360. 10. 32. N. 92. E.
ANDANCE, town of, viii. 225.
ANDEGAN TOWN. ii. 370.
ANDELFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.
ANDELIS, or AUDELYS, LES, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, viz. the Great and Little Andeli. 49. 17 N. 1. 10. E.
ANDELLY, a small river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.
ANDEOL, ST., burgh of, viii. 224.
ANDERAB, a town of Usbeck Tartary, at the

base of the mountains separating India and Persia from Great Bukharia. 36. 3. N. 68. 40. E.

ANDERLECHT, a town of the Netherlands, near Brussels. 50. 49. N. 4. 18. E.

ANDERNACH, vii. 248. 6 miles N.W. Coblentz. 50. 28. N. 7. 21. E.

ANDERO, NEW ST., v. 332.

ANDERSON, a county of the U. States, in East Tennessee. Chief town Clinton.

ANDES, v. 274, 363. 47. to 12. S. 76. to 69. 35. W.

ANDES of Chili, v. 371.

ANDES of Quito, v. 368.

ANDEVOURANTE, river and town of, iv. 431.

ANDEVOURANTE, island of, iv. 426.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, 18 miles S.S.W. Strasburg.

ANDELYS, Great and Little, two towns of France, department of Eure, in Normandy, now united. 49. 17. N. 1. 10. E.

ANDO, lake of, vi. 11. 63. 40. N. 32. 50. E.

ANDOEN, island of, viii. 534.

ANDOLSHEIM, a village of France, in Alsace.

ANDORRA, republic of, viii. 124.

ANDOVER, a town of England, in Southamptonshire, on a rivulet called Ande, 63 miles W. London. 51. 12 N. 1. 31. W.

ANDOVER, a township of the U. States, in Essex, county, Massachusetts. It is the name of several other townships.

ANDRACIO, or ANDRACY, a well-built town in the island of Majorca.

ANDRAGIRY, or INDRAGIRY, a river of the island of Sumatra, which falls into the sea on the east coast, in about Lat. 0. 30. S.

ANDRASTADT, a town of the Austrian empire, in Lower Carinthia.

ANDRANTSAYES, iv. 436.

ANDRE, ST., viii. 220.

ANDRE D'APAHON, ST., a village of France, department of the Loire.

ANDRE DE CUBSAC, ST., a trading town on the Dordogne, in Guienne, 4 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

ANDRE DE SANGONIS, ST., a town of France, in Languedoc, 6½ leagues W. by N. of Montpelier.

ANDRE DE VALBORGNE, ST., a town in Languedoc, 14½ leagues N.W. Nismes.

ANDRE LE VILLENEUOC, ST., a fortified town of France, in Languedoc.

ANDREA, a town of Western Africa, on the Mesurado. 41. 13. N. 16. 18. E.

ANDREA, ST., a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.

ANDREAS, ST., the name of a group of islands in the Gulf of Venice, N. of Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name. 43. 3. N. 15. 45. E.

ANDREASBERG, a mining town of Hanover, principality of Grubenhagen. 51. 42. N. 10. 31. E.

ANDREWS, ST., ix. 441. 56. 21. N. 2. 50. W.

ANDRICHOW, town of, vi. 685. 49. 50. N. 19. 18. E.

ANDRIEUX, hamlet of, viii. 218.

ANDROS, or ANDRO, vi. 170. 37. 50. N. 24. 50. E.

ANDROS, the capital of ANDROS or ANDRO, one of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago.

ANDROS ISLANDS, or ISLES DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, a range of islands among the Bahamas, which extend about 120 miles from N. to S. 24. 40. N. 78. 0. W.

ANDROS, mountain of, vi. 121.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river of the U. States, in the district of Maine, which rises in Umbagog lake, and empties into the Kennebeck, 18 miles from its mouth.

ANDUSE, a town of France, department of the Gard, 11 leagues N. Montpelier. 44. 3. N. 4. 0. E.

ANDUXAR, viii. 104.

ANEGADA, island of, v. 585. 18. 48 N. 64. 22. W.

ANET, viii. 317.

ANGARA, ii. 396, 440; iv. 184.

ANGAR, ANCAN, or HINDSHAM, an island in the Persian gulf, on the south side of the island of Kishme. 26. 38. N. 55. 46. E.

ANGEAC, a town of France, department of the Charente.

ANGEL, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which falls into the Dovey.

ANGEL, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Alen, and joins the Embs, near Munster.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS. See *Puebla de los Angeles.*

ANGELICA, a township of the U. States, and capital of Alleghany county, New York, on Genessee river. 42. 20. N. 78. 0. W.

ANGELN, territory of, viii. 591.

ANGELO, ST., a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 10 miles N.N.E. Lauvia. It is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGENWEEL, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Concan, 95 miles S. Bombay. 17. 32. N. 73. 15. E.

ANGERBACH, a river of Prussia, which falls into the Havel, near Potsdam.

ANGERBURG, a town in East Prussia, circle of Schensten, 55 miles S.E. Konigsberg. 54. 13. N. 21. 42. E.

ANGERMANNLAND, an extensive district of Sweden, province of West Norland. 63. 30. N. 18. 0. E.

ANGERMANNLANDS, or ASELE-LAPPMARK, the most southern division of Swedish Lapland, on both sides of Angermann-Aa river.

ANGERMUNDE, a town in the duchy of Berg, 7 miles N. Dusseldorf. 57. 30. N. 21. 45. E.

ANGERMUNDE, vii. 105. 40 miles N. Berlin. 53. 2. N. 13. 48. E.

ANGERN, a neat village of Prussia, in the duchy of Magdeburg.

ANGERS, viii. 287. 47. 28. N. 0. 35. W.

ANGERVILLE, a village of France, in the Orleannois, 9 leagues S. Versailles. 48. 18. N. 2. 2. E.

ANGERVILLE L'ARCHER and ANGERVILLE LA MARTEL, two towns in Upper Normandy, now in the department of the Seine Inferieure.

ANGHIARI, a well-built town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. There is also a town of this name near the Adige.

ANGHIERA, a small town of Italy, on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino.

ANGISTOLA, a river of Naples which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the gulf of Eufemia.

ANGLADE, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 7 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

ANGLE, a town of France, in Poitou, department of La Vienne, 10 leagues E.S.E. Poitiers. 46. 24. N. 1. 25. W.

ANGLES, or ANGLE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. 43. 35. N. 2. 32. E.

ANGLES, ix. 17.

ANGLESEY, ix. 360. 53. 18. N. 4. 25. W.

ANGLET, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, W.S.W. Bayonne.

ANGOLA, iv. 294, 315. 9. 15. S. 14. 0. E.

ANGORA, ii. 77. 39. 40. N. 32. 57. E.

ANGORA, ii. 77.

ANGOT, iv. 135. 11. 30. N. 40. 0. E.

ANGOULEME, viii. 275. 45. 38. N. 0. 8. E.

ANGOUMAIS, a province of France, now distributed among the departments of the Charente, the Charente Inferieure, the Dordogne, and the Deux-Sevres.

ANGOXA, a small river of Mozambique, on the east coast of Africa. 16. 30. S.

ANGRA, iv. 490. 38. 38. N. 27. 14. W.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a city of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro. 23. 4. S. 44. 11. W.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, v. 587. 18. 17. N. 63. 5. W.

ANGUILLA, one of the Bahama Islands. 23. 36. N. 78. 50. W.

ANGUILLARA, a small town of Italy, vicariate of Padua.

ANGUS. See *Forfar*.

ANHALT, vii. 312. 51. 45. N. 12. 10. E.

ANHALT-BERNBURG, territory of, vii. 313.

ANHALT-DESSAU, vii. 314.

ANHALT-KOETHEN, vii. 315.

ANHEIMBAS, a small river of Brazil, province of Paraguay, which enters the Parana.

ANHOLT, viii. 590. 56. 44. N. 11. 40.

ANHOLT, a small town of Germany, 90 miles E. Nimeguen.

ANIANE, or ST. BENOIT, viii. 234.

ANJAR, iii. 60. 23. 7. N. 70. 9. E.

ANJENGO, iii. 214. 8. 39. N. 76. 51. E.

ANIMALLY, or ANIMALAYA, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbetoor, on the Alima, 18 miles S. Coimbetoor. 10. 41. N. 77. 3. E.

ANIMAS, RIO DE LOS, a river of Mexico, which joins the Nabajua, a little below its junction with the Rio Colorado.

ANIWA, bay of, ii. 516.

ANJOU, the name of an ancient province and government of France, which was bounded N. by Maine, W. by Brittany, S. by Poitou, and E. by the Tousaine. It is now formed into the departments of the Maine and Loire, the Loire Inferieure, the Vendee, the Indre and Loire, the Sarthe, the Ille and Vilaine, the Mayenne, and Deux Sevres.

ANJOUAN, or HENZOUAN, island of, iv. 421.

ANKAHOOLOO district of, iii. 496.

ANKER, a river of England, in Leicestershire, falling into the Tame, Warwickshire.

ANKERFIELD, a village of Scotland, in Rossshire, 4 miles S. Tain.

ANKLAM, vii. 114. 53. 48. N. 13. 36. E.

ANKOBER, the capital of the province of Efat, in Abyssinia. 9. 46. N. 40. 24. E.

ANN, CAPE, the north cape of Massachusetts bay, as Cape Cod is the south cape. 42. 45. N. 70. 17. W.

ANN, ST., a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, about 50 miles above Quebec.

ANN, ST., village of, v. 136.

ANNABERG, ST., a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, in Misnia, 36 miles from Dresden. 50. 33. N. 12. 59. E.

ANNABONA ISLAND, iv. 464.

ANNAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 5 miles from Charleville.

ANNAGH, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achil and the mainland of the county of Mayo.

ANNAGH UAN, or ANNACHUAN, a small island of Ireland, on the S.W. coast of Galway.

ANNAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 150 miles from Bagdad.

ANNA-LIFFEY. See *Liffey*.

ANNALONG, a decayed village of Ireland, on Annalong river, in the county of Down. 54. 8. N. 5. 54. W.

ANNAMABOE, a town on the Gold coast of Africa.

ANNAMOOKA, or ROTTERDAM, a small island, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific ocean. 20. S. 17. 5. W.

ANNAN, a town, sea-port, and parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, 14 miles

from Dumfries; 56 s. Edinburgh. 54. 59. N. 3. 14. W.

ANNAN, ix. 402.

ANNANDALE, ix. 402. 55. 11. N. 3. 23. W.

ANNAPOLIS, v. 189. 38. 55. N. 76. 30. W.

ANNAPOLIS, a river of Nova Scotia, which runs into the bay of Fundy.

ANNAPOLIS, a county on the above river. 44. 30. N. 65. 30. W.

ANNAPOLIS, ROYAL, v. 138.

ANN-ARUNDEL, a county of the U. States, in Maryland. Chief town Annapolis.

ANNECY, vi. 12. 45. 54. N. 6. 6. E.

ANNELARD, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand.

ANNET, one of the Scilly islands, about a mile from that of St. Agnes.

ANNEULIN, a village of France, in the department of the North.

ANNI, ruins of, ii. 105.

ANNISON, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which falls into the Irish sea.

ANNONAY, viii. 225. 45. 15. N. 6. 50. E.

ANNOT, a town in Provence, in the department of the Lower Alps. 45. 57. N. 6. 42. E.

ANNOTO, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs north, into the sea.

ANNOUNAH, or ANNONAY, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, 32 miles E. Constantina.

ANN'S, ST., a port on the east side of Cape Breton island. 47. N. 60. W.

ANN'S, ST., a small town on the river St. John's, province of New Brunswick.

ANONTPOOR, a small town of Hindostan, in Bednore. 14. N. 75. 22. E.

ANOOPSHEHR, (the Incomparable City), a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges. 28. 21. N. 78. 13. E.

ANSANA, or ENSINEH, town of, iv. 80.

ANSARIEH, country of, ii. 138.

ANSON, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on the Yadkin, S.W. Raleigh. Chief town Wadesborough.

ANSPACH, ANSBACH, or ONOBZBACH, vii. 393.

ANSPACH, or ANSBACH, the capital of a margravat of the same name, on the Lower Rezat, in Germany. 49. 18. N. 10. 35. E.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, two small burghs and sea-ports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 10 miles S. St. Andrews: 23 miles N.E. Edinburgh. 56. 14. N. 2. 44. W.

ANTA COUNTRY, iv. 234.

ANTALO, or ANTALOU, iv. 132. 13. 21. N. 39. 50. E.

ANTAMBANIVOULES, or AMBANIVOULES, iv. 432.

ANTAMBASSES, iv. 432.

ANTANCAYES, iv. 434.

ANTANOSSES, iv. 432.

ANTAVARTS, country of the, iv. 430.

ANTAXIMES, iv. 432.

ANTEQUERA, viii. 115. 37. 6. N. 4. 47. W.

ANTHEME, ST., a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.

ANTHONY, ST., Falls of, v. 156.

ANTHONY, ST., a cape on the coast of the province of Buenos Ayres, the south point of entrance into the Plata.

ANTHONY'S KILL, a river of N. America, which joins Hudson's river from the west.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, a lofty headland of New York, on Hudson's river.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, or BUGRES, v. 533.

ANTIBES, viii. 203. 43. 35. N. 7. 11. E.

ANTICOSTI, v. 140. 49. 30. N. 63. 0. W.

ANTIETAM CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which joins the Potomac.

ANTIGUA, v. 579. 588. 17. 10. N. 61. 52. W.

ANTILLES, v. 565.

ANTILLES, sea of, v. 285.

ANTIOCH, ii. 134. 67 miles W. Aleppo. 36. 6. N. 35. 17. E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Caramania, 88 miles S. Konieh. 36. 6. N. 32. 20. E.

ANTINOOPOLIS, ruins of, iv. 80.

ANTIOQUIA, v. 394, 395. 7. 30. N. 76. 30. W.

ANTIPAROS, vi. 169. 37. 2. N. 25. 13. E.

ANTIPAROS, cavern in, vi. 131.

ANTISANA, v. 368.

ANTISANA, a hamlet, in the Andes, of the kingdom of Quito. 0. 30. S. 78. 30. W.

ANTIVARI, vi. 186.

ANTOING, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. 50. 33. N. 3. 27. E.

ANTON, ST., a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant.

ANTONGIL, bay of, iv. 426.

ANTONIN, ST., a town of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne, 7 leagues S.W. Ville. 44. 10. N. 1. 46. E.

ANTONIO, ST., a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of Texas, situated near the source of the river of this name. 29. 50. N. 101. W.

ANTONIO, ST., DELLA FLORIDA, a town of Chili, in the province of Maule. Another on the coast of the South Sea, in the province of Milipilla. 33. 39. S. 71. 41. W.

ANTONIO, ST., the name of numerous small rivers in Brazil, Buenos Ayres, &c.

ANTONIO, ST., a river of Mexico, province of Texas, which falls into the Guadaloupe.

ANTONY, a town of France, department of the Seine, 2 leagues S.S.W. Paris.

ANTRAIGUES, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. 48. 26. N. 1. 30. W.

ANTRIM, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Ulster. 54. 55. N. 6. 0. W.

ANTRIM, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, situated at the north end of Lough Neagh, 15 miles N.W. Belfast, and 105 N. Dublin. 54. 42. N. 6. 5. W.

ANTSIANAKES, iv. 433.

ANTSIANAXE, lake of, iv. 426.

ANTWERP, viii. 617. 51. 13. N. 4. 25. E.

ANUPECTUMIU, mountains of, iii. 3.

ANWEILER, a town in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, 6 miles from Landau.

ANZIKO, county of, iv. 294, 335.

ANZIN, village of, viii. 476.

AOSTA, the chief town of a duchy of the same name in Piedmont, on the Doria, 150 miles N.N.W. Turin.

AOUS, or VOYOUSSA, vi. 124, 176, 183.

APACHES, v. 310, 327.

APAFI-FALVA, town of, vi. 344.

APALACHICOLA, river of, v. 158.

APAMEA, lake of, ii. 129.

APAMEA, town of, now APHAMIEH, ii. 135.

APANORMIA, a town of the Turkish island of Santorin, in the mouth of the Archipelago. 36. 38. N. 25. 24. E.

API, island of, iii. 592.

APECHES, v. 214.

APELECHIEN MOUNTAINS. See *Alleghany Mountains*.

APELECHIE, a river of Georgia, the south branch of the Oconee, which it joins, 4 miles W. Greensborough.

APENERE, a town in the duchy of Sleswick, on an arm of the Baltic. 55. 3. N. 9. 26. E.

APENNINES, vi. 16; vii. 586, 594. 44. 10. N. 8. 10. E.

APENRADE, viii. 592. 55. 4. N. 9. 25. E.

APHIOM, or APIUM-KERE-HISSER, the Black City of Opium, the principal town of a district of Natolia, situated on the river Marsyas, or Mindra, 162 miles E. Smyrna. 38. 46. N. 30. 26. E.

APOLABAMBE, a province of Peru, in La Paz, N. of Larecaja.

APOLDE, vii. 281. 51. 2. N. 11. 30. E.

APOLLONIA, iv. 234.

APOQUINIMIK, a creek in Newcastle county, Delaware, in the U. States.

APPALACHICHIA, a town of East Florida, 100 miles N.E. Pensacola.

APPALACHICOLA, a river of Florida, formed by the junction of Chatahooche and Flint rivers, which empties into St. George's Sound.

APPELDOORN, a town in Dutch Gelderland, 13 miles N.W. Zutphen.

APPENZELL, vii. 569. 47. 20. N. 9. 23. E.

APPIN, an extensive district of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

APPLEBY, ix. 290. 54. 35. N. 2. 30. W.

APPLEDORE, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, on Barnstaple bay. 51. 3. N. 0. 48. E.

APPOMATOX, a river of Virginia, a south branch of James river, which empties at City Point.

APRICENA, a town of Naples in the province of Capitanata.

APS, village of, viii. 224.

APSHERON, or OKORESSA, ii. 60, 309.

APT, viii. 211. 43. 54. N. 5. 25. E.

APULLA, or PUGLIA, the common name for the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Capitanata, which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, a river of S. America, which rises in New Granada, and falls by several mouths into the Orinoco.

APURIMAC, river of, v. 356.

AQUAMBOE, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa.

AQUAPIM, iv. 233.

AQUETOYAC, river of, v. 335.

AQUIAVILCO, a river of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. 18. 30. N. 96. 30. W.

AQUIGNY, a town of France, in Normandy.

AQUILA, a small isle off the east coast of Minorca, often dangerous to navigators.

AQUILA, vii. 716. 42. 21. N. 13. 25. E.

AQUILEIA, a town in the Austrian Littorale, a few miles from the Gulf of Venice, 20 miles S. Friuli. 45. 45. N. 13. 27. E.

AQUILONDA, lake of, iv. 293.

AQUITANI, viii. 140.

ARAASOJAVA MOUNTAIN, v. 521.

ARABAT, a town of the Crimea, 60 miles S.E. Perekop. 45. 20. T. 35. 35. E.

ARABES-TONMYLAT, valley of, iv. 59.

ARABIA, ii. 189. 23. 0. N. 45. 0. E.

ARABIA DESERTA, ii. 200. 28. 0. N. 42. 0. E.

ARABIA FELIX, ii. 200. 19. 0. N. 46. 0. E.

ARABIA PETRÆA, ii. 200. 29. 0. N. 36. 0. E.

ARABIAN GULF, or RED SEA, ii. 189, 191.

ARABIANS, vi. 79.

ARABKIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Euphrates, 80 miles S.W. Erzerum. 39. 18. N. 39. 28. E.

ARABOG, a small sea-port of Arabia, on the Red Sea. 22. 31. N. 38. 52. E.

ARACENA, a town of Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena, 30 miles N.N.W. Seville. 37. 46. N. 6. 14. W.

ARADUS, city of, ii. 137.

ARAD-VARMEGYE, a county in Hungary.

ARAFAT, MOUNT, a hill of Arabia, 15 miles S.E. of Mecca. 22. 0. N. 40. 35. E.

ARAGUAYA, v. 358.

ARAICHE, EL, or LARACHE, a sea-port town

of Morocco, in the province of El Garb, at the mouth of the river El Kos. 35. 11. N.
ARAKEERY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 8 miles from Seringapatam.
ARA-KUTAN, ii. 517.
ARAL, ii. 13, 364. 45. 0. N. 59. 0. E.
ARALIANS, ii. 377.
ARAMONT, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the Rhone.
ARAMPALI, a town of Hindostan, in Madura.
ARANCAGUA, a large river of Chili, territory of Coquimbo, which falls into the Pacific.
ARANDA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, on the Douro, 90 miles N. Madrid. 41. 47. N. 1. 45. W.
ARANJOS, river of, vi. 290.
ARANJUEZ, a beautiful palace belonging to the kings of Spain, situated on an island formed by the Tagus, the Xarama, and a canal, in the province of Toledo, 6½ Spanish leagues from Madrid. The adjoining town of Aranjuez is indebted for its enlargement and present importance to Ferdinand VI. 40. 3. N. 3. 34. W.
ARARAT, ii. 99, 232, 261. 39. 35. N. 44. 25. E.
ARAS, anciently ARAXES, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzerum, and joins the Kur, in about 40. 5. N. 48. 30. E. 50 miles from the Caspian Sea.
ARAU, vi. 570
ARAUCA, v. 468. 38. 0. S. 72. 0. W.
ARAUCANIANS, v. 452, 468.
ARAURE, a city of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, on the Acarigua, and N.N.E. of the city of Truxillo. 8. 45. N. 68. 58. W.
ARAXES, river of, ii. 232, 258.
ARAY, or AOREIDH, a river of Scotland, which enters the sea at the head of Loch Fyne.
ARBE, or ARBA, vi. 335. 44. 45. N. 14. 45. E.
ARBER, mountain of, vii. 363.
ARBIL, anciently ARBELA, ii. 109.
ARBIRLOT, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Forfar. 56. 33. N. 2. 37. W.
ARBOIS, viii. 387. 46. 54. N. 5. 47. E.
ARBRESLE, viii. 368. 45. 51. N. 4. 39. E.
ARBURG, or AARBURG, vii. 570.
ARBROATH, town of, ix. 446.
ARC, bridge of, viii. 222.
ARCADIA, vi. 161.
ARCELES, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 12 miles S.E. Perpignan.
ARC-EN-BARROIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne.
ARCHANGEL, or ARCHANGELSKOE, vi. 447. 66. 30. N. 38. 0. E.
ARCHANGEL, or ST. MICHAEL, vi. 447. 64. 32. N. 40. 28. E.
ARCHIAC, a small town of France, department of the Lower Charente.
ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, on the frontiers of Granada.
ARCHIDONA, a city of Quito, in the province of Quixas and Macas, 80 miles S.E. Quito. 0. 50. S. 77. 30. W.
ARCHIPELAGO, vi. 8, 123, 168.
ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, viii. 421. 48. 32. N. 4. 10. E.
ARCO, or ARCH, a town, with a castle, on the Sarca, and confines of Tyrol.
ARCOLE, a village of Italy, in the Veronese, about 15 English miles to the S.E. of Verona. 45. 20. N. 11. 17. E.
ARCONA, promontory of, vii. 112.
ARCOS, or ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, viii. 110.
ARCOT, iii. 181. 12. 52. N. 79. 22. E.
ARCOT, northern district of, iii. 181.
ARCOT, southern district of, iii. 182.
ARCUEIL, viii. 456.
ARDA, river of, vi. 150.
ARDAGH, a small village of the county of Longford, Ireland. There is also a village of this name in the county of Limerick.
ARDARA, a post-town of the county of Donegal, Ireland, situated on the bay of Lochrusmore, 165 miles N.W. from Dublin, and 7. N. from Killybegs.
ARDATOW, a town of Russia, government of Simbirsk, 91 miles W. Simbirsk. 54. 50. N. 46. 10. E.
ARDATOW, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Nischnei-Novgorod. 55. 20. N. 42. 57. E.
ARDBRACCAN, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath, near Navan.
ARDEBIL, town of, ii. 258.
ARDECHE, or ARDECE, viii. 166.
ARDECHE, viii. 220. 44. 50. N. 4. 30. E.
ARDEE, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, 43 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 51. N. 6. 28. W.
ARDELAN, a province of Persia, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan. 35. 12. N. 40. E.
ARDENELLE, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbetore, 47 miles S.E. Seringapatam.
ARDENNES, viii. 165. 49. 47. N. 4. 58. E.
ARDENNES, viii. 426. 49. 38. N. 4. 30. E.
ARDENNES, mountain of, vii. 40, 51.
ARDES, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. 45. 28. N. 3. 7. E.
ARDEVIL, or ARDEBIL, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbijan, 56 miles N.E. Tabreez.
ARDFERT, a town of Ireland, formerly capital of the county of Kerry, but now a ruinous and decayed village, 4 miles N.W. Tralee, 52. 20. N. 9. 39. W.

ARDFINNAN, a village of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 6 miles N.W. Clonmell. 52. 19. N. 7. 53. W.

ARDGIS, town of, ii. 104.

ARDGLASS, a sea-port town of Ireland, county of Down. 100 miles N. by E. from Dublin. 53. 57. N. 8. 11. W.

ARDGROME HARBOUR, ix. 494.

ARDILLATS LES, a town of France, department of the Rhone.

ARDINGAY, a town of Hindostan, 44 miles S.W. Tanjore.

ARDIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.N.W. Diarbekir. 38. 18. N. 39. 30. E.

ARDISTAN, a town of Persia, province of Irak, 80 miles N.N.E. Ispahan.

ARDMORE, a village of Ireland, county of Waterford, 7 miles S.W. Dungarvon. Near it is Ardmore-Head, a noted promontory. 51. 56. N. 7. 42. W.

ARDMOY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 8 miles N.E. Ballymoney. 55. 9. N. 6. 8. W.

ARDNAREE, a town of the county of Sligo, Ireland, connected by a bridge with Ballina, county Mayo.

ARDOCH, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 8 miles N. Dumblane.

ARDONDAM, or AREEADAM, or CARIDI, ii. 616.

ARDOYE, a town of the Netherlands, not far from Bruges.

ARDRA, or ARDRAH, iv. 235.

ARDRA, called also AZEM, a large city, capital of the kingdom of Adra, in Africa. 6. 17. N. 3. 10. E.

ARDRE, or ARDRES, viii. 473.

ARDROSSAN, ix. 432.

ARDSALLIS, a village of the county Clare, Ireland, 13 miles from Limerick, near which are the well-preserved ruins of Quin abbey. 52. 47. N. 8. 50. W.

ARDSCHIS, town of, vi. 239.

ARDSTRAW, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 6 miles S. Strabane.

ARDSTINCHAR, or STINCHAR, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

ARDUM, gulf of, iv. 198.

ARDVENNA FOREST, viii. 605.

ARDVERT, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente.

AREBO, or ARBON, a town of Benin, on the river Formosa, 60 miles from its mouth. 5. 58. N. 5. 8. E.

ARECOMICI, viii. 141.

ARED EL, a ridge of mountains in Arabia Deserta.

AREGH, or ARRACK, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, 10 miles E. Merritch.

AREMOA, island of, iii. 610.

ARENDAHL, town of, viii. 531.

ARENDONK, a town of the Netherlands, in the quarter of Antwerp. 51. 17. N. 5. 2. E.

ARENDSEE, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. 52. 55. N. 11. 25. E.

ARENS DE MAR, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 12 leagues from Gerona.

ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, on the Roer, in Westphalia. 51. 25. N. 8. 2. E.

ARENSBURG, vi. 524.

ARENSWALDE, a town in the circle of the same name, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 53. 10. N. 15. 20. E.

AREQUIPA, v. 357, 429. 18. 0. S. 70. 0. W.

ARETA, district of, ii. 148.

ARETHUSA, lake, ii. 101.

AREVALO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 41. 4. N. 4. 36. W.

AREZZO, vii. 665. 43. 29. N. 11. 58. E.

ARFOOT, mountain of, iii. 607.

ARGANA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir. 38. 15. N. 39. 20. E.

ARGANIL, a town of Portugal, province of Beira.

ARGELES, viii. 248. 43. 1. N. 0. 4. W.

ARGEN, a river in Upper Suabia, which falls into Lake Constance, S. of Bregentz.

ARGENCE, a village of France, in Lower Normandy, 5¼ leagues E.S.E. Caen. Also the name of two other villages.

ARGENS, river of, viii. 170.

ARGENT, a village of France, department of the Cher. 47. 32. N. 2. 28. E.

ARGENTAC, or ARGENTAT, a town of France, department of the Correze. 45. 8. N. 1. 58. E.

ARGENTAN, viii. 459. 48. 43. N. 0. 3. W.

ARGENTARO MOUNTAINS, vi. 154. 42. 3. N. 22. 10. E.

ARGENTEUIL, viii. 442.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Yonne.

ARGENTIERA, or KIMOLI, vi. 128, 169. 36. 50. N. 24. 34. E.

ARGENTIERE, viii. 224.

ARGENTON, viii. 334. 46. 37. N. 1. 32. E.

ARGENTRE-SOUS-LAVAL, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.

ARGENTRE-SOUS-VITRE, a town in Brittany, 9 leagues E. Rennes.

ARGIEH, a populous village in the pachalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 25 miles N. Sura.

ARGISCH, a river which rises in the mountains between Wallachia and Transylvania, and joins the Danube.

ARGITE, a small island in the gulf of Egina, near the mainland of Greece.

ARGOON RIVER, ii. 407, 442, 485.

ARGOS, vi. 162. 37. 48. N. 22. 47. E.
ARGOSTOLI, vi. 172. 38. 9. N. 20. 31. E.
ARGOUGE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy.
ARGUIN, a small island, situated in a gulf of the same name, on the western coast of Africa. 20. 23. N. 16. 20. W.
ARGUN, a river of Tartary, which rises from a lake in Lat. 49. N. and 119 14 E., and is considered the source of the Amur, 180 miles E. Nertschinsk.
ARGUNSKOI, a town and fortress of Siberia, on the Argun, 162 miles from the mouth.
ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, ix. 462. 56. 25. N. 5. 30. E.
ARGYRO CASTRO, a small town of Albania, on the left bank of the Drino.
ARGYROKASTRON, the ancient ARGYAS, vi. 183.
ARHEILGEN, a village of Germany, in Hesse.
ARIANCOPANG, a small town of Hindostan, on the Carnatic coast, 3 miles S. Pondicherry.
ARIANO, viii. 716. 41. 9. N. 15. 2. E.
ARICA, v. 427. 18. 30. S. 70. 20. W.
ARID ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. 46. 30. S. 41. 40. E.
ARIEGE, department of, viii. 245.
ARIEGE, anciently AURIGERA, viii. 165.
ARIETORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles N. Tanjore.
ARIGNA, a place in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, at which are coal and iron mines. It is on the western side of Lough Allen.
ARIMOA, an island in the Eastern seas, lying off the eastern coast of Timor.
ARINOS, a river of Brazil, which enters the Topayos.
ARINTHOD, a town of France, in Franche Comte. 46. 23. N. 5. 33. E.
ARIPO, iii. 246.
ARISALA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 40 miles E. Chinna Balabarum.
ARISE, a town of France, in Champagne.
ARISH, EL, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the frontier of Syria, 158 miles N.W. Cairo. 31. 6. N. 33. 45. E.
ARISPE, v. 330. 30. 30. N. 109. 0. W.
ARKADINSKAIA, a town of Russian Tartary, on the river Medveditza, 240 miles N.E. Azoph. 50. 10. N. 43. 4. E.
ARKA-IRA, or GREAT LAND, vi. 452.
ARKANSAS, v. 15. 35. 0. N. 95. 0. W.
ARKANSAW, v. 157.
ARKANSAW TERRITORY, v. 204.
ARKAVEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Trebisond, on the Black Sea.
ARKAVIA, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, on the borders of Transylvania.
ARKEEKO, or ERKIKO, iv. 150. 15. 33. N. 39. 31. E.
ARKINGARTHDALE, a town and parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 28. N. 2. 0. W.
ARKLOW, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the Avoca or Ovoca, near the Irish sea, 49 miles S. from Dublin. 52. 47. N. 6. 10. W.
ARKWRIGHT, MR., ix. 303.
ARLANT, viii. 355. 45. 24. N. 3. 45. W.
ARLANZA, a small river of Spain, which falls into the Arlanzon, near Burgos.
ARLANZON, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Pituerga, on the borders of Leon.
ARLBERG, or EAGLE MOUNTAINS, vii. 511.
ARLE, a small town in the electorate of Saltzburg, 10 miles S.W. Radstadt. 53. 36. N. 7. 26. E.
ARLES, viii. 209. 43. 40. N. 4. 37. E.
ARLES, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with hot mineral springs. 42. 28. N. 2. 38. E.
ARLESHEIM, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bale, 3 miles S. Bale.
ARLEUX, a town of France, on the river Senset, department of the North.
ARLON, viii. 635. 49. 40. N. 5. 48. E.
ARMA, SANTIAGO DE, a city of S. America, province of Antioquia, 150 miles N.E. Popayan. 5. 33. N. 75. 36. W.
ARMACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the Southern Carnatic, 75 miles S.E. Tanjore.
ARMAGH. 54. 15. N. 6. 25. W.
ARMAGH, ix. 588. 54. 39. N. 6. 31. W.
ARMANCON, viii. 375.
ARMASAO, a small town in Brazil, in S. America, which is a great fishing station for whales. 27. 5. S. 47. 20. W.
ARMDALE, a village of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.
ARMEGONE, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 66 miles N. Madras.
ARMENASS, a village of Syria, 35 W. Aleppo.
ARMENIA, ii. 98, 103. 40. 0. N. 42. 0. E.
ARMENIA, PERSIAN, ii. 258.
ARMENT, on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, a village, formerly a considerable town, under the name of Hermontis, 16 miles N. Esne.
ARMENTIERES, viii. 478. 3 leagues N.W. Lille. 30. 40. N. 2. 50. E.
ARMIRA, a sea-port of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 39. 20. N. 23. 9. E.
ARMLEY, a township in England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Leeds.
ARMORICAN MOUNTAINS, viii. 165.
ARMSDALE HEAD, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. 58. 36. N. 3. 56. W.
ARMSTRONG, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. Chief town Kittaning.
ARNA, a town in the island of Andros, in the Archipelago. 37. 54. N. 24. 46. E.

ARNACH, a village of Wirtemberg.
ARNAOUTLIK, country of, vi. 187.
ARNAS, a town of Sweden, province of Angermannland. 20. 38. N. 77. 1. W.
ARNAT-LA-PORTE, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
ARNAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 9 miles N. Konigingratz. 53. 40. N. 19. 54. E.
ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or, 10½ leagues S.W. Dijon. 47. 7. N. 4. 29. E.
ARNCLIFFE, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
ARNEBURG, a borough in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. 52. 45. N. 11. 56. E.
ARNEDO, a town of Spain, in Burgos, near the Ebro, 3 miles S. Calahorra.
ARNEE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 75 miles S.W. Madras. 20. 5. N. 78. 3. E.
ARNEMUYDEN, a small sea-port on Walcheren island, 6 miles N.N.E. Flushing. 51. 30. N. 3. 40. E.
ARNHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, 24 miles N.W. New Stettin. 53. 50. N. 15. 55. E.
ARNHEIM, viii. 646. 30 miles E. Utrecht. 51. 59. N. 5. 54. E.
ARNHEIM BAY, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. of the entrance 12. 11. S. 136. 3. E.
ARNO, vii. 588, 661.
ARNOLD, a town and parish of England, 4 miles from Nottingham. 48. 32. N. 1. 55. E.
ARNOLD, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake Megantick.
ARNOUD, ST., a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, 4 leagues S.E. Rambouillet.
ARNSBURG, or ARENSBERG, vii. 226. 48. 55. N. 11. 16. E.
ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 miles N.W. Worms.
ARNSTADT, vii. 309. 50. 50. N. 10. 58. E.
ARNSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, on the Wehrn. 49. 59. N. 10. 1. E.
ARNSTEIN, a handsome town, with an abbey, on the Lahn.
AROCHE, a town of Spain, in Seville, 46 miles N.W. Seville. 37. 52. N. 6. 44. W.
ARONA, a town of Italy, on the Upper Novarese, on Lago Maggiore.
ARONA, a river of Italy, States of the Church, which falls into the Mediterranean.
AROO, an island in the Eastern Seas, south of Papua. 6. 0. S. 135. 0. E.
AROS, a village and harbour of Scotland, in the island of Mull. 56. 33. N. 5. 56. W.
AROUAKAS, v. 388.
AROUARI, river of, v. 552.
ARPAIA, a village of Naples, 6 miles S.S.W. Benevento.
ARPAJON, a town of France, on the Orge, 7 leagues S. Versailles.
ARQUENNES, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, noted for its lime pits.
ARQUENON, a river of France, department of the Cotes du Nord, which runs into the English channel.
ARQUES, a river of France, department of the Lower Seine, which loses itself in the English channel, near Dieppe.
ARQUES, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.
ARRACAN, iii. 345. 20. 0. N. 93. 0. E.
ARRACAN, iii. 347. 20. 37. N. 92. 53. E.
ARRACOVIA, a village nearly nine miles from Delphi.
ARRAGON, or ARRAGONIA, viii. 77. 41. 0. N. 0. 0. E.
ARRAGON, a river of Spain, province of the same name, which joins the Ebro in Navarre.
ARRAH, a town of Persia, province of Mekran, on the Arabian Sea. 25. 38. N. 84. 39. E.
ARRAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Behar. 25. 35. N. 83. 57. E.
ARRAN, ix. 459. 55. 35. N. 5. 10. W.
ARRAN FOWDEY, ix. 358. 52. 46. N. 3. 40. W.
ARRAN, NORTH ISLES OF, ix. 497. 53. 8. N. 9. 36. W.
ARRAN, SOUTH ISLES OF, ix. 495. 53. 8. N. 9. 36. W.
ARRAS, viii. 474. 50. 18. N. 2. 45. E.
ARRAYOTOS, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo.
ARREAU, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 leagues S. Tarbes. 42. 55. N. 0. 20. E.
ARRECIFE, a town of the province of Buenos Ayres, on a river of its name. 34. 4. S. 60. 27. W.
ARRIANA, a small village, two leagues to the north of Tunis.
ARRIEGE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and joins the Garonne.
ARRIEGE, a department of France, bounded E. by that of the Aude, S.E. by that of the Eastern Pyrenees, S. by a part of the Pyrenean mountains, and W. and N. by the department of the Upper Garonne. 43. 54. N. 1. 30. E.
ARRIVACOURCHY, a town of Hindostan, district of Coimbetore, 53 miles S.W. Trichinopoly.
ARROE, a small but very fruitful island in the Baltic, S.W. Funen. 13. 43. N. 42. 52. E.
ARROE, another small Danish island in the

Little Belt, between the island of Funen and the coast of Sleswick.

ARROE, a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about midway between Mocha and the opposite coast.

ARROESKIOPING, a small but flourishing town of the island of Arroe, in the Baltic, with a good harbour.

ARROO, islands of, iii. 520.

ARROH, a small river of France, department of the Nievre, which joins the Loire.

ARRONCHES, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 39. 0. N. 7. 6. W.

ARROS, a river of France, department of the Landes, which joins the Adour.

ARROUX, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Cote d'Or.

ARROW, two rivers of England, one falls into the Lug, in Herefordshire; the other into the Avon, in Worcestershire.

ARROW, a river of Ireland, which flows from Loch Arrow to the sea, 5 miles s.w. Sligo.

ARROWSMITH, or MALALAREEN RIVER, iv. 340.

ARROYOS, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, 51 miles E. Assumption. 25. 30. S. 56. 40. W.

ARS, or ARTS, a small island of France, on the west coast of Brittany.

ARS, a town of France, on the coast of the island of Rhe.

ARSACIDES, an archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, to which the name of Solomon's Islands is given by modern geographers. 7. 30. S. 160. 0. E.

ARSAB-ABAD, a large and populous town of Persia, 70 miles N.W. Hamadan.

ARSAMAS, or ARSAWAS, vi. 558.

ARSEEWAH, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Orissa.

ARSEOO, town of, iv. 184.

ARSINÖE, or CLEOPATRIS, iv. 52, 54, 78, 79.

ARSK, vi. 437. 56. 0. N. 50. 0. E.

ARSUR, ASOR, ARSAF, or ARSID, a hamlet on the coast of Syria, 10 miles N. Jaffa.

ART, or UNTERART, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz, 17 miles N. Schweitz. 47. 4. N. 8. 31. E.

ARTA, or LARTA, vi. 181. 360 miles W.N.W. Constantinople. 39. 30. N. 21. 8. E.

ARTA, gulf of, vi. 181. 39. 0. N. 21. 0. E.

ARTAKI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 90 miles N.W. Constantinople. 40. 24. N. 27. 45. E.

ARTANNES, a town of France, on the Indre, department of the Indre and Loire.

ARTENAY, a town of France, department of the Loiret.

ARTERN, a town of Germany, county of Mansfield, 10 miles W. Eisleben. 51. 22. N. 11. 16. E.

ARTHEZ, the name of two towns in France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.

ARTHUR SEAT, ix. 412.

ARTHURSTOWN, a small post town in the county of Wexford, Ireland, 99 miles S. from Dublin.

ARTHUR KULL. See *Newark Bay*.

ARTIBONITO, a large and abundant river of St. Domingo.

ARTOIS, a county and government of France, which had Picardy on the S. and W., French Flanders on the N., and French Hainault and Cambresis on the E. It is now divided into the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme, and the North.

ARTON, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, 7 leagues W.S.W. Nantes.

ARTONNE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, on the river Morges.

ARTUBY, river of, viii. 170.

ARTZEN, a market town of Hanover, principality of Calenberg.

ARVA, VARMEGYE, or ORAWA, a county in Hungary, situated among the Carpathian mountains.

ARVA, vi. 279.

ARVAGH, a post town of the county of Cavan, Ireland, 86 miles N.W. from Dublin. 53. 55. N. 7. 34. W.

ARUBA, island of, v. 597.

ARUBA, a town of Persia, in the province of Mekran, 90 miles E. Mekran.

ARUDY, a market town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.

ARVE, a river in Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near the town of Geneva.

ARUL, river of, iii. 15.

ARUM, river of, iii. 6, 21.

ARUN, ix. 201.

ARUNDEL, ix. 202. 57 miles S. London. 50. 52. N. 0. 34. W.

ARZ, island of, viii. 291.

ARZAMES, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Nischnei-Novgorod, 64 miles from Nischnei-Novgorod. 55. 29. N. 43. 56. E.

ARZANEAU, a town of France, in Brittany, department of Finisterre.

ARZBERG, a market town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Maine.

ARZENGAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Erzerum, on the Euphrates, 45 miles W. Erzerum. 39. 40. N. 39. 50. E.

ARZEW, the ancient ARSENARIA, a sea-port town in the western part of the kingdom of Algiers, 16 miles E. Oran. 35. 52. N. 1. 0. E.

ARZIGNANA, a populous place in Upper Italy, territory of Vicenza, 15 miles W.S.W. Vicenza. 45. 30. N. 11. 22. E.

ARZILLA, a sea-port of Morocco, the first

that occurs on the Mediterranean, after passing Cape Spartel. 35. 38. N. 5. 59. W.

ARZON, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire.

ARZORI, town of, iv. 179.

ASAGARD, mount of, viii. 511.

ASANGARO, a province of Peru, to the N.E. of Lake Chucuito. 15. 38. S. 70. 30. W.

ASAPH, ST., ix. 368. 53. 17. N. 3. 25. W.

ASBECK, a town of Westphalia, in the bishoprick of Munster, 4 miles S.E. Aahaus.

ASBEN, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna.

ASBURG, vii. 233.

ASCAN, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.

ASCALON, a town of Palestine, on the sea coast, 30 miles S.W. Jerusalem. 31. 38. N. 34. 32. E.

ASCENSION, iv. 461. 8. 20. S. 14. 12. W.

ASCENSION, v. 385.

ASCENSION BAY, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. 19. 30. N. 88. 0. W.

ASCH, a market town of Germany, on the rivulet of the same name, in the Bohemian circle of Egra. 51. 56. N. 5. 18. E.

ASCHACH, a large market town of Upper Austria, on the Danube. 50. 15. N. 10. 7. E.

ASCHAFFENBURG, vii. 398. 50. 1. N. 9. 3. E.

ASCHE, a town of Brabant, on the road from Brussels to Ghent. 50. 55. N. 4. 12. E.

ASCHERSLEBEN, vii. 133. 51. 46. N. 11. 30. E.

ASCHKUNIPI, lake of, v. 85.

ASCOLI, vii. 693. 42. 53. N. 13. 33. E.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO, a town of Naples, 65 miles E.N.E. Naples.

ASCORCA, a town in the island of Majorca, 6 leagues from Palma.

ASHA, town of, ii. 206.

ASSERGHUR, iii. 155.

ASELE-LAPPMARK, a town of Swedish Lapland, in a district of the same name, 85 miles W. Umea. 64. 12. N. 17. 4. E.

ASFELD-LA-VILLE, a town of France, department of the Ardennes.

ASFUN, or ASS-FUUN, a city of Egypt, supposed to be the ancient APHUNIS, 7 miles N. Esne. 25. 25. N. 32. 34. E.

ASHANTEE, ASSENTE, or ASIENTE, an extensive territory of Western Africa, situated immediately behind the states which occupy the Gold coast. 7. 10. N. 1. 30. W.

ASHBOURNE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Dover, on the river Dove, 140 miles N.W. London. 53. 0. N. 1. 46. W.

ASHBOURNE, a post town of the county of Meath, Ireland, 12 miles N. from Dublin.

ASHBURTON, a town of England, in Devonshire, 23½ miles E.N.E. Plymouth. 50. 22. N. 3. 45. W.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a market town of England, in Leicestershire, 115 miles N. London. 52. 45. N. 1. 29. W.

ASHDON, or ASSINGDON, a village and parish of England, in Essex.

ASHEREF, or ASHRAFF, a town of Persia, half a mile from a large bay of the Caspian Sea. 35. 52. N. 53. 32. E.

ASHFORD, or ESHFORD, a borough and market town of England, in Kent, 57 miles E.S.E. London. 51. 9. N. 0. 51. E.

ASHFORD, a township of England, in the county of Derby.

ASHFORD, a post town of the county of Wicklow, Ireland, 26 miles S. from Dublin. 53. 31. N. 9. 16. W.

ASHLEY, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina, which rises north of Charleston, and unites with Cooper river, in Charleston harbour, 7 miles from the ocean.

ASHOVER, a town and parish of England, in Derby, 6 miles from Chesterfield.

ASHRAF, town of, ii. 264.

ASHTABULA, a county of the U. States, in the north-east part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Chief town Jefferson. Also a river of Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 45 miles W. Erie.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a town and parish of England, on the river Tame, county of Lancaster. 53. 29. N. 2. 10. W.

ASHUELOT, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut.

ASHUSHALAT, ii. 429.

ASIA, ii. 1. 2. 40. 0. N. 110. 0. E.

ASIA MINOR, ii. 63. 91. 39. 0. N. 33. 0. E.

ASINARA, vii. 609. 41. 3. N. 8. 15. E.

ASKASY, a town of Abascia, at the mouth of a river near the Black Sea. 44. 6. N. 37. 40. E.

ASKEATON, a post town of the county Limerick, Ireland, on the river Deel, near its junction with the Shannon, 144 miles S.W. from Dublin. 52. 35. N. 8. 54. W.

ASKRIGG, a town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 19. N. 2. 5. W.

ASOLA, a town of Upper Italy, in Brescia, on the Chiese. 45. 13. N. 10. 20. E.

ASOLA, a town of Italy on the river Musone, 45 miles N.E. Verona.

ASPEET, a neat town of France, on the Garonne, 19 leagues S.W. Toulouse.

ASPEREN, a town of Holland, on the Linge, 25 miles E. Rotterdam. 51. 53. N. 5. 6. E.

ASPERG, a market town of Wirtemberg. 48. 56. N. 9. 8. E.

ASPERN, a town of Austria on the Danube, below Vienna. 48. 15. N. 16. 30. E.

Asphaltites, Lake, or Dead Sea, ii. 128, 129. 31. 30. N. 35. 36. E.
Aspley, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford.
Aspro-Potamo, or Achelous, vi. 181.
Assah, town of, iv. 151.
Assam, iii. 136. 27. 0. N. 92. 0. E.
Assen, viii. 645. 53. 0. N. 6. 33. E.
Assendelst, a village in Holland.
Assenede, a town in Flanders. 51. 13. N. 3. 45. E.
Assinee, river of, iv. 230.
Assiniboins, v. 75.
Assisi, vii. 690. 43. 5. N. 12. 34. E.
Assodnagur, a town and district of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, on the Beemah, 68 miles S.E. Poonah.
Assomption, L', a village of Lower Canada, on the river of the same name, about 10 miles before it falls into the St. Lawrence.
Asson, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
Assonne, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sevres.
Assooan, iv. 89.
Assumption, iii. 618. 19. 45. N. 140. 55. E.
Assumption, the capital of the province of Paraguay, in S. America, on the Paraguay, 18 miles above the junction of the first mouth of the Pilcomayo, and 48 above that of the second. 24. 47. S. 59. 35. W.
Assumption, a post township of the U. States, in Lafourche county, Louisiana, on the Lafourche, 50 miles S. Baton Rouge.
Assungiova, a considerable town in European Turkey, two days' journey west from Adrianople.
Astafort, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
Astan, river of, ii. 204.
Astara, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, in Lat. 38. 35. N. The town of Astara is situated on it.
Asterabad, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, situated on the S.E. shore of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Aster, or Ester, 300 miles N.N.E. Ispahan.
Asteroee, island of, viii. 600.
Asti, vii. 644. 24 miles E. Turin. 44. 56. N. 8. 10. E.
Astier, St., a town of France, department of the Dordogne.
Astinga, ii. 524.
Astley, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
Astorga, viii. 73. 42. 26. N. 5. 59. W.
Astrabad, ii. 324, 373. 37. 0. N. 54. 40. E.
Astracan, vi. 409, 410. 48. 0. N. 48. 0. E.
Astracan, vi. 408, 411. 46. 23. N. 47. 59. E.
Astrop, a village of England, county of Northampton, 5 miles W. Brackley.
Astures, cataract of, v. 361.
Asturi, viii. 21.
Asturia, or Asturias, viii. 70. 43. 15. N. 6. 0. W.
Asturica Augusta, viii. 21.
Asuncion, or Neuska Senora de la Asuncion, v. 460.
Atabapo, river of, v. 391, 392.
Atacama, the chief town of a province of this name in Peru, about 100 miles from the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 23. 30. S. 69. 30. W.
Atalaya de Alagouta, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, 18 miles N.W. Lisbon.
Atanjauja, town of, v. 428.
Atchan, island of, v. 56.
Atchafalaya, v. 157.
Atchinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk. 56. 8. N. 90. 5. E.
Atchirskai, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk.
Atfieh, iv. 78. 29. 27. N. 31. 22. E.
Atfieheli, province of, iv. 78.
Ath, or Aeth, viii. 625. 25 miles S.W. Brussels. 50. 37. N. 3. 47. E.
Athaboli, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, 68 miles N.E. Adrianople.
Athapescow, v. 73.
Athboy, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, 39 miles N.W. Dublin.
Athelney, an islet of England, in the county of Somerset.
Athelstaneford, a village and parish of Scotland, 2 miles from Haddington.
Athenians, vi. 164.
Athenry, a village of Ireland, in the county Galway, 10 miles E. Galway, and 121 E. Dublin. 53. 17. N. 8. 40. W.
Athens, vi. 162. 37. 58. N. 23. 44. E.
Athens, a county of the U. States, in Ohio. Chief town Athens. 39. 25. N. 82. 5. W.
Athens, a post town of the U. States, in Greene county, New York, on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 miles below Albany. Also the name of several other townships.
Atherstone, a market town of England, county of Warwick, 107 miles N.N.W. London. 52. 35. N. 1. 35. W.
Atherton, or Chowbent, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
Athis, viii. 461.
Athleague, a village and post town of the county Roscommon, Ireland, 100 miles W. from Dublin. 53. 33. N. 8. 12. W.
Athlone, ix. 593. 53. 26. N. 7. 52. W.
Athol, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 45. N. 4. 0. W.

ATHOL, a town of Massachusetts, 35 miles N.W. Worcester, and 72 from Boston.
ATHOS, the HAGION OROS, vi. 157.
ATHOS, vi. 154, 155.
ATHY, a market town of Ireland, county of Kildare, intersected by the Barrow, 40 miles S.W. from Dublin. 53. 0. N. 7. 2. W.
ATITAN, volcano of, v. 348.
ATKIS, village of, ii. 515.
ATLANTIC OCEAN, vi. 5. 50. 0. N. 30. 0. W.; 28. 0. S. 10. 0. W.
ATLAS, iv. 4, 152. 31. 0. N. to 34. 0. N.; 7. 20. W. to 1. 10. W.
ATLAS, vi. 119. 31. 0. N. 7. 20. W.
ATLISCO, v. 342.
ATMÜHL, river of, vii. 360.
ATNAHS, v. 71.
ATOCAMA, town of, v. 432.
ATOOI, or ATOWAY, iii. 645. 22. 0. N. 160. 0. W.
ATOUGUIA, a town of Portugal on the coast of Estremadura. 39. 22. N. 9. 19. W.
ATRATO, v. 284, 404. 5. 50. N. 76. 45. W.
ATRI, or ATRIA, a considerable town of Naples, in Abruzzo, 28 miles N.E. Aquila. 42. 38. N. 13. 58. E.
ATTACOTTI, ix. 386.
ATTER, lake of, vi. 12. 47; vii. 486.
ATTERCLIFFE, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 1¼ miles S.E. Sheffield. 53. 25. N. 1. 27. W.
ATTICA, vi. 161. 38. 0. N. 23. 50. E.
ATTIGNY, viii. 427. 49. 26. N. 4. 34. E.
ATTINGA, iii. 214.
ATTLEBOROUGH, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk. 52. 32. N. 1. 2. E.
ATTOCK, iii. 14. 52. 33. 35. N. 71. 50. E.
ATTOOR, a town of Hindostan, in Dindigul, 6 miles S.S.W. Dindigul.
ATTOOR, a town of Hindostan, in Barramaul, 70 miles N.W. Pondicherry.
ATTU, or ATTOO, one of the Aluetian islands, about 60 miles long. 52. 33. N. 173. 0. E.
ATUATUCA, fortress of, vii. 241.
ATUNXAUXA, a town of Peru, 70 miles E. Lima. 11. 45. S. 75. 48. W.
ATWOOD'S KEYS, four or five small islands among the Bahamas. 23. 10. N. 73. 40. W.
AU, a market town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser. 47. 12. N. 8. 21. E. It is the name of several other villages in Germany.
AUB, or AUW, a town of Franconia, on the river Gollach. 49. 33. N. 10. 10. E.
AUBAGNE, a town of France, in Provence, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 7 leagues S.E. Aix.
AUBE, viii. 168.
AUBE, viii. 417. 48. 20. N. 4. 10. E.
AUBEL, a village in the Netherlands.
AUBEN, ST., ix. 177.
AUBENAS, viii. 225. 44. 38. N. 4. 25. E.
AUBENTON, a town of France, on the Aube, department of the Aisne. 49. 50. N. 4. 13. E.
AUBETERRE, town of, viii. 276.
AUBIERES, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
AUBIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Indre.
AUBIGNAN, a town of France, department of Vaucluse.
AUBIGNE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. 46. 35. N. 1. 30. W.
AUBIGNY, or AVIGNE, viii. 330. 47. 30. N. 2. 27. E.
AUBIN, a manufacturing town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neufchatel.
AUBIN DE CORMIER, ST., a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, 11 miles W.S.W. Lausanne. 46. 29. N. 6. 22. E.
AUBURN, a post village of the U. States, capital of Cayuga county, New York, 170 miles W. Albany. 42. 55. N. 76. 35. W.
AUBUSSON, viii. 328. 45. 57. N. 2. 11. E.
AUÇA-GUREL, city of, iv. 409.
AUCH, or AUSCH, viii. 261. 43. 38. N. 0. 32. E.
AUCHINBLAY, a village of Scotland, Kincardineshire.
AUCHMITHY, a fishing village of Scotland, on the east coast, 3½ miles N.E. Arbroath. 56. 36. N. 2. 31. W.
AUCHNACRAIG, a village in the island of Mull, where is a ferry to Oban, in Argyleshire.
AUCHTERARDER, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 18. N. 3. 42. W.
AUCHTERMUCHTY, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Fife.
AUCHTERTOUL, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife.
AUCHY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.
AUCKLAND, BISHOPS, a market town of England, in Durham, 12 miles S.S.W. Durham. 54. 40. N. 1. 42. W.
AUCOBRA, river of, iv. 234.
AUDE, viii. 170.
AUDE, viii. 242. 43. 8. N. 2. 30. E.
AUDJELAH, oasis and town of, iv. 174.
AUDELYS, town of, viii. 457.
AUDRUICK, a town of France, in Picardy.
AUERBACH, a town of Saxony, on the river Golsch, 60 miles W.S.W. Dresden. 49. 27. N. 9. 10. E.
AUERBACH, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate. 50. 30. N. 12. 27. E.
AUERS, MOUNT, vii. 268.
AUERSTADT, a village of Prussia, in the province of Thuringia.
AUGGUR, a large town in the province of

Malwa, belonging to Scindia. 23. 43. N. 76. 1. E.

AUGHER, a small town of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, 95 miles N.W. from Dublin. 54. 22. N. 7. 1. W.

AUGHNACLOY, a market town of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the river Blackwater, 95 miles N.W. from Dublin.

AUGILA, a district and town of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. 29. 0. N. 22. 36. E.

AUGSBURG, vii. 367, 398. 48. 22. N. 10. 24. E.

AUGST, vii. 571. 47. 31. N. 7. 43. E.

AUGUSTA, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Staunton.

AUGUSTA, a city of the U. States, and capital of Richmond county, Georgia, on the Savannah river, just below the falls, 127 miles N.W. Savannah by land. 44. 15. N. 70. 0. W.

AUGUSTINE, v. 204.

AUGUSTINE, ST., cape of, v. 355.

AUGUSTINE'S, ST., a port and river on the Labrador coast. Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

AUGUSTOW, vi. 671. 50. 18. N. 24. 15. E.

AUKA, mountains of, iii. 137.

AULAY, ST., a town of France, department of the Dordogne.

AULDEARN, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn.

AULENDORF, a market town in Suabia. 47. 57. N. 9. 37. E.

AULLAGAS, DAS, lake of, v. 362.

AULNAY, two towns, about a mile distant, in Normandy. Also a town in the department of the Lower Charente.

AULONA, harbour of, vi. 183.

AULPS, a town of Provence, department of the Var.

AULT, a maritime town of France, department of the Somme.

AUMALE, viii. 469.

AUNEUIL, a town of France, in Picardy, department of the Oise.

AUKA, river of, vi. 490.

AURAY, a town of France, department of Morbihans, on the gulf of Morbihan. 47. 41. N. 2. 59. W.

AURAY, a river of France, which runs into the English channel. 47. 34. N. 2. 50. W.

AURELIUS, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Cayuga county, New York, on Cayuga lake.

AURESS, iv. 183, 185. 35. 20. N. 6. 45. E.

AURICH, vii. 210. 53. 28. N. 7. 30. E.

AURIGNAC, a handsome town in Gascony, department of the Upper Garonne.

AURILLAC, viii. 340. 44. 57. N. 2. 27. E.

AURIOL, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 5 leagues N.E. Marseilles.

AUROEE, island of, viii. 592.

AURORA, a post village of the U. States, in Cayuga county, New York. 41. 25. N. 81. 35. W.

AURUNGABAD, iii. 157.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, 42 miles S.S.W. Olmutz. 48. 46. N. 16. 55. E.

AUSSEE, vii. 522. 47. 38. N. 13. 50. E.

AUSTERLITZ, or SLAWKOW, a small town of Moravia, circle of Brun, 12 miles E.S.E. Brunn. 49. 8. N. 16. 52. E.

AUSTIN'S CREEK, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah.

AUSTLE, ST., ix. 180. 12 miles N.N.E. Truro.

AUSTONLEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield.

AUSTRALASIA, iii. 397, 398. 10. 0. S. 130. 0. E.

AUSTRAL SPORADES, iii. 638.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF, vii. 483.

AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF, vii. 492.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, vii. 483. 48. 0. N. 20. 0. E.

AUSTWICK, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

AUTAUGA, a county of the U. States, in Alabama, lately formed.

AUTHON, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire.

AUTUN, viii. 372. 46. 58. N. 4. 20. E.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the Puy de Dome in Lower Auvergne, and the Cantal in Upper Auvergne.

AUVERGNE, volcanic mountains of, vi. 17.

AUVILLARS, a town of France, department of the Tarn and Garonne, on the Garonne.

AUXERRE, viii. 376. 37 leagues E. Paris.

AUXON, a town of France, department of the Aube. 45. 23. N. 3. 23. E.

AUXONNE, viii. 374. 47. 12. N. 5. 25. E.

AUZANCE, a town of France, department of the Creuse. 46. 2. N. 2. 30. E.

AUZAT, viii. 347.

AVA, or BIRMAN EMPIRE, iii. 347.

AVA, or AUNGWA, iii. 347. 21. 51. N. 95. 58. E.

AVA, river of, iii. 332.

AVAL, or BAHREIN, ii. 210. 26. 36. N. 48. 4. E.

AVALON, viii. 376. 47. 30. N. 3. 56. E.

AVAR, AWAR, or OAR, a city and mountainous district of Persia, in the eastern parts of Caucasus.

AVATCHA VOLCANO, ii. 393.

AVAUX, a town in France, in Champagne.

AVEIRO, viii. 46. 40. 39. N. 8. 40. W.

AVELLINO, vii. 716. 40. 55. N. 14. 48. E.

AVENCHES, vii. 576.

AVENTICUM, ancient town of, vii. 576.
AVENTINE, MOUNT, vii. 596.
AVERNO, vii. 596, 712. 40. 70. N. 14. 4. E.
AVEROEN, or FROJEN, viii. 534. 63. 0. N. 7. 30. E.
AVERSA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles N. Naples. 40. 57. N. 14. 14. E.
AVES, or BIRD'S ISLAND, in the West Indies, situated in Lat. 15. 30. N. 63. 15. W.
AVESNES, a well-fortified town on the river Hepres, in Hainault, 3 leagues from Maubeuge. 50. 7. N. 3. 57. E.
AVEYRON, viii. 166.
AVEYRON, or AVEIRON, viii. 265.
AVEZZANO, a town of Naples, in Ambruzzo Ultra, 18 miles S. Aquila. 42. 1. N. 13. 28. E.
AVIGLIANO, a village of Piedmont, 11 miles W. Turin. 40. 46. N. 15. 44. E.
AVIGNON, viii. 210. 43. 57. N. 4. 51. E.
AVIGNONET, a town of France, 8 leagues S.E. Thoulouse. 43. 22. N. 1. 45. E.
AVILA, viii. 77. 40. 38. N. 4. 40. E.
AVILES, viii. 76. 43. 36. N. 5. 58. W.
AVIS, a walled town of Portugal, on the river Avis, in Alentejo.
AVOLD, ST., a town of Lorraine, on the Rossel, 9 leagues E. Metz. 49. 9. N. 6. 43. E.
AVON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey.
2d, Another, in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde, near Hamilton.
3d, Another, which falls into the Frith of Forth, west of Borrowstounness.
AVON, ix. 108, 330.
AVON, LITTLE, ix. 188.
AVON, LOWER, ix. 193.
AVON, UPPER, ix. 193.
AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax.
AVRANCHES, viii. 461. 48. 40. N. 1. 22. W.
AVRE, river of, viii. 169.
AVROEE, island of, viii. 592.
AWARES, or AVARI, vii. 487.
AWATSHA, ii. 446, 447.
AWISCHOFEN, town of, vii. 506.
AX, viii. 246. 42. 44. N. 1. 50. E.
AX, or AXE, ix. 105.
AXBRIDGE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Somerset, 130 miles W. London. 51. 17. N. 2. 48. W.
AXE-EDGE, hills of, ix. 312.
AXEL, a town of Flanders, 27 miles W. Antwerp. 51. 16. N. 3. 55. E.
AXIUS, or VARDAR, river of, vi. 124, 155.
AXMINSTER, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the Ax, 26 miles from Exmouth. 50. 47. N. 2. 59. W.
AXMOUTH, a village and parish of England, in the county of Devon. 60. 43. N. 3. 3. E.
AXPE, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
AXUM, iv. 130. 14. 10. N. 38. 53. E.
AY, a town of France, on the river Marne.
AYAMONTE, viii. 109. 37. 12. N. 7. 15. W.
AYAMONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 3 miles N.W. Minfort.
AYCLIFFE, a village and parish of England, 5 miles from Darlington.
AYER-RAYA, volcano of, iii. 427.
AYER-SAMPOO, well of, iii. 519.
AYRA, viii. 15. 39. 45. N. 4. 20. E.
AYLESBURY, ix. 231. 51. 50. N. 0. 49. W.
AYLESFORD, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Medway, 32 miles E. London. 51. 19. N. 0. 29. E.
AYONAS, v. 211.
AYONOURI, or MOUNT ATHOS, vi. 157.
AYR, ix. 430. 55. 27. N. 4. 20. W.
AYR, town of, ix. 431. 55. 27. N. 4. 36. W.
AYR, a river of Scotland, ix. 430.
AYR HEAD, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. 55. 28. N. 4. 40. W.
AYR, NEWTON OF, a town and parish, opposite to the town of Ayr.
AYRA, viii. 15. 39. 45. N. 4. 20. E.
AYTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, on the Eye. 54. 55. N. 1. 35. W.
AYTON, GREAT, a village and parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. 55. 51. N. 2. 6. W.
AZAMBUJA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. 39. 4. N. 8. 54. W.
AZAMOR, iv. 189. 33. 14. N. 8. 18. W.
AZARIS, canton and town of, ii. 377.
AZAY, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. 47. 16. N. 0. 27. E.
AZEITAO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura.
AZENAY, a town of France, department of La Vendee.
AZERBIJAN, or ADERBEITZAN, a province of Persia, part of ancient Media, bounded E. by Ghilan and the Caspian Sea, and W. by Kurdistan and Armenia. It is separated from the latter by the Araxes, and from the province of Irak on the S. by Kizilozein, or the golden stream. Tabris or Tauris is the capital. 38. 30. N. 46. 30. E.
AZERGUE, BAHR-EL, or the BLUE RIVER, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which passes through the lake of Dembea, and after a winding course through Abyssinia and Sennaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.
AZMUT, an ancient town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, 84 miles S.E. Scutari.
AZOPH, ii. 314; vi. 9, 405. 46. 0. N. 37. 0. E.
AZOPH, vi. 386. 47. 7. N. 39. 0. E.
AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, iv. 482. 38. 0. N. 27. 0. W.
AZTECS, v. 303.

B.

BAADSTED, or BADSTED, a sea-port town of Sweden, province of Schonen. 56. 28. N. 12. 45. E.

BAAGOE, the name of two small islands in the Baltic. 54. 56. N. 12. 3. E.

BAAL-ZEPHON, city of, iv. 58.

BAARLE, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant. 51. 27. N. 4. 55. E.

BABA-DAGH, mountain of, ii. 67.

BABADAGHI, town of, vi. 229.

BABAHOYO, the capital of a district of the same name in S. America, situated on the shore of the river of the same name. 1. 47. S.

BABAHOYO, a large river of S. America, which falls into the Guayaquil.

BABELMANDEL, STRAITS OF, i. 2; iv. 3, 144.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.E. Ulm. 49. 59. N. 8. 52. E.

BABER, island of, iii. 521.

BABIA-GORA, mount of, vi. 677.

BABIC, or BABABEG, a town of Persia, towards the north-west confines of the province of Kerman. 30. 3. N. 54. 18. E.

BABINOWITSCH, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Mohilev, 60 miles N. Mohilev. 54. 55. N. 30. 25. E.

BABUT, or VEDUSTA, river of, iii. 16.

BABUYANES, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. 18. 58. to 19. 42. N. 121. 15. to 122. 5. E.

BABYLON, ii. 119.

BABYLONIA, ii. 98, 117.

BACCARAT, viii. 412.

BACCHIGLIONE, a navigable river in Upper Italy, which falls into the lagunes of Venice.

BACCONIERE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.

BACHARACH, or BACARATH, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 23 s. Coblentz. 50. 4. N. 7. 44. E.

BACHERGUNGE, district of, iii. 111.

BACHIAN, or BATCHIAN, the largest of the Molucca Islands, separated by a narrow channel from the island Gilolo. 1. 0. S. 127. 33. E.

BACHMUTH, town of, vi. 386.

BACHMUTH, the chief town of a circle in the government of Ekaterinoslav, in European Russia. 48. 25. N. 37. 44. E.

BACKAR, or BEBHUR, a district and town of Hindostan, province of Moultan, on an island formed by the river Indus. It has a strong fort. 28. 31. N. 70. 2. E.

BACK-BONE, mountain of, ix. 294.

BACKERGUNGE, a town in the province of Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, 120 miles E. Calcutta. 22. 33. N. 90. 20. E.

BACKNANG, a town of Wirtemberg, district of the Lower Neckar. 48. 57. N. 9. 26. E.

BACONO, a river of S. America, province of the Caraccas, which enter the Guanare.

BACQUEVILLE, a town of France, department of Lower Seine.

BADAJOZ, viii. 102. 38. 40. N. 6. 40. W.

BADAKSHAN, ii. 379.

BADALONA, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 4 miles N.E. Barcelona.

BADDAMMY, iii. 173. 16. 6. N. 74. 54. E.

BADEN, vii. 339. 48. 30. N. 8. 8. E.

BADEN, vii. 352. 47. 28. N. 8. 17. E.

BADEN, vii. 570.

BADEN, vii. 504.

BADENOCH, ix. 470. 57. 6. N. 4. 0. W.

BADENWEILER, village of, vii. 353.

BADIA, LA, a small town of Italy, on the Adigetto, 15 miles W.S.W. Rovigo. 45. 35. N. 11. 5. E.

BAD-KHANI, ii. 278.

BADKU, harbour of, ii. 317.

BADONVILLER, viii. 412.

BADOOEM, gold and silver mines of, iii. 344.

BADRACHILLUM, or the SACRED MOUNTAIN, a town of Hindostan, on the Godavery, 150 miles E. Hydrabad.

BADULATO, a thriving town of Naples in Calabria Ultra, 14 miles S.S.E. Squillace.

BADULLA, a town of Ceylon, 38 miles S.E. Candy. 7. 2. N. 81. 13. E.

BAENA, or VAENA, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 18 miles E.S.E. Cordova. 37. 38. N. 4. 23. W.

BAEZA, or BAEÇA, viii. 104. 70 miles N.N.E. Cordova. 37. 56. N. 3. 29. W.

BAFFA, the ancient PAPPOS, ii. 87.

BAFFA, a sea-port town on the west coast of the island of Cypres. 34. 48. N. 32. 25. E.

BAFFIN'S BAY, v. 81, 88. 73. 0. N. 70. 0. W.

BAGD, lake of, vi. 409.

BAGDAD, a Turkish pachalic or government of Asia, sometimes called the Arabian Irak. 33. 25. N. 44. 30. E.

BAGDAD, ii. 117. 33. 20. N. 44. 24. E.

BAGHIRMAH, state of, iv. 262.

BAGLANA, district of, iii. 163.

BAGNA CAVALLO, a neat town of Italy, States of the Church, 24 miles S.S.E. Ferrara. 44. 24. N. 11. 57. E.

BAGNA DI ACQUA, a town of Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, 15 miles E. Leghorn.

BAGNALSTOWN, a post town of the county of Carlow, Ireland, 63 miles S.E. Dublin.
BAGNARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 42. 38. N. 12. 7. E.
BAGNERES DE CAMPAN, viii. 248. 43. 3. N. 0. 5. E.
BAGNERES DE LUCON, viii. 241. 60 miles S.W. Toulouse. 43. 49. N. 0. 34. E.
BAGNOLES, a village of France, department of the Orme.
BAGNOL-LES-BAINS, village of, viii. 230.
BAGNOLO, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps. 44. 42. N. 7. 22. E.
BAGNOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. 45. 26. N. 10. 14. E.
BAGNOLS, viii. 231. 43. 10. N. 4. 37. E.
BAGOLINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 24 miles N. Brescia. 42. 52. N. 10. 25. E.
BAHAMA, GREAT, ISLAND OF, one of the Bahamas, situated on the south side of the Little Bahama bank, 57 miles from the coast of East Florida. 26. 30. N. 78. 30. W.
BAHAMA CHANNEL, or GULF OF FLORIDA, v. 585. 22. 30. N. 77. 45. W.
BAHAMA BANK, GREAT, a sand bank extending from near the island of Cuba. 24. 0. N. 78. 0. W. There is also a smaller bank of the same name, which lies to the north of the island of Bahama. 25. 0. N. 78. 40. W.
BAHAMA, or LUCAYOS ISLANDS, v. 585. 25. 0. N. 75. 0. W.
BAHAR, iii. 99. 25. 0. N. 85. 30. E.
BAHAR, a district of the above province.
BAHAR, the capital of the above district, 35 miles S.E. from Patna. 25. 15. N. 85. 32. E.
BAHAREIN, or BAHREIN, islands of, ii. 210.
BAHAR-NAGASH, territory of, iv. 151.
BAHAR-SOODAN, iv. 251.
BAHAWULPOOR, ii. 353; iii. 55. 29. 19. N. 71. 29. E.
BAHBELGONGE, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Baglana, on the river Godavery. 19. 43. N. 74. 52. E.
BAHHREIN, ii. 273.
BAHIA, v. 540. 13. 0. S. 38. 15. W. See *St. Salvador*.
BAHIA DE TODOS SANTOS, v. 540.
BAIHA, HONDA, a well-sheltered port of the Island of Cuba. 22. 52. N. 83. 5. W.
BAHIA NEGRO, river of, v. 511.
BAHIOODA, iv. 115. 17. 0. N. 32. 0. E.
BAHLINGEN, a village in the grand duchy of Baden. 48. 16. N. 8. 51. E.
BAHN, a town of the Prussian states, in Further Pomerania.
BAHR-ATTABA, river of, iv. 257.
BAHR-BELA-MARE valley of, iv. 30.
BAHR-EL-ABIAD, town of, iv. 259.
BAHR-EL-ABIAD, or NILE, river of, iv. 20, 116, 259. 12. 40. N. 32. 0. E.
BAHR-EL-AZUREK, or ABYSSINIAN NILE, anciently ASTAPUS, river of, iv. 116, 125.
BAHR-EL-HARRAS, river of, iv. 259.
BAHR-EL-ZAFAL, river of, iv. 261.
BAHR-ESRAK, river of, iv. 259.
BAHR-INDRY, river of, iv. 259.
BAHR-YOOSEF, river of, iv. 78.
BAIA, or BAIAS, vii. 696, 713.
BAJA, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog, 83 miles S. Buda.
BAIAS, or BALÆ, a town of Syria, situated at the north-east corner of the bay of Alexandretta, supposed to be the ancient ISUS in Cilicia, 16 miles from Alexandretta.
BAIBOURDI, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, 45 miles N. Erzerum.
BAIBUTH, town of, ii. 104.
BAIDOO, district of, iv. 251.
BAIKAL, ii. 391. 54. 0. N. 109. 0. E.
BAIKAL, ii. 391, 397. 54. 0. N. 109. 0. E.
BAILAN, a village of Syria, 9 miles E. Alexandretta.
BAILDEN, or BAILDON, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 203 miles from London.
BAILIEBOROUGH, a small town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 54 miles N.W. Dublin.
BAILLEUL, or BELLE, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, 13 miles W.N.W. Lille. 50. 45. N. 2. 44. E.
BAILLEUL, a small town of France, in Normandy. It is the name of several other small towns in France.
BAIN, viii. 302. 47. 50. N. 1. 42. W.
BAINBRIDGE, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
BAINOTES, vi. 166.
BAINS, viii. 345.
BAIRDSTOWN, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky, 35 miles S.W. Frankfort, on a branch of Salt river.
BAIREUTH, town of, vii. 390.
BAIROUT, anciently BERYTUS, a sea-port town of Syria, in the pachalic of Saide, or Acre, situated on a plain. 33. 45. N. 35. 32. E.
BAIS, a town of France, province of Maine, 8 miles E. Mayenne. Another in the department of the Ille and Vilaine.
BAKER ISLAND, v. 89. 74. 55. N. 97. 30. W.
BAKER'S ISLAND, an island of the U. States, in Massachusetts, off Salem harbour, 5 miles E.N.E. Salem.
BAKER'S RIVER, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merdimack, at Plymouth.
BAKEWELL, a market town and parish of England, in Derby, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent, 11 miles from Chesterfield. 53. 13. N. 1. 41. W.
BAKHISHISARAI, a large town of European

Russia, in the Crimea. 45. 10. N. 33. 52. E.

Bakholm, island of, vi. 489.

Baklogi, river of, vi. 245.

Bakong Mountains, vi. 284.

Baktegan, or Baktegian, ii. 235. 10 miles S.E. Schiraz. 29. 25. N. 53. 50. E.

Baku, or Badku, ii. 60. 40. 22. N. 49. 40. E.

Bala, ix. 358, 369. 26 miles N.W. Weshpool. 52. 56. N. 3. 35. W.

Balachna, vi. 559. 120 miles E.S.E. Petersburg. 56. 30. N. 43. 29. E.

Balada Haven, iii. 588.

Balaganskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, 30 miles N.N.W. Irkoutsk. 53. 45. N.

Balaghaut, iii. 192. 15. 5. N. 77. 33. E.

Balaguer, viii. 80. 41. 40. N. 0. 55. E.

Balakawa, vi. 392. 44. 35. N. 33. 14. E.

Balambangan, a rich and fruitful island in the Eastern seas, between Borneo and Magindano. 7. 15. N. 117. 0. E.

Balantes, iv. 224. 12. 10. N. 15. 30. W.

Balascia, canton, ii. 365.

Balasore, a sea-port of Hindostan, in Orissa, on the Booree Bellaun river, 125 miles S.W. Calcutta. 21. 32. N. 86. 56. E.

Balass, iv. 109.

Balaton, vi. 285. 46. 45. N. 17. 40. E.

Balbastro, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 30 miles E.N.E. Saragossa.

Balbec, ii. 144. 40 miles N.N.W. Damascus. 34. 1. N. 36. 11. E.

Balbeis, town of, iv. 69.

Balbriggen, a fishing town of Ireland, county of Dublin, 15 N. Dublin.

Balbriggen, a port town of the county of Dublin, Ireland, with a pier, 19 miles N. from Dublin.

Balby, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile S.W. Doncaster.

Balcarry, a sea-port of Scotland, on the Solway frith, 10 miles E.E.S. Kirkcudbright. 54. 47. N. 4. 49. W.

Balderston, a township of England, county of Lancaster.

Baldivia. See *Valdivia*.

Baldock, a market town and parish of England, in Hertford, 38 miles N. London. 52. 0. N. 0. 11. W.

Bale, Basle, or Basel, vii. 570. 47. 32. N. 7. 38. E.

Bale, vii. 570. 47. 40. N. 7. 31. E.

Balearic Islands, viii. 15, 119.

Balfron, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 22 miles N. Glasgow. 56. 5. N. 4. 19. W.

Balfrosh, ii. 264. 36. 32. N. 52. 43. E.

Balhary, a fortified village of Hindostan, in Mysore, 187 miles N. Seringapatam.

Bali, Bally, or Little Java, iii. 404, 474. 8. 0. to 9. 0. S. 115. 0. E.

Bali, country of, iv. 135.

Bali, strait of, iii. 475.

Balingen, a town of Wirtemberg, 36 miles S. Stutgard.

Balize, a river of S. America, which falls into the bay of Honduras. 14. 50. N. 91. 15. W.

Balize, v. 346, 351. 17. 30. N. 88. 30. W.

Balk, town of, ii. 310.

Balk, province of, ii. 380.

Balkan, bay of, ii. 319. 39. 30. N. 53. 40. E.

Balkan, or Emine-Dag, mountains of, vi. 118. 42. 52. N. 27. 0. E.

Balkee, a town of Hindostan. 17. 49. N. 77. 29. E.

Ballagh, a village of the county of Mayo, Ireland, 140 miles W. by N. from Dublin. 53. 32. N. 8. 3. W.

Ballaghadireen, a post town of the county of Mayo, Ireland, 123 miles W. by N. from Dublin. 53. 54. N. 8. 32. W.

Ballantrae, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 28 miles S.S.W. Ayr. 55. 6. N. 4. 55. W.

Ballas, a village on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 10 miles S. Dendera. 26. 1. N. 32. 43. E.

Ballassa-Gyarmath, a large market town of Hungary, in the county of Neograd.

Balle, Mount, vi. 178.

Ballenstedt, vii. 315. 51. 45. N. 11. 18. E.

Balleroy, a village of France, in Normandy, 18 miles S. Caen.

Balley-Salley, a village of the Isle of Man, 5 miles from Castletown.

Balliboy, a post town in the King's county, Ireland, 75 miles W. by S. from Dublin. 53. 10. N. 7. 38. W.

Balliglass, a sea-port and post town of the county Mayo, Ireland, 147 miles W.N.W. Dublin.

Ballimore, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 10 miles N. Athlone, 72 miles W. from Dublin. 53. 29. N. 7. 36. W.

Ballina, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy, 6 miles S. Killala, 183 miles N.W. Dublin.

Ballinahinch, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near which is a much-frequented chalybeate spa, 94 miles N. by E. from Dublin.

Ballinakil, a market town of Ireland, in Queen's county, 16 miles W. Carlow, and 66 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 34. N. 10. 5. W.

Ballinanaught, a village of Ireland, county of Cavan, 54 miles from Dublin.

Ballinasloe, a town of the county of Gal-

way, Ireland, on the river Suck, 90 miles w. Dublin. 53. 20. N. 8. 10. W.

BALLINDERRY, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 73 miles from Dublin. 52. 57. N. 6. 17. W.

BALLINGARRY, a post town of the county of Limerick, Ireland, 142 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 2. N. 8. 1. W.

BALLINROBE, a post town of the county of Mayo, Ireland, 147 miles W. by N. from Dublin. 53. 37. N. 9. 9. W.

BALLINSKELIG BAY, ix. 494. 51. 51. N. 10. 5. W.

BALLINTOY, a village and parish of Ireland, county of Antrim, 190 miles from Dublin. 55. 14. N. 6. 12. W.

BALLON, a town of France, province of Maine, on the Orne.

BALLY, an island in the Eastern seas, separated from Java by the strait of Baly. 8. 20. S. 115. 0. E.

BALLY, a town on the east coast of the island of Lombock. 8. 31. S. 116. 28. E.

BALLYBAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 76 miles N. by W. Dublin.

BALLYBROUGH BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, a mile from Dublin.

BALLYBRITTAS, a village of Ireland, in Queen's county. 53. 7. N. 7. 9. W.

BALLYCANOE, a village of Ireland, in Wexford, 5 miles S. Newborough.

BALLYCASTLE, ix. 498. 180 miles N. from Dublin. 54. 19. N. 9. 14. W.

BALLYCONNEL, a small market town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 14 miles from Cavan. 54. 6. N. 7. 30. W.

BALLYCOTTON, an island in St. George's channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. 51. 50. N. 7. 59. W.

BALLYCOTTON BAY, ix. 491.

BALLYDONAGHAN BAY, ix. 494. 51. 37. N. 10. 5. W.

BALLYGAWLEY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 99 miles N.W. Dublin.

BALLYHAYS, a town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 72 miles N.W. from Dublin. 54. 4. N. 7. 14. W.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town of the county Kerry, Ireland, 164 miles S.W. from Dublin.

BALLYMAHON, a market and post town of the county Longford, Ireland, 68 miles W. by N. Dublin. 53. 34. N. 7. 43. W.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Maine, 30 miles N. Belfast. 54. 15. N. 8. 48. W.

BALLYMONEY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 150 miles N. Dublin. 51. 43. N. 8. 56. W.

BALLYMOTE, a post town of the county Sligo, Ireland, 119 miles N.W. Dublin.

BALLYMERTAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow.

BALLYNAMORE, a post town of the county Leitrim, Ireland, 93 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 3. N. 7. 45. W.

BALLYNASKELIGS, a village and bay of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

BALLYQUINTIN POINT, a cape of Ireland, county of Down, 7 miles E. Downpatrick.

BALLYRAGGET, a post town of the county Kilkenny, Ireland, on the river Nore, 76 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 47. N. 7. 22. W.

BALLYSADERE, a village of Ireland, county of Sligo.

BALLYSHANNON, ix. 497. 54. 29. N. 8. 6. W.

BALLYTORE, a post town of Ireland, on the river Grees, in the county Kildare, 35 miles S.W. Dublin.

BALLYVARY, a post town of the county Mayo, Ireland, 166 miles N.W.

BALMERINO, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife, on the Tay, 8 miles N.W. St. Andrew's.

BALNAKYLE, a village of Scotland, on the island of Lewis. 58. 7. N. 6. 59. W.

BALOLA, town of, iv. 227.

BALRAMPOOR, iii. 94.

BALSALL, a hamlet of England, in the county of Warwick.

BALSTAL, a town of Switzerland, canton of Solothurn, 10 miles N.E. Solothurn.

BALTA, or BALTO, a town of European Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles N.N.E. Bender. 47. 56. N. 29. 36. E.

BALTA-WIERDA, village of, vi. 240.

BALTIC PORT, a sea-port of European Russia, in Esthonia, 150 miles N. Riga.

BALTIC SEA, vi. 7.

BALTIMORE, a county of the U. States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Patapsco river. Chief town Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, v. 189. 39. 15. N. 76. 40. W.

BALTIMORE BAY, ix. 492. 51. 28. N. 9. 21. W.

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the Slaney, 37 miles S. by W. Dublin. 52. 57. N. 6. 46. W.

BALTONSBURY, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Somerset.

BALZAC, a village of France, on the Charente.

BAMBA, iv. 313. 7. 2. S. 13. 52. E.

BAMBARAH, an ancient city in the province of Sinde, in Hindostan, now in ruins. 24. 46. N. 67. 50. E.

BAMBARRA, iv. 250. 13. 45. N. 1. 40. W.

BAMBERG, vii. 390. 49. 53. N. 10. 59. E.

BAMBOROUGH, ix. 116. 55. 37. N. 1. 44. W.

BAMBOUK, iv. 215, 219. 14. 45. N. 9. 20. W.

BAMCENY, an island lying off the coast of Chittagong, in Bengal.

BAMIAN, a city of Persia, in the province of Bulkh. 34. 30. N. 66. 55. E.
BAMMAKOO, a town of Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger. 12. 47. N. 3. 48. W.
BAMOO, province of, iii. 349.
BAMPOORA, a considerable town of the province of Malwa, on the Reiva river. 24. 31. N. 75. 50. E.
BAMPTON, an ancient market town and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Isis, 17 miles S.W. Oxford. 51. 44. N. 1. 32. W.
BAMPTON, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire, 164 miles W. London. 51. 0. N. 3. 30. W.
BANA, town of, iv. 155.
BANAGHER, a market and post town of King's county, Ireland, on the river Shannon, over which it has a bridge, 81 miles W. by S. Dublin. 53. 10. N. 7. 55. W.
BANAGANPILLY, iii. 194. 15. 19. N. 78. 15. E.
BANASS, river of, iii. 71.
BANAWARR, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore. 13, 14. N. 76. 14. E.
BANBURY, ix. 230. 52. 5. N. 1. 22. W.
BANCA, an island in the Indian Sea. 1. 50. N. 125. 0. E.
BANCALLARY, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island of Madura, where the sultan resides.
BANCAPOUR, a large town and district of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor.
BANCAPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 108 miles N.W. Seringapatam.
BANCE, island of, iv. 229.
BANCOAR, river of, iv. 314.
BANCOCK, a town and district of the kingdom of Siam. 13. 40. N. 101. 10. E.
BANCOUT, or FORT VICTORIA, a fortified island of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. 17. 58. N. 73. 14. E.
BANDA, a town of Allahabad, 90 miles W. from that fortress; also the capital of Bundelcund. 25. 30. N. 80. 20. E.
BANDA ISLANDS, iii. 519. 4. 30. S. 130. 0. E.
BANDI, river of, iv. 245.
BANDON, ix. 503.
BANDON, or BANDONBRIDGE, ix. 591.
BANFF, county, ix. 474. 57. 25. N. 3. 5. W.
BANFF, ix. 473. 57. 39. N. 2. 29. W.
BANGALORE, iii. 199. 12. 55. N. 77. 35. E.
BANGOR, ix. 369. 53. 14. N. 4. 8. W.
BANGOR, a village and parish of North Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee.
BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, in Carrickfergus bay, 114 miles N. by E. Dublin. 54. 38. N. 5. 33. W.
BANIALAKA, town of, vi. 213.
BANJALUKA, a fortress and town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Verbas, 144 miles W. Belgrade. 44. 52. N. 17. 8. E.
BANJAR, river of, iii. 479.
BANJERMASSIN, river, kingdom, and town of, iii. 476, 479.
BANKA, island of, iii. 441, 442.
BANKOK, town of, iii. 386.
BANN, ix. 504.
BANNA, river of, iv. 308.
BANNALEC, a town of France, in Brittany, 15 miles E. Quimper.
BANNAT, mountains of, vi. 284; vii. 37.
BANNBRIDGE, a post town of the county of Down, Ireland, 76 miles N. Dublin. 54. 18. N. 6. 9. W.
BANNOCKBURN, ix. 388, 435. 4 miles E. Stirling. 56. 4. N. 3. 55. W.
BANNORS RIVER, ix. 490.
BANTAM, iii. 453. 6. 10. S. 106. 25. E.
BANTRY, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of a bay of that name, county of Cork, 52 miles S.W. Cork, and 224 from Dublin. 51. 41. N. 9. 25. W.
BANTRY BAY, ix. 493. 51. 38. N. 9. 43. W.
BAOL, state of, iv. 221. 14. 30. N. 16. 40. W.
BAPAUME, a strong town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, 90 miles N. Paris. 50. 6. N. 2. 52. E.
BAPAUME, or MAROMME, a small river of France, which joins the Seine below Rouen.
BAR, or BARR, viii. 397. 16 miles S.W. Strasburg.
BAR, town of, vi. 578; viii. 407.
BARABA, steppe of, ii. 394.
BARANIA, v. 333.
BARBACOA, an island in the Atlantic ocean, within the gulf of Darien.
BARBACOAS, a city of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 120 miles N. Quito. 1. 42. S. 78. 8. W.—2d, A town of S. America in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuyo. 3d, A village in the same province E. of Lake Maracaibo.
BARBADOES, v. 594. 13. 10. N. 59. 40. W.
BARBANTANE, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.
BARBARA, isle of, iv. 409.
BARBARA SANTA, v. 429.
BARBAREEN, town of, iii. 251.
BARBARY, or BARBARY STATES, iv. 152, 171. 32. 50. N. 2. 0. E.
BARBASOTE, a small sea-port of Morocco, a little to the west of Ceuta.
BARBASTRO, town of, viii. 78.
BARBELI, river of, iv. 311.
BARBEZIEUX, viii. 276. 44 miles N.E. Bourdeaux. 45. 27. N. 0. 10. W.
BARBUDA, v. 588, 589. 12 leagues N.E. Antigua. 17. 48. N. 61. 55. W.
BARBY, vii. 133. 14 miles E.S.E. Madgeburg. 51. 58. N. 10. 59. E.
BARCA, iv. 171. 32. 29. N. 20. 10. E.

BARCELONA, viii. 82. 41. 25. N. 2. 9. E.

BARCELONA, a province of the government of Cumana, in S. America, one of the three of which the government is composed; W. by Cumana, E. by the Caraccas, and S. by the river Orineco, which also divides it from Guiana. 9. 0. N. 67. 0. W.

BARCELONA, NEW, v. 385. 10. 10. N. 64. 45. W.

BARCELONETTA, viii. 83. 7. 5. N. 62. 52. W.

BARCELONETTE, vii. 206. 44. 23. N. 6. 40. E.

BARCELORE, iii. 204. 13. 45. N. 74. 46. E.

BARDA, town of, iv. 182.

BARDOP, a river of England running into the Read, in Northumberland.

BARDSEY, an island on the coast of Wales. 52. 45. N. 4. 46. W.

BARDSHIR, or KEVASHIR, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, 55 miles E.N.E. Sergian. 29. 50. N. 58. 20. E.

BAREILY, iii. 91. 28. 23. N. 79. 23. E.

BARENTON, a town of France, in Normandy.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, department of La Manche, 12 miles E. Cherbourg. 49. 38. N. 1. 16. W.

BARFLEUR, a cape on the coast of France, 18 miles E. Cherbourg. 49. 40. N. 1. 16. W.

BARGA, a town of Tuscany, on the Serchio. 44. 4. N. 10. 30. E.

BARGE, a town in Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps. 44. 40. N. 7. 20. E.

BARHEAD, a village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near Paisley.

BARI, vii. 718. 120 miles E.N.E. Naples. 39. 56. N. 9. 44. E.

BARJAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Gard. 44. 17. N. 4. 19. E.

BARJOLS, or BARJOUX, a town of France, department of the Var, 27 miles N. Toulon.

BARKING, a market town of England, in Essex, on the Rhoding, 7 miles E. London. 51. 32. N. 0. 6. E.

BARKISLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

BARKOO, a town of Hindostan, in Canara, 16 miles S. Barcelore.

BAR-KOOLLA, river of, iv. 20.

BARKWAY, a town and parish of England, in Hertford.

BARLAIMONT, a town in French Hainault, on the Sambre.

BARLE, a river of England, which flows into the Exe, 5 miles below Dulverton.

BARLETTA, vii. 718. 100 miles E.N.E. Naples. 41. 18. N. 16. 20. E.

BARLOW, GREAT, a township of England, in Derby.

BARMA, or BRAMA, kingdom of, iii. 350.

BARMOUTH, ix. 103. 52. 44. N. 4. 4. W.

BARNARD'S CASTLE, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Tees, 246 miles N. London. 54. 34. N. 1. 55. W.

BARNAUL, ii. 438. 53. 25. N. 83. 0. E.

BARNESLEY, a market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 171 miles N. London.

BARNET, CHIPPING BARNET, or HIGH BARNET, a town of England, in Hertford, 11 miles N. London. 51. 39. N. 0. 12. W.

BARNEVELDT, a well-built town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.W. Arnheim. 52. 8. N. 5. 35. N.

BARNOLDSWICK, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

BARNSTAPLE, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, on the Taw, 51 miles W. Taunton. 51. 5. N. 4. 1. W.

BARNSTAPLE, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts, in the S.E. part of the state. It comprises the whole of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and is separated from Plymouth county by a narrow isthmus extending from Barnstaple bay to Buzzard's bay. 41. 40. N. 70. 15. W.

BARNSTAPLE, a sea-port of the U. States, and capital of Barnstaple county, Massachusetts, on Barnstaple bay, 68 miles S.S.E. Boston.

BARNWELL, a district of the U. States, in South Carolina. 33. 20. N. 81. 10. W.

BARODA, iii. 70. 22. 21. N. 73. 23. E.

BARQUISIMETO, an ancient city of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, 120 miles W.S.W. Caraccas. 9. 50. N. 69. 20. W.

BARR, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. 55. 12. N. 4. 34. W.

BARRA, a village of Italy, in Naples.

BARRA INDING, iv. 222.

BARRACONDA, a considerable town of Africa, about 400 miles up the Gambia. 13. 35. N. 14. 10. W.

BARRADY, the river of, ii. 147.

BARRAMAHAL, district of, iii. 201.

BARRAGON, BAY OF, in the river Plata, about 12 miles below Buenos Ayres, to the S.E.

BARATARIA BAY, a bay of the U. States, in Louisiana, in the gulf of Mexico, W. of the Balize. Long. 90. 0. W.

BARRAUX, a fortress of France, in Dauphiny, on the Isere.

BARRAY, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

BARREN, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. Chief town Glasgow.

BARREN, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which runs N.W. into Green river, between Logan and Warren counties. Mouth of Little Barren 50 miles above.

BARREN ISLAND, iii. 362. Lat. 12. 15. N.

BARREN ISLAND, v. 87. 1. 30. N. 106. 30. E.

BARREN ISLAND, a small island in Chesapeak bay.

BARREN ISLAND, CAPE, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, lying in Bass straits. 40. 23. S. 148. 10. E.

Barren Isles, about 3 leagues from Cape Elizabeth, the N.E. point of Cook's inlet. 58. 56. N. 200. 33. E.

Barrington, a town of Queen's county, Nova Scotia, on the south side of the bay of Fundy. 43. 40. N. 65. 20. W.

Barrington, a township of the U. States, in Stafford county, New Hampshire.

Barroloos, iv. 394.

Barrow, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Salop. 52. 41. N. 0. 54. W.

Barrow, a town and parish of England, in Leicestershire, on the Soar. 53. 43. N. 0. 21. W.

Barrow, ix. 503.

Barrow's Strait, v. 88. 74. 0. N. 85. 0. W.

Barrowford, a township of England, in Lancashire.

Barsac, a town of France, on the Garonne, 18 miles S.N. Bourdeaux.

Bar-sur-Aube, viii. 419. 30 miles E. by S. Troyes. 48. 15. N. 4. 43. E.

Bar-sur-Ornain, a town of France, on the river Ornain, 42 miles W. Nancy.

Bar-sur-Seine, viii. 419. 18 miles S.E. Troyes. 48. 9. N. 4. 24. E.

Barten, a town of East Prussia, 40 miles S.E. Konigsberg.

Bartenstein, vii. 21. 54. 15. N. 20. 48. E.

Barth, or Bardt, vii. 114.

Barthelemy, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which, after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Ouachitta.

Barthelemy, St., a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.

Bartholomeus, lake of, vii. 364.

Bartholomew, St., v. 587.

Bartin, or Parthenius River, ii. 68.

Bartolomeo in Galdo, St., a town of Naples, province of Capitanata.

Barton, a river of the U. States, in Vermont, which runs into Lake Memphremagog.

Barton's Creek, a river of the U. States, in Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland.

Barton on Humber, a market town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber, 34 miles N. Lincoln. 52. 54. N. 1. 12. W.

Barton on Irwell, a township of England, in Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester. 53. 29. N. 2. 22. W.

Barton under Needwood, a township of England, in Staffordshire. 53. 42. N. 0. 24. W.

Bartrach, an island of Ireland, in the bay of Killala. 54. 13. N. 9. 0. W.

Baruth, vii. 93. 51. 11. N. 14. 36. E.

Bas, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany. 48. 46. N. 4. 5. W.

Baschkirian Urals, vi. 425.

Baschkirs, vi. 428. 55. 50. N. 58. 0. E.

Bas-en-Basset, a market town of France, department of the Upper Loire.

Bashee Islands, five islands in the Chinese sea, north of which are two rocky islets. 20. 56. N. 122. 0. E.

Basiania, ii. 47.

Basilicata, a province in Naples, having Bari and Capitanata on the north, the Principato Ultra, the Principato Citra, and the Tuscan sea on the west, Calabria on the south, and the gulf of Tarento on the east. 40. 30. N. 16. 0. E.

Basilipotamos, or simply Basili, the ancient Eurotas, a river of European Turkey, in the south of the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Kolokytia.

Basilluzzo Isle, vii. 603. 38. 48. N. 15. 13. E.

Basing, Old, a township and parish of England, in the county of Southampton, 43 miles W. London.

Basingstoke, a market town and parish of England, in Southamptonshire, 47 miles W. London. 51. 16. N. 1. 7. W.

Bashkeer, mountain of, ii. 388.

Basman, a village of Persia, in the province of Khorasan. 28. 37. N. 59. 54. E.

Basouda, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Bilsah. 23. 35. N. 78. 23. E.

Basque Island, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, near the coast of Lower Canada.

Basques, vi. 77.

Basqueville, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, 28 miles N. Rouen.

Basrode, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt.

Bass, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, about three miles from the south shore, 400 feet high. 56. 5. N. 2. 36. W.

Bass's Strait, iii. 404, 545. 40. 0. S. 145. 0. E.

Bassah, river of, iv. 386.

Bassano, a town of Italy, in the Venetian territory on the Brenta, 20 miles W. Treviso. 45. 45. N. 11. 46. E.

Basse Terre, v. 590. 17. 24. N. 62. 36. W.

Basse Terre, Fort de la, a castle of the island of Guadaloupe, on the west coast. 16. 0. N. 61. 45. W.

Bassee, La, a town of French Flanders, 5 miles N.W. Douay.

Basseen, a considerable sea-port town on the west coast of Hindostan, on an island which is separated by a narrow strait from the island of Salsette, 27 miles N. Bombay. 16. 46. N. 94. 48. E.

Bassenthwaite, a township and parish of England, in Cumberland. 54. 39. N. 3. 9. W.

Bassenthwaite Water, ix. 128. 54. 39. N. 3. 12. W.

Bassignana, a town of Upper Italy, 5 miles N. Alessandria.
Bassora, ii. 120. 30. 30. N. 47. 30. E.
Bastia, viii. 201, 202. 33 miles E.N.E. Calvi.
Bastide, La, a town of France, in Quercy. 43. 2. N. 1. 25. E.
Bastide de Clerence, La, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, 6 miles E.S.E. Bayonne.
Bastide de Seron, La, a town of France, department of the Arriege. The name of other small towns in France.
Baszkid, mountain of, vi. 279.
Batavi, viii. 643.
Batalha, burgh of, viii. 45.
Batavia, iii. 446, 453. 6. 10. S. 107. 0. E.
Batavia, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Genesee county, New York. 43. 0. N. 78. 10. W.
Batcale, a sea-port of Hindostan, coast of Malabar, 20 miles N. Barcelore.
Batchian Island, iii. 512. 0. 30. S. 127. 30. E.
Bate, or Bhatta Isle, a barren island in Hindostan, at the S.W. extremity of the gulf of Cutch. 22. 27. N. 69. 19. E.
Bath, ix. 186. 107 miles W. London. 12 E.S.E. Bristol. 51. 22. N. 2. 22. W.
Bath, a town of the U. States, in the state of New York, on the Conhocton, 200 miles N. Philadelphia. 42. 20. N. 77. 20. W.
Bath, a post town and port of entry of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the Kennebeck, 153 miles N.E. Boston.
Bath, a post town of the U. States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river.
Bath, a village of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. 42. 20. N. 77. 20. W.
Bath, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on the Jackson, 227 miles from Washington. 39. 35. N. 78. 5. W. It is the name of several other townships in the U. States.
Bath, a village of Jamaica, noted for a medicinal spring in its vicinity.
Bath-Easton, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire.
Bathgate, ix. 420. 55. 55. N. 3. 39. W.
Bathurst, iv. 229. 33. 26. S. 149. 28. E.
Bathurst Island, v. 89. 75. 0. N. 100. 0. W.
Bathurst Plains, iii. 543. 33. 25 S. 149. 40. E.
Batiscan, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada.
Batjong, town of, iii. 382.
Batley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Batoo-bara, state of, iii. 442.
Batophas, v. 331.
Batophas, silver mine of, v. 281.
Batroon, port of, ii. 137. 34. 17. N. 35. 44. E.
Batta Country, iii. 435; iv. 314.
Battaek Mount, ix. 448. 56. 57. N. 2. 45. W.
Battalah, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore. 31. 48. N. 75. 6. E.
Battecollah, an open town of Hindostan, on the coast of North Canara. 13. 56. N. 74. 37. E.
Battel, or Battle, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Sussex, 6 miles N. Hastings. 50. 56. N. 0. 28. E.
Battersea, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, on the Thames, 4 miles W. London.
Batticaloe, town of, iii. 254.
Battlebridge, or Standforderidge, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 10 miles N.E. York.
Battoobara, river of, iii. 435.
Batusaber, town of, iii. 392.
Batu-el-Bahara, iv. 22.
Bavaria, the circle of, vii. 381, 405, 407.
Bavaria, vii. 359.
Bavay, a small but old town in French Hainault, department of the North, 8 miles N.E. Quesnoy. 50. 18. N. 3. 46. E.
Raucherville, a village of Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 10 miles N.W. Montreal.
Baud, a town of France, department of Morbihan. 47. 52. N. 3. 2. W.
Baudin's Country, or Napoleon's Land, iii. 555.
Bauerwitz, a town of Silesia, principality of Jagerndorf.
Bauge, viii. 286. 20 miles E. by N. Angers. 47. 32. N. 0. 7. W.
Bauge, a town of France, department of the Ain.
Baugnan, a considerable trading town of Bengal, on the Dummooda. 22. 30. N. 88. 0. E.
Bauleah, a large town of Bengal, 21 miles north-east of Moorshedabad.
Baullé, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire.
Baume les Dames, a town of France, department of the Doubs, 16 miles N.E. Besançon.
Baumgarten, a village of Silesia, circle of Balkerhaun. 48. 28. N. 12. 55. E.
Bauske, a town and village of European Russia, in Courland, 18 miles S. Mittau.
Bausset, a town of France, department of the Var, 18 miles E.S.E. Marseilles.
Bautzen, vii. 278. 30 miles E.N.E. Dresden. 51. 11. N. 14. 25. E.

Baux, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle on a steep rock. 43. 44. N. 4. 46. E.

Bawdsay, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk.

Bawtry, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles S. Doncaster.

Baxada, a town of the province of Buenos Ayres, on the Parana, near Santa Fe. 31. 44. N. 60. 44. W.

Bay, lake of, iii. 488.

Bay of Islands, the name of several bays in the straits of Magellan; on the W. coast of King George III's archipelago; on the W. coast of Newfoundland; and on the N.E. coast of New Holland. 49. 15. N. 58. 0. W.

Bay of Islands, a bay on the E. coast of New Zealand. 34. 30. S. 173. 0. W.

Bayamo, a town of the island of Cuba. 20. 46. N. 76. 55. W.

Bayazid, a city of Turkish Armenia, in the pachalic of Erzerum, 140. E. Erzerum. 39. 24. N. 43. 45. E.

Bayersbrunn, a village of Wirtemberg, district of the Black Forest.

Bayersdorf, vii. 395. 49. 37. N. 11. 2. E.

Bayer-wald, mountain of, vii. 363.

Bayeux, viii. 464. 49. 15. N. 0. 44. W.

Baykul, a town of Hindostan, province of Canara, 25 miles S. Mangalore.

Bayla, or Bela, a town of Persia, in the province of Mekran, on the river Pooralie, 293 miles N. Kelat. 26. 10. N. 66. 40. E.

Bayloor, port of, iv. 151.

Bayonna, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, 9 miles S.W. Vigo. 42. 3. N. 18. 46. W.

Bayonne, viii. 251. 43. 30. N. 1. 31. W.

Bayonne, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

Bayreuth, a town of Germany, in Franconia, chief town of the principality of the same name, 164 miles N. Ratisbon. 49. 57. N. 11. 30. E.

Bays, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.

Baza, viii. 118. 37. 29. N. 2. 40. W.

Bazas, viii. 255. 30 miles S.E. Bourdeaux. 44. 26. N. 0. 12. E.

Baziege, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne, 12 miles S.E. Toulouse.

Bazoches-les Gallerans, a town of France, department of the Loiret.

Bazouges, two towns of France, departments of the Mayenne and Sarthe.

Bazoulouk, vi. 384.

Beachy Head, ix. 109. 50. 45. N. 0. 16. E.

Beaconsfield, a town and parish of England, county of Buckingham, 23 miles W.N.W. London. 51. 37. N. 0. 40. W.

Beacul, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in South Canara. 12. 22. N. 75. 9. E.

Bealanbrack, a river of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which flows into Lough Corrib.

Beamfleet, a village of England, in Essex.

Beaminster, a town of England, county of Dorset, 12 miles W.N.W. Dorchester. 50. 49. N. 2. 44. W.

Beamish, a township of England, in the county of Durham.

Beane, or Benefician, a river of England, which joins the Lea, between Hertford and Ware.

Bear Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green river. Another which falls into the Tennessee.

Bear-haven, ix. 493. 51. 39. N. 9. 48. W.

Bear Island, an island in Bantry Bay, on the S.W. coast of Ireland. 51. 37. N. 9. 50. W.

Bear Islands, ii. 445; vi. 456. 70. 15. N. 162. 0. E.

Bear Lake, Great, a lake in the N.W. part of N. America, near the Arctic circle. 66. 0. N. 121. 0. W.

Beat, St., a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. 42. 56. N. 0. 38. E.

Beaucaire, viii. 233. 43. 48. N. 4. 39. E.

Beaver, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Chief town Beavertown. 40. 45. N. 80. 20. W. The name also of several townships.

Beaver Creek, a river of the U. States, in New York, which runs 35 miles S.E. and falls into Popacton river, a branch of the Delaware.

Beaver-dam, a creek of the U. States, in Georgia, which runs S.E. and falls into Briar Creek, a mile below Jacksonborough.

Beaver Islands, a chain of islands, in Lake Michigan, 40 miles S.W. Mackinaw. 46. 0. N. 85. 45. W.

Beavertown, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, at the junction of Bigbeaver river with the Ohio, 30 miles below Pittsburg.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy, 30 miles E.N.E. Chamberry. 47. 27. N. 0. 13. W.

Beaufort, a county of the U. States, in N. Carolina. Chief town Washington.

Beaufort, a district of the U. States, in S. Carolina, on the sea-coast, between Savannah and Combarree rivers. Chief towns, Beaufort and Coosahatchie.

Beaufort, a sea-port and post township of the U. States, in Beaufort district, South Carolina, on Port Royal island, at the mouth of the Coosahatchie, 73 miles S. Charleston, 60 N. Savannah. 32. 36. S. 23. 1. E.

Beaufort, a sea-port of the U. States, and

capital of Carteret county, North Carolina, on Core sound, 27 miles from Cape Look-out. Lat. 34. 42. N.

BEAUFORT EN VALLEE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

BEAUGENCY, viii. 321. 47. 47. N. 1. 36. E.

BEAUGEU, a town of France, department of the Rhone, 27 miles N.N.W. Lyons. 46. 11. N. 4. 36. E.

BEAUJEN, town of, viii. 361.

BEAULEY, a village of Scotland, county of Inverness, 10 miles W. Inverness. 57. 29. N. 4. 24. W.

BEAULEY, ix. 470. 477.

BEAULIEU, a river of England, in Hampshire, which flows into the English channel.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, department of the Correze. 44. 59. N. 1. 30. W. Also a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. 47. 8. N. 1. 2. E. 3d, A town of France, department of the Loiret.

BEAUMARCHAIS, a town of France, department of the Gers.

BEAUMARIS, ix. 369. 28 miles E.S.E. Holyhead. 53. 17. N. 4. 5. W.

BEAUMONT, viii. 439. 44. 46. N. 0. 48. E. The name of various other towns and villages in France. Also a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault.

BEAUMONT, river of, ix. 405.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a town of France, 28 miles N.W. Toulouse.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town of France, 20 miles N. Paris.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town of France, in Normandy, department of Eure.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. 48. 13. N. 0. 8. E.

BEAUNE, viii. 373. 20 miles S.S.W. Dijon.

BEAUNE, a town of France, department of the Loiret. 47. 2. N. 4. 52. E.

BEAUPRES ISLAND, iii. 589.

BEAUPREU, viii. 288. 47. 12. N. 1. 2. W.

BEAURIVAGE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Chaudiere.

BEAUSSET, a town of France, department of the Var, 7 miles N.W. Toulon.

BEAUVAIS, viii. 439. 30 miles S. Amiens. 49. 24. N. 2. 6. E.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 44. 17. N. 0. 53. E.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a town of France, department of La Vendee.

BEBAN-EL-MALOOK, iv. 85.

BECANCOUR, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence.

BECCLES, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the river Wavency, 15 miles S.W. Yarmouth. 52. 28. N. 1. 32. E.

BECHAN, a tributary of the Severn, in North Wales.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles S. Prague. 49. 20. N. 14. 28. E.

BECKEN, a town of the Prussian states, 17 miles S.S.E. Munster.

BECKINGTON, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 22 miles S.E. Frome. 51. 17. N. 2. 18. W.

BEDAKSHAN. See *Badakshan*.

BEDALE, a market town of England, in the county of York, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale, near Gatesby, 6 miles from Northallerton. 54. 18. N. 1. 37. W.

BEDAMUNGAHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore. 12. 58. N. 74. 24. E.

BEDARIDES, a town of France, 5 miles N. Avignon.

BEDDARRIEUX, a town of France, department of the Herault, 33 miles W. Montpelier. 43. 38. N. 3. 11. E.

BEDBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle.

BEDFORD, ix. 327. 52. 6. N. 0. 25. W.

BEDFORD, ix. 328. 50. 56. N. 4. 3. W.

BEDFORD, a township of England, county of Lancaster. 52. 9. N. 0. 28. W.

BEDFORD LEVEL, an extensive tract of land in England, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, consisting of about. 300,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground.

BEDFORD, a post township of the U. States, in Westchester county, New York, 40 miles N. by E. New York. 41. 10. N. 73. 30. W.

BEDFORD, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. Chief town Bedford.

BEDFORD, a post township of the U. States, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Juniatta, 200 miles W. Philadelphia. 40. 3. N. 78. 30. W.

BEDFORD, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on James river. Chief town Liberty.

BEDFORD, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee, on Duck river. Chief town Shelbyville.

BEDMINSTER, a township of the U. States, in New Jersey.

BEDNORE, a town of Hindostan, the capital of the district of Bednore, and formerly the capital of Canara, 187 miles N.W. Seringapatam, and 330 S.S.E. Bombay. 13. 50. N. 75. 2. E.

BEDOUT, island of, iii. 563.

BEDOUINS, a tribe of predatory Arabs, who inhabit the Desert. 33. 20. N. 39. 0. E.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a town of England, county

of Wilts, 70 miles w. London. 51. 22. N. 1. 36. W.

BEDWIN, a village of Hindostan. 13. 49. N. 74. 43. E.

BEDWORTH, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick.

BEEDER, iii. 156. 17. 55. N. 77. 30. E.

BEEMA, river of, iii. 24, 168.

BEER, BEERJICK, BIR, or BIRADSCHIK, a decaying town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 144 miles N.E. Aleppo. 36. 48. N. 38. 6. N.

BEER, or BERE REGIS, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Dorset, 111 miles w. London. 50. 46. N. 2. 12. W.

BEERFELDEN, a village in Franconia, county of Erbach.

BEERING'S ISLAND, ii. 447. 192 miles N.E. of the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka. 55. 0. N. 167. 0. W.

BEERING'S STRAITS, ii. 4, 445, the narrow sea between the west coast of N. America, and the east coast of Asia. 66. 0. N. 169. 0. W.

BEERTA, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelders.

BEES HEAD, ST., ix. 101. 3 miles S.S.W. Whitehaven. 54. 31. N. 3. 41. W.

BEESKOW, a town in the Prussian states, 40 miles E.S.E. Berlin. 52. 7. N. 14. 13. E.

BEETZ, lake of, vii. 86.

BEFORT, viii. 394. 47. 38. N. 6. 57. E.

BEFOUR, mountains of, ii. 434.

BEG LOUGH, or the LITTLE LAKE, an expansion of the river Bann, after it leaves Lough Neagh, situated between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, in Ireland. 54. 27. N. 6. 20. W.

BEGARD, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.

BEGEMDER, iv. 133. 11. 35. N. 38. 0. E.

BEGHERME, an extensive country in the eastern part of Central Africa.

BEGOMBAH, country of, iv. 270.

BEHABAN, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 153 miles from Shiraz.

BEHRING. See *Beering's Straits.*

BEJA, viii. 47, 48. 38. 3. N. 7. 51. W.

BEJA, BAZA, or BODSHA, country of, iv. 147.

BEIAD, or BEYADIE, a town of Upper Egypt, 24 miles E.N.E. Benisuef. 32. 11. N. 35. 35. E.

BEJAPORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, 90 miles N.W. Vizagapatam. 17. 59. N. 82. 5. E.

BEJAPORE, a town of Hindostan, on the Coosey river. 26. 25. N. 86. 25. E.

BEJAPOUR, or VISIAPOUR, iii. 168, 169. 16. 50. N. 75. 40. E.

BEJAR, a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura. 40. 45. N. 5. 47. W.

BEJETZK, or BESHEZH, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, 48 miles N.N.E. Tver. 57. 49. N. 36. 58. E.

BEIKEM, river of, ii. 396.

BEILSTEIN, a small town of the Prussian states, on the Moselle, 22 miles W. Coblentz. 50. 30. N. 8. 10. E. There is another town of the same name, 5 miles S. Dillenburg.

BEILSTEIN, a town of Wirtemberg, 14 miles N. Stutgard. 49. 4. N. 9. 18. E. The name also of several other small towns.

BEINAC, a town of France.

BEINHEIM, a town of France, in Alsace, 20 miles N.N.E. Strasburg.

BEIRA, viii. 46. 40. 30. N. 7. 42. W.

BEIT EL FAKIH, ii. 217. 14. 31. N. 43. 41. E. Beit is the name of various other small towns and villages in Arabia.

BEITH, ix. 431. 55. 46. N. 4. 37. W.

BEKES, or BEKESCH, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bekesch, on the Black Karosch. 46. 45. N. 21. 8. E.

BEKIA, BECOUYA, or BOQUIO, a small island in the West Indies, among the Grenadilles. Lat. 13. 2. N.

BELA, vi. 310. 43. 29. N. 25. 37. E.

BEL-ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles N.N.W. Cordova.

BELASORE, town of, iii. 148.

BELASPORE, a town of Hindostan, district of Barcily. 31. 19. N. 76. 45. E.

BELAWN, a small island in the Sooloo archipelago. 6. 5. N. 122. 0. E.

BELBEIS, a town of Egypt, near the Syrian frontier, 35 miles N.E. Cairo. 30. 26. N. 31. 34. E.

BELBO, a river in Piedmont, which falls into the Tanaro, near Alexandria.

BELCASTRO, a small town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the gulf of Squillace. 39. 5. N. 16. 50. E.

BELCZ, or BELZ, a considerable town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Zolkein, 148 miles E. Cracow. 50. 26. N. 24. 8. E.

BELEM, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, 3 miles W. Lisbon.

BELESME, a town of France, department of the Orne. 47. 22. N. 0. 32. E.

BELFAST, ix. 499, 587. 54. 34. N. 5. 54. W.

BELFAST, a sea-port and post township of the U. States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot bay, 9 miles from Castine, across the bay. 44. 20. N. 69. 5. W.

BELFORD, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the great road between London and Edinburgh, 12 miles N. Alnwick. 55. 36. N. 1. 50. W.

BELGAE, viii. 140, 605.

BELGARD, vii. 117. 54. 0. N. 16. 0. E.

BELGARD, a village of European Turkey, in Romania, 11 miles N.N.W. Pera.

BELGERN, a town of the Prussian states, in Saxony, on the Elbe, 36 miles N.W. Dresden. 51. 28. N. 13. 8. E.
BELGIANS, vi. 77.
BELGIOJOSO, an ancient town of the duchy of Milan, district of Pavia, 6 miles E. Pavia.
BELGIUM, viii. 605.
BELGOROD, town of, vi. 567.
BELGRADE, vi. 218. 44. 50. N. 20. 37. E.
BELGRADO, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Tagliamento.
BELGRAM, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. 27. 13. N. 86. 3. E.
BELICI, river of, vii. 599.
BELIGRAD, vi. 330.
BELITZ, vii. 93. 53. 13. N. 14. 35. E.
BELLAC, viii. 335. 46. 7. N. 1. 4. E.
BELLAGIO, a village of Italy, in Milan, on the lake of Como. 46. 0. N. 9. 15. E.
BELLANO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake of Como. 46. 4. N. 23. 27. E.
BELLARY, district of, iii. 193.
BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 8 miles N.W. Lisbon. 38. 47. N. 9. 17. W.
BELLASPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Suttulege. 31. 35. N. 76. 21. E.
BELLATA, village of, iv. 98.
BELLE-ALLIANCE, LA, viii. 627. 50. 42. N. 4. 25. E.
BELLEDEFENSE. *Jane St. de Dosne.*
BELLEGARDE, a barrier fortress of France, on the side of Spain, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on one of the Pyrenean mountains, 15 miles S. Perpignan. 42. 27. N. 2. 54. E. The name also of several other villages in France.
BELLE-ISLE, or BELLEISLE EN MER, viii. 173, 292. 47. 20. N. 3. 10. W.
BELLE-ISLE, an island of N. America, near the east coast of Newfoundland. 50. 50. N. 55. 85. W.
BELLEISLE, an island at the mouth of the straits of this name. 51. 58. N. 55. 15. W.
BELLEVILLE, a village of France, 3 miles N.E. Paris. 46. 8. N. 4. 46. E.
BELLEVILLE SUR SAONE, viii. 362.
BELLEY, viii. 369. 38 miles E. Lyons.
BELLHEIM, a town in the circle of the Rhine, subject to Bavaria.
BELLIGAM, village of, iii. 252.
BELLINGHAM, a town of England, in Northumberland. 55. 8. N. 2. 16. W.
BELLINZONA, vii. 579. 46. 12. N. 8. 59. E.
BELLONA, island of, iii. 601.
BELLOVRA, vi. 332.
BELLPUCH, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 70 miles W.N.W. Barcelona.
BELL ROCK, or INCH CAPE, ix. 446. 56. 26. N. 2. 26. W.
BELLUNESE, IL, a mountainous district of Upper Italy, in Lombardy.
BELLUNO, vii. 630. 46. 8. N. 12. 15. E.
BELMONT, a town of France, department of the Loire. 43. 50. N. 2. 48. E.
BELMONT, a town of France, department of the Aveyron.
BELOIGOROD, or WHITE TOWN, vi. 552.
BELOOCHISTAN, ii. 351, 27. 0. N. 63. 0. E.
BELOOR, ii. 6, 360, 361, 365, 626.
BELOOT-TAGH, ii. 328, 361. 37. 0. N. 70. 30. E.
BELPER, a market town of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles from Derby. 53. 2. N. 1. 31. W.
BELT, GREAT and LITTLE, vi. 7.
BELTIRES, ii. 421.
BELTRUM, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Gelderland. 52. 3. N. 6. 34. E.
BELTURBET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, on the Erne, 77 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 6. N. 7. 20. W.
BELTYM, town of, iv. 68.
BELVEDERE, a town of European Turkey, near the Morea, 65 miles W. Corinth. 39. 37. N. 15. 54. E.
BELVEZ, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. 44. 48. N. 0. 59. E.
BELZ, vi. 687. 50. 26. N. 24. 8. E.
BELZIG, vii. 93. 52. 7. N. 12. 36. E.
BEMBA-ROUGHE, river of, iv. 338.
BEMBA, UPPER and LOWER, iv. 318.
BENA, or BENE, a fortified town of Piedmont, district of Mondovi, 28 miles S. Turin. 44. 37. N. 7. 55. E.
BENAIST, a town of France, on the Loire, 9 miles E.N.E. Saumur.
BENARES, a large and valuable district of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the river Ganges, situated between the 23d and 27th degrees of northern latitude.
BENARES, iii. 96. 25. 24. N. 83. 5. E.
BENABARRE, or BENABARIS, viii. 78. 41. 58. N. 0. 26. E.
BENAVENTE, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Exia, 20 miles N. Zamora, 37 S. Leon. 41. 59. N. 5. 39. W.
BENBANA MOUNT, ix. 502.
BENBECULA, an island of the Hebrides, between the islands of North and South Uist. 57. 25. N. 7. 17. W.
BENBRUACHAN, ix. 462.
BENBURB, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 54. 22. N. 6. 36. W.
BENCLOCH HILL, ix. 434.
BENCOOLEN, iii. 439. 3. 50. S. 103. 30. E.
BEN-COWSE, or NIC COWSE, a fortified village in the southern part of the Algerine territory, 63 miles S.W. Constantina.
BENDER, vi. 244, 379. 46. 51. N. 29. 36. E.
BENDER ABBAS GOMBEROON, ii. 274.

BENDER DELEM, a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the Persian gulf, 130 miles w. Shiras. 29. 55. N. 50. 12. E.

BENDER KOENG, ii. 274.

BENDER RIGK, ii. 273. 35 miles N. Bushire.

BENDER RISHER, or RISCHAHHR, a fortress of Persia, province of Fars, 18 miles S.E. Bushire. 29. 18. N. 51. 8. E.

BENDORF, a town of Germany, on the Rhine, 5 miles N. Coblentz. 50. 27. N. 7. 37. E.

BENEADI, a town of Upper Egypt, 2 miles long, on the border of the desert.

BENEBOLA, MOUNT, ix. 517.

BENEDICT, ST., a large market town of Hungary, county of Barsch.

BENESCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles S.S.E. Prague.

BENESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leutmeritz.

BENEVENTE, a town of France, department of La Creuse. 46. 6. N. 1. 37. E.

BENEVENTO, vii. 693. 41. 9. N. 14. 46. E.

BENFELDEN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. 48. 22. N. 7. 36. E.

BENGAL, iii. 101. 23. 45. N. 90. 0. E.

BENGAZI, iv. 172. 32. 10. N. 20 4. E.

BENGO, river of, iv. 316.

BENGORE HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Antrim, a little east of Ballycastle. 55. 15. N. 6. 18. W.

BENGUELA, iv. 294, 317, 318. 13. 0. S. 25. 0. E.

BENGUELA, NEW, iv. 228. 318. 10. 53 S. 13. 50. E.

BENI, v. 357.

BENICARLO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 85 miles N.E. Valencia. 40. 15. N. 0. 28. E.

BENIGNO, ST., a large village of the Sardinian states, on the Malone.

BENIN, iv. 230, 237. 6. 45. N. 5. 40. E.

BENIN, iv. 237. 6. 27. N. 5. 50. E.

BENIN-DAZY, ST., a town of France, department of the Nievre.

BENISUEF, iv. 80. 60 miles S. Cairo. 29. 9. N. 31. 14. E.

BENLAWERS, ix. 466. 56. 32. N. 4. 16. W.

BEN-LEDI, a mountain of Scotland, county of Perth. Height, 3009 feet.

BEN-LOMOND, ix. 434, 462. 56. 11. N. 4. 34. W. Height, 3262 feet.

BENMORE, ix. 466. 57. 58. N. 5. 7. W.

BENNA-MUICH-DUIDH, ix. 375.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, 13 miles N. Nordhausen. 51. 41. N. 10. 44. E.

BEN-NEVIS, ix. 376, 470. 56. 51. N. 4. 57. W. Height, 4370 feet.

BENNINGTON, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Vermont, bounded N. by Rutland county, E. by Windham county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. Chief town Bennington.

BENNINGTON, a post township of the U. States, in Bennington county, Vermont, 37 miles N.E. Albany.

BENOIT DU SAULT, ST., viii. 334.

BENSHEIM, a town in the grand duchy of Hesse. 49. 40. N. 8. 38. E.

BENSINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Oxford.

BENTHEIM, a market town of Hanover, 32 miles N.W. Munster. 52. 18. N. 7. 8. E.

BENWICK, a hamlet of England, Isle of Ely.

BEOTIA, vi. 126.

BERAR, iii. 155. 20. 30. N. 77. 0. E.

BERARDIERE, village of, viii. 358.

BERAT, or ARNAUTH BELGRADE, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, the capital of a pachalic. 40. 47. N. 19. 53. E.

BERBERA, a district of Africa, extending from the straits of Babelmandel to Cape Guarduafui. 9. 0. N. 46. 0. E. Also the name of the capital of the above district.

BERBICE, v. 552. 6. 20. N. 57. 20. W.

BERBICE, district of, v. 558, 559.

BERBIR, town of, vi. 213.

BERCHEM, a town of Dutch Brabant.

BERCHTESGADEN, a market town of the Austrian empire, 13 miles S. Saltzburg. 47. 36. N. 12. 53. E.

BERCY, a village of France, department of the Seine.

BERDASHYR, town of, ii. 275.

BERDON, oasis of, iv. 178.

BERDYCZEW, town of, iv. 579.

BEREALSTON, a town of England, county of Devon, 215 miles W. London.

BERENICE, iv. 93. 23. 24. N. 35. 9. E.

BEREZZINA, vi. 383, 615.

BEREZINSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, 40 miles E. Tobolsk.

BEREZOF, ii. 403, 433.

BEREZOV, a Russian town of Siberia, on the Soswa, 598 miles N.N.W. Tobolsk. Lat. 64. N.

BEREZOVSKOI, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg.

BERG, vii. 229.

BERG, the chief town of a county of the same name in the Netherlands. It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

BERG RIVER, iv. 341.

BERGA, a town of the Prussian states, 16 miles E. Jena. 42. 3. N. 1. 54. W. 2d, Of Spain, in Catalonia. 3d, Of Norway, 66 miles E.N.E. Christiania. 4th, Of Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino. 5th, Of Saxony.

BERGAMASCO, a district of Upper Italy, which takes its name from the city of Bergamo. It has the Valteline N.; the Bresciano E.; the Cremonese S.; and the Milanese W.

BERGAMO, vii. 625. 45. 41. N. 9. 40. E.

BERGAMO, ii. 84.
BERGARA, town of, viii. 69.
BERGEDORE, a town of Saxony, 9 miles E.S.E. Hamburg. 53. 51. N. 10. 14. E.
BERGEN, viii. 530. 60. 25. N. 5. 10. E.
BERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles N. Alkmaer. 52. 40. N. 4. 42. E.
BERGEN, a town of the electorate of Hesse, 6 miles N.N.W. Hanau. 52. 52. N. 10. 52. E.
BERGEN, vii. 111. 13 miles N.E. Stalsund. 50. 10. N. 8. 40. E.
BERGEN, a county of the U. States, in New Jersey, on the Hudson, opposite New York. Chief town Hackensac.
BERGEN, a township of the U. States, in Bergen county, New Jersey, 3 miles W. New York.
BERGEN ISLES, viii. 534. 3. 40. N. 101. 0. E.
BERGENHUUS, the name given to the most westerly province of Norway, or the Bishoprick of Bergen. It lies W. Aggerhuus.
BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, viii. 662. 18 miles N.N.W. Antwerp. 51. 29. N. 4. 17. E.
BERGERAC, viii. 271. 44. 51. N. 0. 27. E.
BERGEYK, a village of Dutch Brabant.
BERGHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. 50. 57. N. 6. 38. E.
BERGOO, an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, having Darfur E., Begherme W., and Bornou N.
BERG-REICHENSTEIN-KASCHPERSCHBE-HORY, a mining town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 20 miles W. Prachatitz.
BERGUES, viii. 478. 5 miles S. Dunkirk.
BERGUM, a village of the Netherlands, in W. Friesland.
BERGZABERN, a town of Bavaria, 6 miles S.S.W. Landau.
BERHAMSTEAD, ST. MARY, or NORTH CHURCH, a village and parish of England, in Hertford.
BERIMBAL, town of, iv. 71.
BERISSA, town of, iv. 255.
BERKA, vii. 281. 51. 41. N. 10. 10. E.
BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, on the Bulborn, 26 miles N.W. London.
BERKLEY, ix. 192. 19 miles N.N.E. Bristol.
BERKLEY, a post township of the U. States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Taunton river.
BERKLEY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on the Potomac, W. of the Blue ridge. Chief town Martinsburg.
BERKLEY'S SPRINGS, a village of the U. States, in Berkley county, Virginia, on the Potomac, 110 miles above Washington.
BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, ix. 225. 51. 28. N. 1. 15. W.
BERKS, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Chief town Reading.
BERKSHIRE, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts, the west part of the state. Chief town Lenox. It is crossed from N. to S. by the Green mountains. The name also of several townships.
BERLAIMONT, a town of French Flanders. 50. 12. N. 3. 47. E.
BERLEBURG, a town of the Prussian states, in the Lower Rhine, 70 miles E. Cologne. 51. 4. N. 8. 20. E.
BERLICHINGEN, a village of Wirtemberg.
BERLIKUM, a village of Dutch Brabant, 3 miles E. Bois le Duc. 51. 40. N. 5. 29. E.
BERLIN, vii. 95. 25 miles E. Brandenburg, 45 N.W. Frankfort on the Oder, 75 S.W. Stettin, 300 N. by W. Vienna. 52. 28. N. 13. 12. E.
BERLIN, a township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. 2d, In Washington county, Vermont, on Onion river, opposite Montpelier. 3d, In Hartford county, Connecticut. 4th, In Rensselaer county, New York.
BERLINCHEN, a small town of the Prussian states, 36 N.N.E. Custrin.
BERMUDA HUNDRED, a small village of the U. States, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on a point of land at the confluence of the Appomatox with James river. On this peninsula, 2 miles S.W. of the village, is City Point.
BERMUDAS, v. 142. 32. 15. N. 64. 30. W.
BERN, vii. 572. 46. 55. N. 7. 25. E.
BERN, city, vii. 572. 46. 56. N. 7. 31. E.
BERNANG, or BERNEGG, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles E.N.E. Appenzel.
BERNARD, ST., bay of, v. 332.
BERNARD, GREAT ST., a mountain of the Alps, in Switzerland. Height, 11,000 feet.
BERNAU, vii, 104. 52. 42. N. 13. 30. E.
BERNAY, viii. 459. 49. 5. N. 0. 35. E.
BERNBURG, vii. 315. 51. 48. N. 11. 50. E.
BERNCASTEL, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles E.N.E. Treves. 49. 57. N. 7. 3. E.
BERNICIA, ANGLIAN, kingdom of, ix. 18.
BERNSDORF, a village of Silesia, in the circle of Hirschberg. 55. 46. N. 12. 33. E.
BERNSTADT, a town of Silesia, 20 miles E. Breslau. 51. 10. N. 17. 33. E. Also of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia.
BERRE, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 16 miles N.W. Marseilles. 43. 30. N. 5. 12. E.
BERSCH, a town of France, in Lower Alsace.
BERTHIER, a village and seigniory of Lower Canada, on the river St. Lawrence. 46. 15. N. 73. 5. W.
BERTHOUD, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 9 miles N.E. Bern.

BERTIE, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. Chief town Windsor.

BERTIOGA, a small sea-port on the coast of the Brazils, about 15 miles s. St. Sebastian.

BERTRAND, DE, viii. 241. 43. 59. N. 0. 20. E.

BERTUMA GALLA, iv. 141.

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of a stream called Bervis, 13 miles N.E. Montrose. 56. 51. N. 2. 16. W.

BERWICK, ix. 408. 55. 45. N. 2. 25. W.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, ix. 284. 55. 47. N. 2. 0. W.

BERWICK, a township of the U. States, in York county, Maine, on Salmon fall river, 14 miles N.W. York.

BERWICK, a post township of the U. States, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

BERWICK, NORTH, ix. 411. 22 miles E. Edinburgh. 56. 4. N. 2. 41. W.

BERWICK, SOUTH, a post township of the U. States, in York county, Maine, 12 miles N.W. York.

BERWYN RIDGE, ix. 358, 359.

BERYTUS, now BAIRUT, ii. 137.

BESANÇON, viii. 392. 47. 14. N. 6. 2. E.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, 23 miles N. Stutgard. 49. 1. N. 9. 9. E.

BESKOW, town of, vii. 92.

BESSARABIA, vi. 379. 47. 0. E. 29. 0. E.

BESSE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. 45. 30. N. 2. 58. E.

BESSE, viii. 307. 18 miles N.E. Toulon.

BESSE-COURTENVAUX, or BESSI, a town of France, 3 miles s. St. Calais.

BESSESTADR, v. 105.

BESSINES, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.

BESSON, a town of France, department of the Allier.

BESTIMESSARAS, or BETSIMICARRACS, iv. 431.

BETANCURIA, city of, iv. 469.

BETANIMENES, or SICOUAS, iv. 431.

BETANZOS, viii. 72. 43. 15. N. 8. 11. W.

BETHANY, a small village of Palestine, 3 miles s. Jerusalem. Also a town of Palestine, 15 miles N. Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, ii. 153. 31. 44. N. 35. 10. E.

BETHLEHEM, a post township of the U. States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh. 2d, Of Albany county, New York, on the Hudson. 3d, Of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on a branch of the Raritan. The name of several other townships and villages.

BETHLEHEM, EAST, a town of the U. States, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela.

BETHLEM, town of, viii. 324.

BETHUNE, viii. 474. 50. 30. N. 2. 36. E.

BETICA, province of, viii. 20.

BETIE MOUNTAINS, vii. 5.

BETJOUANAS, iv. 387. 26. 30. S. 25. 0. E.

BETLEY, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford.

BETLEIS, a town of Armenia, in Kurdistan.

BETOYS, v. 390.

BETTENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles W. Meiningen.

BETTENHOVEN, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles E. Juliers.

BETTIAH, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 26. 45. N. 84. 35. E.

BETTOOR, a flourishing town on the Ganges. 26. 52. N. 80. 5. E.

BETTOORIAH, a district of Hindostan, province of Bengal, situated on the N.W. bank of the Ganges.

BETWAH, river of, iii. 76.

BEUKELSDYK, a village of the Netherlands.

BEUTELSPACH, a town of Wirtemberg, 3 miles S.E. Stutgard.

BEUTHEN, a town of Silesia, 32 miles N.E. Ratisbon.

BEUTHEN, LOWER, a town of Lower Silesia, on the Oder.

BEUTLINGEN, town of, vii. 337.

BEUZEVILLE, a village of France, department of the Eure.

BEVELAND, viii. 641. 51. 35. N. 3. 47. E.

BEVEREN, a town of Flanders. 51. 12. N. 4. 16. E.

BEVERLEY, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the river Hull, 9 miles N.W. Hull. 53. 51. N. 0. 25. W.

BEVERLY, a town of York county, Upper Canada, S.W. York.

BEVERLY, a post township of the U. States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, N.N.E. Boston. 38. 50. N. 80. 10. W.

BEVERWYCK, a village of North Holland, 9 miles N. Haarlem. 52. 29. N. 4. 39. E.

BEVILACQUA, a town of Italy, 28 miles S.W. Padua.

BEWDLEY, or BEULIEU, a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Severn, 14 miles N. Worcester. 52. 23. N. 2. 21. W.

BEY, river of, iv. 238.

BEYAH, or HYPHASIS, river of, iii. 17.

BEYERLAND, island of, viii. 641.

BEZIERS, viii. 237. 43. 21. N. 3. 14. E.

BEZONZONS, or BEZOMBSONS, iv. 433.

BHADRINATH, iii. 127. 30. 43. N. 79. 38. E.

BHAGIRATH, river of, iii. 126.

BHAIGONGA, river of, iii. 23.

BHANPOORA, a large town of Mulwa, belonging to Holkar, in the Rewa river. 24. 31. N. 75. 50. E.

Bhatgong, iii. 131.
Bhattees, iii. 72.
Bhatts, iii. 61.
Bheels, iii. 77.
Bheer, district of, iii. 163.
Bhering's Isle, v. 54.
Bhind, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 26. 31. N. 78. 40. E.
Bhoodje, iii. 59, 60. 23. 17. N. 19. 54. E.
Bhoondee, state of, iii. 74.
Bhuil, town of, iii. 74.
Bhurtpore, iii. 86. 27. 13. N. 77. 34. E.
Bi, river of, ii. 396.
Biaerneborg, town of, vi. 491.
Biafars, or Iolas, iv. 227.
Biafra, gulf of, iv. 239.
Biala, vi. 685.
Bialogrod, a small town of Russia, in the government of Wilna.
Bialystock, vi. 603, 617.
Biana, an ancient city of Hindostan, formerly capital of the province of Agra. 26. 56. N. 77. 16. E.
Biar, river of, viii. 9.
Biberach, vii. 338. 48. 17. N. 10. 13. E. The name of several other towns and villages.
Bibersтein, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Bern.
Bic, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, 153 miles below Quebec. 48. 15. N. 69. 0. W.
Bicaneer, iii. 73. 28. 55. N. 73. 30. E.
Bicester, a market town and parish of England, county of Oxford, situated on a tributary of the Charwell, 11¼ miles from Oxford. 51. 55. N. 1. 9. W.
Bidache, a town of France, in Gascony, on the Bidouce, 16 miles E. Bayonne.
Bidassoa, viii. 68.
Biddeford, a sea-port of the U. States, in York county, Maine, on Saco river, opposite Saco, 28 miles N.E. York.
Bideford, ix. 106.
Bidgenec, district of, iii. 138.
Bidjooga, town and river of, iv. 227.
Bidlis, principality of, ii. 108.
Bidourle, a small river of France, which falls into the Mediterranean, E. Montpelier.
Bidouse, viii. 170.
Biedenkopf, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, 15 miles N.W. Marburg. 50. 56. N. 8. 28. E.
Bieeziad, mountains of, vi. 572, 678.
Biel, lake of, vi. 12.
Bielaja, river of, vi. 424.
Bieleu, a town of Silesia, circle of Reichenbach. 53. 45. N. 36. 7. E.
Bielefeld, vii. 223. 52. 2. N. 8. 27. E.
Bielew, vi. 564.
Bielgorod, an old town in European Russia, government of Kursk.
Bielitz, town of, vii. 482.
Biella, a town of Piedmont, 35 miles N.N.E. Turin. 45. 36. N. 8. 3. E.
Bielo Osero, lake of, vi. 11.
Bielopolge, a town of European Russia, 555 miles S.S.E. St. Petersburg.
Bielopoli, town of, vi. 575.
Bielosersk, vi. 544.
Bielsk, or Bielcz, a town of European Russia, 108 miles E.N.E. Warsaw. 57. 55. N. 51. 35. E.
Bienne, vii. 560. 47. 6. N. 7. 10. E.
Bienne, vii. 572. 45. 55. N. 7. 25. E.
Biequen, island of, v. 584.
Bierfliet, a town of the Netherlands, situated on an island of the same name, 20 miles N. Ghent.
Bierley, North, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Bies-Bosch, lake of, viii. 640.
Bietigheim, a town of Wirtemberg, 15 miles N. Stutgard. 48. 58. N. 9. 7. E.
Big-Bone Creek, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio.
Bigbury Bay, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire.
Bigdry River, a tributary of the Missouri, in Lat. 49. N.
Biggar, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. 55. 37. N. 3. 35. W.
Biggleswade, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Bedford, on the river Ivel, 24 miles N. Hertford. 52. 7. N. 0. 14. W.
Bighorn River, a river of N. America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Yellow Stone river. Lat. 47. N.
Big Sandy River, a river of N. America, which falls into the Ohio in Lat. 38. 30. N.
Bihaez, town of, vi. 213.
Bihary-Hegy, mountains of, vi. 284.
Biisk, district of, ii. 438.
Bijanagur, or Annagoondy, iii. 174. 15. 14. N. 76. 37. E.
Bijyghur, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Agra, taken by the British in 1803.
Bilboa, viii. 69. 43. 14. N. 30. 0. W.
Bilboa Mountain, ix. 517.
Bledulgerid, iv. 196.
Bilesur, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapour. 17. 53. N. 73. 45. E.
Bilghey, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 192 miles N.W. Seringapatam.
Biltz, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Biala.
Billeniay, a town of England, in the county of Essex, 24 miles E. London.

Billesdon, a town and parish of England, 8 miles E. Leicester.
Billeton, iii. 441, 442. 3. 0. s. 108. 0. E.
Billom, viii. 347.
Bilsah, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Mulwah, on the Betwah. 23. 33. N. 77. 50. E.
Bilsdale, a township and chapelry of England, in Yorkshire. 54. 24. N. 1. 11. W.
Bilsen, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N. Liege. 50. 53. N. 5. 31. E.
Bilston, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, 11 miles N.W. Birmingham.
Bilston, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk.
Bimlipatam, a village and sea-port of Hindostan, 35 miles S.S.W. Cicacole. 17. 50. N. 83. 30. E.
Bimsing, a town of Hindostan, circar of Cicacole, 12 miles S. Vizianagram.
Binaros, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S.E. Tortosa.
Binasco, a small but strong town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. Milan.
Binbrook, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the Anklam. 53. 27. N. 0. 9. W.
Binche, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles E.S.E. Mons. 52. 24. N. 4. 11. E.
Bindrabund, iii. 86. 27. 34. N. 77. 34. E.
Bingazi, a sea-port of Barca, in Africa. 32. 20. N. 20. 0. E.
Bingen, vii. 302. 49. 57. N. 7. 54. E.
Bingham, a town and parish of England, county of Nottingham. 52. 58. N. 0. 56. W.
Bingley, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 52. N. 1. 52. W.
Binwy Head, a cape of Ireland, on the north-west coast of the county of Mayo. 54. 20. N. 9. 36. W.
Biorio, v. 468.
Biograd, vi. 330.
Biolle, a town of Savoy, 12 miles N. Chambery.
Biollio, a town of Piedmont, 8 miles E. Biella.
Biorneborg, a maritime town of European Russia, 65 miles N. Abo.
Bir, town of, ii. 134.
Birbhoom, iii. 113. Lat. 24. N.
Birchington, a small sea-port and parish town of England, in the isle of Thanet. 51. 24. N. 1. 16. E.
Bird Island, the name of various islands, discovered by navigators, chiefly in the Eastern seas, and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. 22. 20. N. 89. 30. W.
Birman Empire, iii. 340. 21. 0. N. 96. 0. E.
Birius, river of, ii. 439.
Birmusses, ii. 421.
Birkenfeld, vii. 190, 196. 49. 42. N. 7. 5. E.
Birket-el-Ballah, lake of, iv. 48.
Birmingham, ix. 334. 52. 29. N. 1. 53. W.
Birna, a river of Asia, which flows into the straits of Malacca.
Birnaghur, an ancient city of Gujerat, in Hindostan, now a heap of ruins.
Birnbaum, vii. 31. 52. 36. N. 15. 54. E.
Biroo, kingdom of, iv. 250.
Birr-now, called Parson's Town, the largest town of the King's County, Ireland, on the Little Broma river, 86 miles W. by S. from Dublin.
Birsen, a town of European Russia, in the government of Wilna. 55. 16. N. 23. 50. E.
Birt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates.
Birterbuy Bay, ix. 496. 53. 20. N. 9. 50. W.
Birthalm, town of, vi. 342.
Birthin, a river of England, which falls into the Usk, near Usk, in Monmouth.
Biscara, a town of Algiers, capital of the province of Zaab, 150 miles S.S.E. Algiers. 34. 37. N. 5. 43. E.
Biscay, viii. 69. 43. 0. N. 2. 30. W.
Biscay, Bay of, vi. 7. 44. 0. N. 4. 0. W.
Biscay, New, v. 330. 30. 0. N. 106. 0. W.
Biscay Proper, viii. 69.
Bischofsburg, an open town in East Prussia, 54 miles S. Konigsberg. 53. 50. N. 20. 58. E.
Bischofsheim, a market town of France in Alsace. Also a town of Baden, 64 miles S.E. Mentz. It is the name of several other small towns and villages in France and Germany.
Bischofs-kappe, mountains of, vii. 470.
Bischofslack, a town, with a decayed castle, in Upper Carniola, 72 miles N.N.E. Trieste.
Bischofstein, a town of East Prussia, 42 miles S. Konigsberg. 54. 5. N. 20. 52. E.
Bischofswerda, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E. Dresden. 51. 7. N. 14. 9. E.
Bischofswerder, a town of Prussia, 63 miles S.S.E. Dantzic.
Bischofs-Zell, vii. 569. 47. 31. N. 9. 15. E.
Bischweiler, a flourishing town of France, in Alsace, 10 miles N. Strasburg.
Biseglia, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, near the coast of the Adriatic.
Bisen, ii. 524.
Bisentz, a town of Moravia, 14 miles S.W. Hradisch. 48. 58. N. 17. 14. E.
Biserta, town of, iv. 182.
Bishbalig, town of, ii. 464.
Bishbesh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 40 miles N.E. Cairo.
Bishop and his Clerks, a cluster of dan-

gerous rocks off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales. 51. 53. N. 5. 21. W.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Salop, 16 miles S.S.W. Shrewsbury. 52. 30. N. 3. 0. E.

BISHOP'S ISLAND, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. 52. 38. N. 9. 35. W.

BISHOP'S ISLANDS, a chain of small islands, among the Scots Hebrides. 56. 50. N. 7. 42. W.

BISHOPSIDE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

BISHOP STORTFORD, a town and parish of England, in Hertford, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea, 30 miles N. London. 51. 52. N. 0. 7. E.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Southampton. 50. 58. N. 1. 14. W.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH, ix. 275.

BISIGNANO, vii. 721.

BISLEY, a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester.

BISNEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 26. 28. N. 90. 46. E.

BISNEE, a town of Bootan, 186 miles E. Moorshedabad.

BISOOTOON, ii. 234.

BISSAGOS, iv. 225. 11. 40. N. 16. 10. W.

BISSAO, iv. 225. 11. 24. N. 14. 10. W.

BISSAO, town of, iv. 224.

BISSAY ISLANDS, iii. 490.

BISSENPRAAG, a place of pilgrimage in the mountains of Northern Hindostan. 30. 36. N. 79. 39. E.

BISSOLEE, iii. 53. 32. 22. N. 74. 42. E.

BISSOULY, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 28. 20. N. 78. 50. E.

BISSUNPORE, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. 23. 4. N. 87. 25. E.

BISSUNTPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 25. 40. N. 84. 40. E.

BISSUNTPORE GOLAH, a town of Bengal, district of Purneah. 25. 20. N. 87. 52. E.

BISTAM, a town of Persia, 240 miles N.N.E. Ispahan. 35. 30. N. 54. 30. E.

BISTRITZ, or BISTRITZA, a town of Moldavia, on a river of the same name, 20 miles S.W. Jassy. 49. 14. N. 14. 40. E.

BISTRITZ, a town of Transylvania, on a small river of the same name, 256 miles E. Vienna. 47. 6. N. 24. 26. E. Also a town of Moravia, 8 miles E.S.E. Prerau.

BISTRITZA, vi. 242.

BITFORD, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, 101 miles N.W. London.

BITHYNIA, ii. 92.

BITOLIA, or MONASTIR, vi. 158. 40. 59. N. 21. 15. E.

BITONTO, vii. 718. 41. 4. N. 16. 35. E.

BITSCH, viii. 402. 49. 3. N. 7. 28. E.

BITSJU, ii. 524.

BITTBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles N.E. Luxemburg.

BITTERFELD, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda. 51. 35. N. 12. 22. E.

BITTER LAKES, iv. 48.

BIUH-KIANG, iii. 375.

BIZERTA, or BENZERT, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, 30 miles N. Tunis. 37. 18. N. 9. 45. E.

BLACKADDER, river of, ix. 408.

BLACKANESE, fishing village, viii. 599.

BLACKBALL HEAD, a cape on the S.W. coast of Ireland. 51. 32. N. 9. 55. W.

BLACKBURN, ix. 307. 53. 46. N. 2. 28. W.

BLACK CART, river of, ix. 427.

BLACK CREEK, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina, runs into the Pedee, in Liberty county.

BLACKFEET INDIANS, v. 214.

BLACK FOREST, vii. 37, 40, 51. 48. 0. N. 8. 0. E.

BLACK HEAD, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, at the north entrance into Belfast Lough. 2d, On the south coast of Ireland, on the west side of Kinsale harbour. 3d, On the west coast of Ireland, on the south side of the entrance into Galway bay. 4th, On the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, 6 miles W.S.W. Stranraer. 5th, Of England, off the coast of Cornwall. 50. 1. N. 5. 4. W.

BLACKHEATH, a hamlet of England, on an open and elevated situation, at the north-west extremity of the county of Kent.

BLACK-JEWS, iv. 309.

BLACK LICK, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, joins the Big Walnut, 9 miles above its entrance into the Scioto.

BLACK LAKE, vii. 112. 32. 0. N. 93. 5. W.

BLACK LAKE, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, rises in the north-west part of the state, and joins the Saline, 8 miles N.E. Natchitoches.

BLACKLEY, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster.

BLACKNESS, a village of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the southern banks of the Forth, 15 miles W. Edinburgh. 56. 0. N. 3. 33. W.

BLACKPOOL, a straggling village of England, on the coast of the county of Lancaster.

BLACK RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Vermont, runs into Memphremagog. 2d, Another runs into the Connecticut at Springfield. 3d, In New York, runs into Lake Ontario, above Sackett's harbour, in Hungary bay. 4th, In North Carolina, joins Cape Fear river on the east, 23 miles above Wilmington. 5th, In Ohio, runs into Lake Erie, 30 miles E. Sandusky bay.

6th, In the Michigan territory, runs into Lake Michigan, north of the river St. Joseph's. The name of various other insignificant streams.

BLACK RIVER, BIG, a river which rises in the heights near the sources of the Gasconade, and falls into White River, 50 miles below the town of Lawrence, in about 36. 0. N. 92. 0. W.

BLACK RIVER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib.

BLACK RIVER, mountain of, iv. 448.

BLACK ROCK, a small island near the south-east coast of Ireland.

BLACK ROCK, a considerable village of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin bay. 54. 6. N. 10. 11. W.

BLACKROCK, a post village of the U. States, in Niagara county, New York, on the Niagara, 2 miles below Buffaloe.

BLACKRODE, or BLACKROD, a town of England, county of Lancaster.

BLACK SEA, ii. 314; vi. 8, 9. 40. 0. N. 35. 0. E.

BLACKSTAIR'S MOUNTAINS, ix. 502, 516.

BLACKSOD POINT, ix. 497. 54. 9. N. 9. 55. W.

BACKSTONES, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

BLACKWALL, a hamlet of England, county of Middlesex, adjoining to London, on the east side of the Thames.

BLACK WARRIOR, or CABO, a river of the U. States, in Alabama, enters the Tombigbee from the east, 80 miles above St. Stephen's.

BLACKWATER, ix. 503. 2d, A river of England, in the county of Essex, which flows into Blackwater bay. 3d, A river of England, in Dorsetshire, which joins the Stour near its mouth. 4th, A river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh.

BLACKWATER TOWN, a market and post town of the county of Armagh, Ireland, on the river Blackwater, 82 miles from Dublin, and 7 from Armagh. 54. 22. N. 6. 32. W.

BLACKWATER, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, flows into the Contacook, in Hopkinton.

BLACKWATER, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, joins Nottoway river, 5 miles above the boundary of North Carolina.

BLADEN, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on the south side of Cape Fear river. Chief town Elizabethtown.

BLADENSBURG, a post township of the U. States, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on the east branch of the Potomac, at the Forks.

BLAENAVON, a village of England, in Monmouthshire, near Abergavenny. 51. 47. N. 3. 5. W.

BLAIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. 47. 28. N. 1. 47. W.

BLAIR ATHOL, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 56. 47. N. 3. 29. W.

BLAIR GOWRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth, from which it is distant 17 miles. 56. 35. N. 3. 19. W.

BLAIZE, CAPE, on the coast of West Florida, in the gulf of Mexico.

BLAKELY, a post township of the U. States, in Mobile county, Alabama, on the Tensaw, or eastern outlet of Mobile river, 6 miles from Mobile bay, 10 miles E.N.E. Mobile. Lat. 30. 43. N.

BLAKENEY, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk. 51. 54. N. 2. 29. W.

BLAMONT, viii. 412. 47. 24. N. 6. 51. E.

BLANC, CAPE, v. 355.

BLANC, MOUNT, vii. 558, 586; viii. 216.

BLANC-EN-BERRY, LE, a town of France, department of the Indre, situated on the Creuse, which divides it into two equal parts. 46. 38. N. 1. 4. E.

BLANCKENBERGH, a town of Flanders, between Ostend and Sluys.

BLANCO, CAPE, the most westerly point of the coast of Africa. 20. 47. N. 16. 58. E. The name of various other capes in in different parts of the world.

BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD FORUM, a well-built town and parish of England, in the county of Dorset, on the river Stour, 103 miles W. London. 50. 51. N. 2. 8. W.

BLANDFORD, a town in Oxford county, Upper Canada, on the Thames. 2d, A post township of the U. States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts, 16 miles W. Springfield. 3d, A township in Prince George county, Virginia.

BLANES, a small sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, 34 miles N.E. Barcelona. 41. 4. N. 0. 56. W.

BLANKENBERG, a town of the Prussian States, 20 miles S.E. Cologne. 51. 47. N. 11. 0. E.

BLANKENBURG, vii. 316, 318. 9 miles S. Halberstadt. 50. 41. N. 11. 15. E.

BLANKENESE, a village of Denmark, on the Elbe, 9 miles from Hamburgh. 53. 34. N. 9. 49. E.

BLANKENHAYN, a town of Saxony, 9 miles S.W. Jena. 50. 51. N. 11. 22. E.

BLANTYRE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark.

BLARNEY, a village of Ireland, county of Cork, 5 miles W. Cork. 51. 57. N. 8. 33. W.

BLAS, SAN, a sea-port of Mexico, on the Pacific ocean, province of Guadalaxara, at the mouth of the Santiago. 21. 32. N. 105. 2. W.

Blaskets, or Ferriters Islands, ix. 494. 52. 9. N. 10. 21. W.

Blauberg, hill of, vi. 516.

Blaubeuren, a town of Wirtemberg, situated on the Ach. 48. 25. N. 9. 48. E.

Blaye, viii. 258. 45. 7. N. 0. 40. W.

Blazey Bay, a bay in the English channel, on the coast of the county of Cornwall.

Blechingley, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 20 miles S. London. 51. 15. N. 0. 7. W.

Blechington, a village and parish of England, 6 miles N. Oxford.

Bleda, town of, iv. 185.

Bleiberg, town of, vii. 533.

Bleicheroda, a town of the Prussian states, 9 miles S.W. Nordhausen. 51. 26. N. 10. 36. E.

Bleiswyk, a village of the Netherlands, in Holland.

Blekingen, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, having Smaland on the north, Schonen on the west, and the Baltic on the south and east.

Blenerville, a small town of Ireland, in county of Kerry, near Tralee.

Blenheim, or Blindheim, a village of the Bavarian dominions, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 8 miles S.W. Dornawert. 48. 38. N. 10. 38. E.

Blere, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire.

Blessington, a market town of Ireland, county of Wicklow. 53. 10. N. 6. 33. W.

Blessington, (an improving place,) 26 miles S. by W. Dublin.

Bleystadt, a small mining town of Bohemia, 75 miles W. Prague.

Bliesscastell, a town of the Prussian States, 5 miles W. Deux-Ponts. 49. 16. N. 7. 14. E.

Blind Harbour, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

Block Island, off the coast of Rhode Island, 24 miles S.S.W. Newport. 41. 10. N. 71. 35. W.

Blockley, a township of the U. States, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 3 miles W. Philadelphia.

Blockziel, or Blockzylschans, a town of the Netherlands, 28 miles S. Leuwarden.

Blois, viii. 314. 47. 36. N. 1. 19. E.

Blomendaal, a village of the Netherlands.

Blomoe, a small island of European Russia, in the gulf of Bothnia. 60. 31. N. 20. 52. E.

Bloody Farland Point, on the north-west coast of Ireland, county of Donegal. 55. 9. N. 8. 11. W.

Blowitz, a market town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.E. Topel.

Blozheim, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine.

Bluefields Bay, on the south-west coast of the island of Jamaica.

Blue Mountains, iii. 529, 530; v. 578. 32. 55. S. 151. 10. E.

Blue Ridge, the easternmost ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia. 38. 0. N. 79. 0. W.

Blue River, iv. 19, 121.

Blue Sea. ii. 551.

Blue Stone, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which runs into the Kenhaway, in Giles county.

Bluewater, a river of the U. States, in the Missouri, which runs north into the Missouri, 9 miles below Kansas river.

Blysoog, a river of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which joins the Tivy.

Blyth, river of, ix. 112.

Blythborough, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. 52. 19. N. 1. 35. E.

Blythe, a market town and parish of England, 3 miles N. Nottingham. 55. 6. N. 1. 29. W.

Blythe, a sea-port town of England, county of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Blythe. 53. 24. N. 1. 5. W.

Blythe, ix. 330; ix. 121. Also a river which runs into the German ocean, near Southwold; and another into the sea at Blythe, county of Northumberland.

Boad, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanuddy, 100 miles W. Cuttack. 20. 32. N. 84. 10. E.

Boa-Vista, iv. 467. 4. 40. S. 44. 0. W.

Bobatag, caverns of, vi. 389.

Bobbio, a walled town of Italy, on the Trebbia, at its conflux with the Bobbio, 24 miles S.S.E. Pavia. 44. 46. N. 9. 24. E.

Bober, vii. 81, 82.

Bobersberg, a small town of the Prussian states, 6 miles S. Crossen, 70 miles E.S.E. Berlin. 51. 55. N. 15. 5. E.

Bobilee, a town and fortress of Hindostan. 18. 25. N. 83. 31. E.

Boblingen, a town of the Bavarian states, 9 miles S. Augsburg.

Bobrysk, a small town of European Russia, on the river Berezina.

Boca Chica, a narrow passage into the port of Carthagena. 10. 25. N. 75. 32. W.

Boca del Drago, the strait of the Atlantic ocean which divides the island of Trinidad from the continent of America.

Bocas Dos, Rio de, a large river of South America, in Brazil, which falls into the Toccantins.

Bocca Silota, strait of, vi. 170.

Bocche of Cattaro, district of, vi. 334.

Bocchese, vii. 340.
Bochnia, vi. 680, 681.
Bockholt, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles w.s.w. Munster.
Bocking, ix. 298.
Boczki, a town of European Russia, in the government of Grodno.
Bodden, vii. 111.
Bodegraven, a village of the Netherlands, between Leyden and Werden. 52. 6. n. 4. 44. e.
Boden, or Constance, lake of, vii. 43.
Bodenmais, burgh of, vii. 387.
Bodenwarder, a town of Hanover, on the Wester, 8 miles n. Bevern. 51. 59. n. 9. 39. e.
Bodio, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino.
Bodmin, ix. 180. 50. 30. n. 4. 37. e.
Bodrog, vi. 290.
Bodrun, a sea-port and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, 15 miles s. Smyrna. 38. 16. n. 26. 35. e.
Boehlhorst, domain of, vii. 223.
Boehmer-wald, vii. 360, 361, 362, 438.
Boe, vi. 651.
Bog, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut. 44. 36. n. 71. 30. w.
Bogdo, ii. 6, 361, 474. 43. 0. n. 84. 0. e.
Bogd-Ola, mountain of, vi. 409.
Bogendorf, a large village of Silesia.
Bogensee, a town of Denmark, on a bay on the island of Funen.
Boggah, a town of Hindostan, province of Behar. 27. 10. n. 84. 30. e.
Bogie, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which enters the Deveron, near Huntly.
Boglcund, a district of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, situated about the 24th degree of northern latitude.
Boglion, a market town of the Austrian empire, 27 miles s.s.e. Trieste.
Boglipore, iii. 100. 25. 13. n. 86. 58. e.
Bog-meer, lake of, ix. 127.
Bogna, a small river of Upper Italy, which falls into the Tosa, near Domo d'Ossola.
Bognor, a village of England, on the coast of Sussex, 6½ miles s. Chichester. 50. 47. n. 0. 41. w.
Bogoduchow, a town of European Russia, in the government of Charkov, 84 miles n.n.w. Charkov.
Bogoroditzk, a town of Russia in Europe, 456 miles s.s.e. St. Petersburg. 58. 53. n. 38. 5. e.
Bogorodsk, a small town of European Russia, 28 miles e. Moscow. 57. 36. n. 37. 50. e.
Bogota, v. 396. 4. 0. n. 75. 0. w.
Bogoto, Rio de, v. 397.
Bogwangola, a presperous trading town of Bengal, in Moorshedabad, on the Ganges. 24. 21. n. 88. 29. e.
Bogwanpore, a town of Hindostan, province of Behar. 25. 0. n. 83. 46. e.
Bohain, a town of France, in Picardy, on the Scheldt. 49. 59. n. 3. 32. e.
Bohemia, vii. 437. 50. 0. n. 14. 30. e.
Bohemia, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which runs into Elk river.
Bohmenkirch, a market town of Wirtemberg, amid the Suabian Alps.
Bohol, or Bool, one of the most southern of the Phillipine islands. 10. 0. n. 124. 0. e.
Bojador, Cape, stretches far into the Atlantic, beyond the southern limit of the kingdom of Morocco. 26. 16. n. 14. 20. w.
Boiana, river of, vi. 124.
Bojano, a town of Naples, 42 miles n. Naples. 41. 25. n. 14. 56. e.
Bojanowa, vii. 32. 51. 42. n. 16. 50. e.
Boii, vii. 442.
Bois-d'Amont, village of, viii. 390.
Bois-le-Duc, vii. 662. 51. 42. n. 5. 18. e.
Boissesson d'Aumontel, a town of France, department of the Tarn.
Boitzenburg, vii. 105. 53. 26. n. 10. 44. e.
Bokhara, ii. 310, 388. 39. 6. n. 63. 0. e.
Bolabola, or Borabora, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. 16. 32. n. 151. 52. w.
Bolbec, a handsome town of the department of the Lower Seine, on a hill washed by the little river Bolbec, 7 leagues e.n.e. Havre. 49. 34. n. 0. 28. e.
Bolcheretzkoi, ii. 315, 447. 53. 5. n. 156. 50. e.
Bolchow, town of, vi. 566.
Bolgar, town of, vi. 420.
Boli, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 140 miles e. Constantinople. 40. 35. n. 31. 36. e.
Bolingbroke, a town of England, county of Lincoln. 53. 9. n. 0. 3. w.
Bolischei, marshy lake, ii. 44.
Bolkenhayn, a town of Silesia, 10 miles n.w. Schweidnitz.
Boll, a small town and castle of Switzerland, 10 miles s. Fribourg.
Bollebec, a town of Normandy, department of the Lower Seine.
Bollene, a town of France, 10 miles n. Orange. 44. 17. n. 4. 46. e.
Bologna, vii. 690. 44. 30. n. 11. 20. e.
Bolognese, or Legation of Bologna, a province of Italy, in the Pope's dominions, having the Ferrarese on the n., Romagna on the e., Tuscany on the s., and Modena on the w. 44. 30. n. 11. 20. e.
Bolschaia, mountain of, ii. 446.
Bolschaia Reka, a river of Kamtschatka,

which falls into the sea of Okhotzk, in Lat. 54. 52. N. The town and fortress of Bolscheretsk is situated on its banks. 53. 0. N. 157. 0. E.

Bolsover, a town of England, county of Derby, 5 miles E. Chesterfield, and 148 N. London. 53. 14. N. 1. 19. W.

Bolswaard, a very old town of the Netherlands, in West Friesland. 53. 4. N. 5. 32. E.

Bolton, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles S.E. Richmond. 53. 59. N. 1. 54. W.

Bolton, a town of Richelieu county, Lower Canada, on Lake Memphremagog, S.E. Montreal.

Bolton le Moor, ix. 307. 11 miles N.W. Manchester. 53. 57. N. 2. 18. W.

Boluschani, town of, vi. 244.

Bolus Head, a cape of Ireland at the extremity of Iveragh in the county Kerry. 51. 44. N. 10. 12. W.

Bolzena, lake of, vii. 588. 42. 45. N. 12. 0. E.

Bomba, a port on the coast of Biscay, 7 leagues E. Cape Rezatin. Lat. 6. 10. S.

Bombay, iii. 158. 18. 55. N. 72. 58. E.

Bombetoc, or Ampampetoca, city of, iv. 438.

Bomer-Wald, or Bohemian Forest, vii. 38.

Bommel, a town in Dutch Gelderland, on an island formed by the Maese and the Waal, 7 miles N. Bois-le-Duc. 51. 54. N. 53. 0. E.

Bommelwaert, an island of the Netherlands, in Dutch Gelderland, which is formed by the waters of the Maese and Waal.

Bommene, New, a small fortified place of the Netherlands, province of Zealand.

Bomst, or Babimost, town of, vii. 31. 52. 7. N. 15. 50. E.

Bona, iv. 185. 36. 53. N. 7. 45. E.

Bonair, island of, v. 597.

Bonanza, a town of Spain, the harbour of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalquiver.

Bonaventure, an island, or rather barren rock, of Lower Canada, in the district of Gaspe.

Bonavista, the largest of the Cape de Verde islands, next to St. Jago. Northern side, according to Captain Cook, 16. 17. N. 22. 59. E.

Bonavista, Cape and Bay of, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in 48. 15. N. 52. 32. W.

Bonawasi, a small town of Hindostan, in North Canara. 14. 32. N. 75. 8. E.

Bondorf, the chief town of a county of the same name in Suabia, 28 miles N. Zurich. 47. 49. N. 8. 21. E.

Bondou, iv. 220.

Bonghir, a town and district of Hindostan, 24 miles E. Hyderabad.

Boni, state of, iii. 496, 500.

Boni, an island in the Eastern seas, on the N.E. coast of Waygiou.

Boni Bay, iii. 495. 4. 0. S. 121. 0. E.

Bonifacio, viii. 202. 45. 24. N. 11. 20. E.

Bonifacio, Cape di, the south-east point of the island of Corsica. 41. 18. N. 9. 10. E.

Bonn, vii. 239. 50. 46. N. 7. 5. E.

Bonnat, a town of France, department of La Creuce.

Bonne, a town of the Sardinian states, 10 miles E.S.E. Geneva. 46. 11. N. 6. 21. E.

Bonnet de Joux, St., a town of France, in Dauphiny.

Bonnet Islands, five small islands, in the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 10. 29. N.

Bonnet la Riviere, St., a town of France department of the Upper Vienne.

Bonnet Laschamps, St., a village of France, department of the Puy de Dome.

Bonnet le Chateau, St., a town of France, department of the Loire.

Bonnet, St., a town of France, 37 miles N. Grenoble.

Bonnetable, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. 48. 10. N. 0. 23. E.

Bonneval, viii. 319. 48. 12. N. 1. 21. E.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, 14 miles N.E. Annecy. 46. 5. N. 6. 25. E.

Bonnejeux, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.

Bonneigheim, a town of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar. 49. 3. N. 9. 6. E.

Bonny, island of, iv. 238.

Bonoa, iii. 519. 2. 59. S. 128. 12. E.

Bonsall, a town and parish of England, in the county of Derby.

Bontekoe, island, v. 99.

Bonthein, iii. 496. 5. 20. S. 120. 9. E.

Booby Island, a small island in the West Indies, near St. Christopher's. 18. 22. N. 76. 47. W. It is also the name of two rocky islets.

Boodicotta, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 30 miles S.E. Bangalore.

Boodroom, or Boudron, a small town of Asia Minor, in Caramania, situated at the head of a deep bay. 37. 0. N. 27. 20. E.

Boogebooge, a town of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Cutch. 23. 15. N. 69. 45. E.

Boogia, town of, iv. 185.

Booka, island of, iii. 600.

Boolak, iv. 71. 36. 16. N. 47. 20. E.

Boolan, state of, iii. 497.

Boom, a town of Brabant, on the Nethe, 10 miles S. Antwerp.

Boonah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black sea. 40. 44. N. 38. 0. E.

Boondy, iii. 75. 25. 28. N. 75. 30. E.
Boone, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio.
Boorgon, town of, iv. 178.
Boorgultei, or Mountain of Eagles, ii. 441.
Booriaites, or Barga-Buratt, ii. 423.
Booringdoo, river of, ii. 328.
Booroo, iii. 513. Lat. between 3. 0. and 4. 0. N.
Booroojird, a city of Persia, province of Irak. 33. 46. N. 48. 23. E.
Boorsa, Brousa, or Prusa, ii. 75.
Boosnah, a town and district of Hindostan, in Bengal. 23. 32. N. 89. 39. E.
Bootan, ii. 617; iii. 8, 134. 28. 0. N. 90. 0. E.
Booth Goldshaw, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Booth, Higher and Lower, two townships of England, in Lancashire.
Boothbay, a post township of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine.
Bootle, a township of England, county of Lancaster. 54. 18. N. 3. 20. W.
Booton, iii. 503. 5. 0. S. 123. 0. E.
Bopal, iii. 78. 23. 17. N. 77. 70. E.
Boppingen, a town of Suabia, on the Eger, 28 miles N.N.E. Ulm. 48. 51. N. 10. 22. E.
Boppard, vii. 248. 50. 15. N. 7. 34. E.
Boques Creek, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, which joins the Scioto.
Bora, mountains of, vi. 154.
Borabora, island of, iii. 638.
Borahs, iii. 64.
Boras, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, on the river Wiska. 57. 43. N. 3. 0. E.
Borat, town of, vi. 184.
Borba, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo.
Borck, a town of the Prussian states, grand duchy of Posen. 53. 17. N. 9. 32. E.
Borckeloe, a village of Dutch Brabant, 42 miles W.N.W. Munster.
Bord, viii. 339.
Bordentown, a township of the U. States, Burlington county, New Jersey.
Bordes, Les, a town of France, department of the Arriege.
Bordoee, viii. 600. 62. 12. N. 6. 5. W.
Boreholm, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the W. coast of Mainland.
Boren-Galla, iv. 141.
Boreray, two of the smaller Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland. 57. 9. N. 7. 18. W.
Borghetto, a small town of Italy, province of Lodi, on the river Lambro. 45. 12. N. 9. 28. W. Also a large village on the Mincio, to the N. of the town of Mantua. The name also of several other small places in Italy.
Borgholm, a fortress of Sweden, on the W. coast of the island of Oeland. 56. 52. N. 16. 42. W.
Borgholzhausen, a town of Westphalia. 52. 6. N. 8. 17. E.
Borgne, a lake of the U. States, in Louisiana, communicating with Lake Ponchartrain.
Borgo, vi. 487. 60. 23. N. 25. 40. E.
Borgo di Sesia, a populous town of Italy, duchy of Milan, 50 miles N.N.E. Turin. 45. 44. N. 8. 17. E.
Borgo di St. Sepolcro, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 48 miles E.S.E. Florence.
Borgo di Val di Taro, a small town of Italy, 23 miles S.W. Parma. 44. 29. N. 9. 45. E.
Borgo di Val Sugana, a handsome market town of Tyrol, on the river Brenta.
Borgoforte, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 7 miles S.S.W. Mantua.
Borgo Franco, a town of Piedmont, province of Ivrea.
Borgworm, or Varem, a small town of the Netherlands, 10 miles W. Liege.
Borja, viii. 77. 41. 56. N. 1. 37. W.
Borissogleesk, vi. 556. 57. 53. N. 39. 40. E.
Borissow, a small town of European Russia, on the Beresina, 36 miles E. Minsk.
Borken, vii. 225.
Borking, town of, ix. 238.
Borkum, vii. 218.
Bormes, a town of France, department of the Var. 43. 9. N. 6. 21. E.
Bormia, or Bormida, the name of two rivers in Piedmont, which join the Tanaro.
Bormio, a town of Italy, at the influx of the Fredolfo into the Adda, 30 miles S.E. Coire, 45 N.W. Trent. 46. 27. N. 10. 17. E.
Borna, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S.S.E. Leipzig. 51. 8. N. 12. 31. E.
Borneo, iii. 476. 0. 0. 114. 0. E.
Borneo, iii. 479. 4. 55. N. 114. 50. E.
Bornheim, a town of the Prussian states, between Bon and Briel, 8 miles N.E. Dendermonde. 48. 26. N. 13. 8. E.
Bornholm, viii. 590. 55. 10. N. 15. 0. E.
Bornos, a town of Spain, province of Seville. 36. 46. N. 5. 44. W.
Bornou, iv. 256, 263. 12. 0. N. 13. 45. E.
Bornou, iv. 265, 266. 24. 32. N. 22. 57. E.
Bornou, river of, iv. 7.
Boro, golden mines of, iv. 398.
Borodino, a village in Russia, near the Moskwa, about 90 miles W. Moscow. 55. 40. N. 35. 50. E.
Boroolongs, iv. 395.
Bororos, iv, 413. 16. 20. S. 53. 30. W.
Boroughbridge, a borough and market town of England, in the West Riding of York-

shire, on the river Ure. 54. 6. N. 1. 26. W.
Borovits-chi, a town of European Russia, government of Novogorod. 60. 48. N. 41. 55. E.
Borowsk, vi. 565.
Borriana, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia.
Borrowstownness, ix. 420. 18 miles W. Edinburgh. 54. 23. N. 2. 55. W.
Borthwick, river of, ix. 405.
Boruca, mountains of, v. 280.
Bosa, vii. 650. 40. 16. N. 8. 25. E.
Bosca Regale, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora.
Boscawen, a post town of the U. States, New Hampshire.
Boscham, district of, iv. 414.
Boschin, province of, iii. 369.
Boschmen of Africa, iv. 357.
Bosco, or Boschi, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles S.E. Alessandria.
Bosham, a village and parish of England, county of Sussex, on an arm of the sea, 3 miles W. Chichester.
Bosherton-meer, lake of, ix. 127.
Boshuanas, a numerous class of tribes who inhabit a large territory in the interior of Southern Africa.
Boskoop, a village of the Netherlands, province of Holland.
Bosna, vi. 211.
Bosna-Serajo, vi. 212. 43. 53. N. 18. 30. E.
Bosnia, vi. 178, 207, 209. 44. 0. N. 18. 30. E.
Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople, vi. 9; vi. 122.
Bosra, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, 50 miles S. Damascus.
Bossiney, or Trevenna, a town of England, county of Cornwall. 50. 40. N. 4. 44. W.
Bossut, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 6 miles from Mons.
Bost, a city of Persia, capital of a territory near the province of Seistan. 32. 30. N. 64. 45. E.
Bostan, a town of Natolia, 50 miles N.N.W. Marasch. 37. 59. N. 36. 17. E.
Boston, ix. 257. 52. 59. N. 0. 2. W.
Boston, v. 174. 42. 20. N. 71. 0. W.
Bostra, ruins of, ii. 149.
Bosworth, a town of England, county of Leicester. 52. 37. N. 1. 25. W.
Bosworth Husband, a town of England, county of Leicester, 14 miles S. Leicester.
Botal Tobagosima, an island in the Chinese sea, south of Formosa. 21. 57. N. 117. 21. E.
Botany Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. The colony consists of four districts, Sidney, Paramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle, and it has two dependencies, Hobart's Town and Port Dalrymple, on Van Dieman's Land, about 300 miles distant. 34. 0. S. 151. 10. E.
Botesdale, a market town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. 52. 22. N. 1. 0. E.
Botetourt, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, W. of the Blue Ridge. Chief town Fincastle.
Bothin, district of, ii. 149.
Bothnia, an extensive province in the north of Europe, which is divided into East and West by a gulf of the same name. 65. 0. N. 21. 0. E.
Bothnia, Gulf of, vi. 7. 62. 0. N. 20. 0. E.
Bothwell, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, on the Clyde. 55. 48. N. 4. 3. W.
Botia, the modern Bootan, ii. 616.
Boticudos, v. 545. 18. 30. S. 41. 0. W.
Botley, a parish of England in Hampshire. 50. 57. N. 1. 17. W.
Botonga, country of, iv. 397. 23. 0. S. 34. 0. E.
Botta, a small town of Italy, in the states of Parma, 4 miles N.N.W. Placentia.
Bottlehill, a post township of the U. States, in Morris county, New Jersy, 16 miles N.W. Elizabethtown.
Bottwar, a town in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. 49. 1. N. 9. 18. E.
Botza, Pass of, vi. 241.
Botzen, or Bozen, vii. 518. 46. 30. N. 11. 24. E.
Botzenburg, a small town of the Prussian states, 47 N. Berlin.
Bouali, or Banza-Loango, iv. 307.
Bouchain, a well-fortified town of France, in Hainault, on both sides of the Scheldt, 7 miles N.N.E. Cambray.
Bouchoux, a town of France, department of the Jura.
Boudry, a town of Switzerland, on the river Reuse, 14 miles S.W. Neufchatel.
Bougainville's Island, iii. 564. in the South Pacific ocean. 6. 0. S. 155. 20. E.
Bougainville, straits of, iii. 404.
Bouglon, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne.
Boujeiah, a considerable sea-port in the eastern part of the kingdom of Algiers, 80 miles E. Algiers. 36. 42. N. 5. 10. E.
Boujepore, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 25. 36. N. 84. 9. E.
Bouillon, viii. 635. 49. 48. N. 5. 3. E.
Bouin, viii. 280.
Boulay, a town of France, in Lorraine, 12 miles E. by N. Metz.
Boulogne, an old sea-port town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais,

30 miles from New Romney, in Kent, and 22 s. Calais. 43. 18. N. 0. 37. E.
Boulogne, a handsome village in the department of the Seine. 50. 42. N. 1. 36. E.
Boulogne, a town of France, 40 miles s.w. Toulouse.
Bouloire, a town of France, province of Maine.
Boundbrook, a post township of the U. States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the north side of the Raritan, 7 miles above New Brunswick.
Bouquains, iv. 388.
Bourbon, iv. 444. 21. 30. s. 55. 30. E.
Bourbon, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, lying between Licking and Kentucky rivers. Chief town Paris.
Bourbon l'Archambaud, viii. 326. 46. 35. N. 3. 5. E.
Bourbon-Lancy, viii. 371. 46. 36. N. 3. 47. E.
Bourbon-Vendee, viii. 281. 46. 40. N. 1. 26. W.
Bourbonne les Bains, viii. 415. 47. 57. N. 5. 43. E.
Bourbourg, a town in French Flanders, 9 miles s.w. Dunkirk.
Bourbriac, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
Bourdeaux, viii. 255. 44. 50. N. 0. 35. W.
Bourdeaux, a village of France, department of the Drome.
Bourdeille, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. 45. 18. N. 0. 35. E.
Bourg St. Andeol, a town of France, on the Rhone.
Bourg en Bresse, viii. 369.
Bourg Lastic, sur Mer, d'Oisans, and de Peage, four towns of France, in Auvergne, Guienne, departments of the Isere and of the Drome; la Reine and Theroude, departments of the Seine and the Eure.
Bourganeuf, viii. 329. 45. 58. N. 1. 44. E.
Bourganeuf, bay of, viii. 172.
Bourg-Argental, town of, viii. 358.
Bourgas, bay of, vi. 152. 42. 30. N. 27. 30. E.
Bourges, viii. 330. 47. 6. N. 2. 24. E.
Bourgneuf, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. 47. 3. N. 1. 57. W.
Bourgoin, a town of France, department of the Isere, 25 miles E.S.E. Lyons.
Bourgueil, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. 47. 18. N. 0. 9. E.
Bourlos, lake of, iv. 68. 31. 30. N. 31. 0. E.
Bourne, a town of England, county of Lincoln, 36 miles s. Lincoln. 52. 48. N. 0. 21. W.
Bouro, one of the Molucca islands, the largest next to Ceram, and the most westerly of the whole, 55 miles w. Amboyna. The fort stands in 3. 24. S. 12. 4. E.
Bourtang, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 12 miles s.s.w. Winschoten.
Bourtang, marsh of, viii. 640.
Bourth, a town of France, department of the Eure.
Bousch, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, supposed the ancient Ptolemais. 29. 14. N. 31. 13. E.
Boussa, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Tombuctoo, near which, according to report, Mr. Park was killed. 10. 15. N. 6. 9. E.
Boussac, town of, viii. 329.
Boussy, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault.
Boutome, river of, viii. 170, 277.
Bouton, an island near the south-east coast of Celebes.
Bouvines, a fortified town of the Netherlands.
Bouxwiller, viii. 400.
Bouzonville, viii. 402.
Bova, vii. 722.
Boves, a town of Piedmont, 4 miles s. Coni.
Bovey Tracey, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire.
Bovino, a small town of Naples, 28 miles E.N.E. Benevento. 41. 14. N. 15. 16. E.
Bow, or Stratford le Bow, a village and parish of England, county of Middlesex.
Bowan, town of, iii. 494.
Bow Island, an island in the South Pacific ocean. 18. 23. S. 141. 12. W.
Bowe, or Nymet, a town and parish of England, county of Devon.
Bowes, a town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 32. N. 2. 0. W.
Bowley, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Bowling Green, a post village of the U. States, and capital of Caroline county, Virginia, 48 miles N. Richmond. 38. 3. N. 77. 20. W. 2d, A post village and capital of Warren county, Kent, about 30 miles E. Russelville. 36. 57. N. 86. 20. W. 3d, A township of Licking county, Ohio, east of Newark.
Bowness, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, on the Lake Winandermere. 54. 57. N. 3. 12. W.
Box, a village and parish of England, county of Wilts, where is a medicinal spring.
Boxford, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. 52. 3. N. 0. 51. E.
Boxtel, a market town of the Netherlands, 5 miles s. Bois-le-Duc. 51. 36. N. 5. 20. E.
Boyadel, a large village of Silesia.
Boyamo, or St. Salvador, town of, v. 577.

Boyana, river of, vi. 186.
Boyle, a town of Ireland, county of Roscommon, on a river of the same name, 107 miles N.W. Dublin, and 23 S. of Sligo. 53. 58. N. 8. 15. W.
Boyle, a post township of the U. States, Ontario county, New York.
Boyne, ix. 504.
Bozouls, a town of France, province of Rouergue.
Bra, a town of Piedmont, on a hill on the Stura, opposite to Cherasco, 10 miles S.E. Carmagnola. 44. 45. N. 7. 54. E.
Brabant, Duchy of, viii. 627. 50. 46. N. 4. 30. E.
Bracadale, a village and parish of Scotland, in the isle of Skye. 57. 20. N. 6. 25. W.
Bracara, the present Braga, town of, viii. 21.
Bracari, viii. 21.
Bracciano, a small town of the Ecclesiastical state, patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake. 42. 6. N. 12. 12. E.
Bracht, a village of the Prussian states, 6 miles W. Cologne.
Bracken, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Chief town Augusta.
Brackley, a town of England, in Northamptonshire. 52. 2. N. 1. 10. W.
Bradfield, a town and parish of England, county of Essex.
Bradfield, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Bradford, ix. 194. 51. 21. N. 2. 14. W.
Bradford, ix. 267. 53. 48. N. 1. 47. W.
Bradford, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, formerly Ontario. Chief town Meansville. 2d, A post township in Orange county, Vermont, on the Connecticut. 3d, A post township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. 4th, (East) A township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. 5th, (West) In Chester county, Pennsylvania.
Bradford, a post township of the U. States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the south side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill, 10 miles above Newburyport, 28 miles N. Boston.
Brading, a village and parish of England, on the isle of Wight. 50. 41. N. 1. 10. W.
Bradley's Islands, iii. 601.
Bradley, North, a township of England, county of Wilts.
Bradninch, a town and parish of England, county of Devon, 6 miles N.E. Exeter. 50. 50. N. 3. 24. W.
Bradshaw, a hamlet of England, in the county of Lancaster.
Bradshaw-Edge, a township of England, in the county of Derby.
Bradwell, a township of England, county of Derby. 51. 45. N. 0. 55. E.
Braemar, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 56. 59. N. 3. 21. W.
Braga, viii. 46. 41. 36. N. 8. 30. W.
Braganza, viii. 47. 41. 52. N. 6. 45. W.
Brahestadt, town of, vi. 493.
Brahilow, a large town of European Turkey, in Wallachia. 45. 15. N. 27. 54. E.
Brahmapootra, river of, ii. 619; iii. 3, 21.
Brahminabad, a celebrated city of Hindostan. 24. 46. N. 67. 50. E.
Brailes, ix. 330.
Brailow, fortress of, vi. 240.
Braine, a town of France, department of the Aisne.
Braine l'Aleu, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.
Braine le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, 16 miles S.S.W. Brussels. 50. 36. N. 4. 8. E.
Braintree, ix. 238. 51. 54. N. 0. 30. E.
Bramber, a town of England, Sussex. 50. 52. N. 0. 19. W.
Bramham, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. Wetherby.
Bramley, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 49. N. 1. 40. W.
Another small township in Surrey.
Brampton, a town of England, county of Cumberland, on the Irting, 6 miles N. Carlisle. 54. 56. N. 2. 45. W.
Brampton, a town of England, county of Derby. 52. 20. N. 0. 58. W.
Brampton Bierlow, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Bran, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tay.
Branau, town of, vii. 508. 48. 13. N. 12. 56. E.
Branau, a well-built and fortified town of the Austrian empire, on the Inn, 60 miles N.E. Munich. 50. 33. N. 16. 20. E.
Brandæ, island of, vi. 491.
Brancaster, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk.
Brandenburg, vii. 83, 101. 56. 23. N. 12. 35. E.
Brandenburgh, Mark, or Marquisate of, vii. 83. 52. 0. N. 14. 0. E.
Brandon, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Lesser Ouse, 78 miles N.N.E. London. 52. 28. N. 0. 37. E.
Brandon, a post township of the U. States, in Rutland county, Vermont, on Otter creek.
Brandon Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland, between Tralee bay and Brandon-head. 52. 17. N. 10. 0. W.
Brandon Head, a cape of Ireland, on the

w. coast of the county of Kerry. 52. 18. N. 10. 2. W.

Brandon, St., island of, iv. 477.

Brandy Pots, a cluster of small islands in the St. Lawrence, 103 miles below Quebec.

Brandywine, a township of the U. States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Brandywine Creek, a river of the U. States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and falls into Christiana Creek, at Wilmington.

Brane, two rivers of South Wales; one runs into the Usk, the other into the Towy.

Branford, a post township of the U. States, in New Haven county, Connecticut.

Bransk, a town of European Russia, government of Grodno.

Brant, a river of North Wales, in Anglesey, which runs into the Menai straits.

Brantome, viii. 272. 45. 21. N. 0. 38. E.

Brantree, a township of the U. States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on a bay, 8 miles s. Boston.

Brara, a village of Italy, near the Adige.

Braschin's Creek, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which joins Salt river.

Braslav, a town of European Russia, 76 miles N.N.E. Wilna. 55. 28. N. 26. 30. E.

Braspars, a town of France, department of Finisterre.

Brassington, a township of England, county of Derby.

Brassos, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in 34. 0. N. and 105. 0. W. and discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico in 28. 40. N.

Bratiry, river of, ix. 129.

Brattleborough, a post township of the U. States, in Vermont.

Bratton, a township of England, county of Wilts.

Bratton's River, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri.

Braubach, vii. 322. 50. 18. N. 7. 39. E.

Braughin, a village and parish of England, county of Hertford.

Braunau, a town of Bohemia, circle of Konigingratz. 50. 35. N. 16. 20. E.

Braunfels, town of, vii. 254.

Braunsberg, vii. 21. 54. 22. N. 19. 50. E.

Braunton, a town and parish of England, county of Devon.

Brava, a sea-port town on the eastern coast of Africa. 1. 12. N. 44. 10. E.

Brava, or St. John, island of, iv. 467. 15. 0. N. 25. 0. W.

Bray, a village and parish of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames. 51. 31. N. 0. 43. W.

Bray, a small sea-port town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 12 miles from Dublin. 53. 12. N. 6. 5. W.

Bray Head, a cape on the E. coast of Ireland, county of Wicklow. 53. 11. N. 6. 4. W.

Bray sur Seine, a town of France, in Champagne.

Brazil, v. 507. 12. 0. S. 50. 0. W.

Brazil, natives of, v. 545.

Brazza, vi. 335. 43. 20. N. 16. 40. E.

Brea Head, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland. 51. 50. N. 10. 16. W.

Breage, a town and parish of England, county of Cornwall.

Brea, la, village of, v. 595.

Brecey, a town of France, department of La Manche.

Brechin, ix. 448. 56. 45. N. 2. 37. W.

Breckenridge, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky.

Brecknock, ix. 256.

Brecknock, or Brecon, ix. 366. 62 miles W. Gloucester. 52. 0. N. 3. 30. W.

Breckonhill, a hamlet of England, in the county of Cumberland.

Breda, viii. 663. 51. 35. N. 4. 46. E.

Brede, a river of England, which rises in Sussex, and joins the Rother, near Winchelsea.

Bredon, a town of France, department of the Cantal.

Bredstedt, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick. 54. 36. N. 9. 3. E.

Bree, a town of the Netherlands, in the principality of Liege. 51. 9. N. 5. 37. E.

Bregentz, vii. 517. 47. 30. N. 9. 45. E.

Bregentz, a rapid river of Suabia, which falls into the lake of Constance.

Breglio, a small town of the Sardinian states, 18 miles N.E. Nice.

Brehal, a town of France, in Normandy. 48. 54. N. 1. 30. W.

Brehar, or Bryer, one of the Scilly islands, situated west of the Land's End.

Breitenbach, a market town of Saxony, 14 miles s. Erfurt.

Breitling, lake of, vii. 86.

Bremen, a duchy in the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, and having Hadeln on the E. and Luneburg and Verden on the s. 53. 30. N. 9. 0. E.

Bremen, vii. 419, 420. 53. 4. N. 8. 48. E.

Bremgarten, a small town of Switzerland, 10 miles w. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne. 46. 59. N. 7. 27. E.

Brenchley, a town and parish of England, county of Kent.

Brendola, a spacious market town of Italy, in the district of Vicenza.

Brendusium, harbour of, vii. 718.

Brenets, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles N.W. Neufchatel. 47. 4. N. 6. 42. E.

Breno, a town of Upper Italy, district of Bresciano. 56. 3. N. 10. 14. E.

Brent, or South Brent, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire. 50. 27. N. 3. 49. W.

Brenta, vii. 588.

Brentford, a town and parish of England, county of Middlesex, on the Thames, 7 miles W. London. 51. 30. N. 0. 17. W.

Brentonico, village of, vii. 519.

Brentwood, a township of England, county of Essex. 51. 39. N. 0. 25. E.

Brentz, a river of Wirtemberg, which gives name to the town of Brentz.

Brescia, vii. 626. 45. 32. N. 10. 15. E.

Bresciano, a district of Upper Italy, in Lombardy, which takes its name from the city of Brescia. It is bounded N. by Bormio and Trent, E. by the lake of Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua, S. by the same duchy and the Cremonese, and W. by the Cremasco, the Bergamasco, and the Valteline.

Breslau, vii. 77. 51. 6. N. 17. 4. E.

Bressay, one of the Shetland islands. 60. 14. N. 1. 12. W.

Bresson, St., town of, viii. 381.

Bressuire, viii. 282. 46. 50. N. 0. 29. W.

Brest, viii. 297. 48. 23. N. 4. 28. W.

Breteuil, a town of France, department of the Eure. 49. 37. N. 2. 17. E.

Breteuil, a town of France, department of the Oise.

Breton, Cape, v. 138.

Breton, Cape, a cape on the east coast of the island of the same name. 45. 55. N. 59. 40. W.

Bretonio, ancient town of, viii. 71.

Brett, a river of England, county of Essex, which falls into the Stour.

Bretten, a town of Germany, 18 miles S.E. Spires.

Brewood, a town of England, county of Stafford. 52. 40. N. 2. 12. W.

Brewster, a post township of the U. States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on Barnstable bay, 16 miles E. Barnstable.

Briaikhimora, or Bolgari, ruins of, vi. 431.

Briançon, viii. 214. 44. 55. N. 6. 39. E.

Briansk, vi. 566. 53. 10. N. 34. 19. E.

Briar Creek, a river of N. America, which falls into the Savannah, in Georgia.

Briare, viii, 322. 47. 38. N. 2. 26. E.

Briavell's, St., a township of England, county of Gloucester.

Brick, a river of Ireland, county of Kerry, which runs into the Cashin.

Bricky, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dungarvan.

Bride, a river of Ireland, which falls into the Blackwater, in the county of Waterford.

Bridgeford, a village and parish of England, county of Nottingham.

Bridgend, a market town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 20 miles W. Cardiff. 51. 30. N. 3. 36. W.

Bridgeness, a small sea-port town of Scotland, 17 miles W. Edinburgh.

Bridgenorth, a small borough town of England, county of Salop, divided, by the Severn, into the Low and High towns. 20 miles E.S.E. Shrewsbury. 52. 32. N. 2. 25. W.

Bridgeport, a sea-port and borough of the U. States, in the township of Stratford, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 3½ miles W. Stratford, 17½ S.W. New Haven. 41. 10. N. 73. 10. W.

Bridgetown, v. 594. 13. 10. N. 58. 38. W.

Bridgetown, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohanzie Creek, 20 miles above its entrance into Delaware bay, and 50 S.S.E. Philadelphia. 2d, Of Queen Anne county, Maryland, on the west side of the Tuckahoe, 8 miles E. Centreville. 52. 46. N. 8. 26. W. 3d, Of Kent county, Maryland, on Chester river, 18 miles above Chester, 45 E. Baltimore.

Bridgewater, a town of England, county of Somerset, situated 12 miles from the sea, on the river Parrot, 10 miles N.N.E. Taunton. 51. 7. N. 2. 59. W.

Bridgewater, a township of the U. States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, 3 miles N. Boundbrook. 2d, Of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22 miles S. Boston. 3d, A post township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, 28 miles N.N.W. Concord. 4th, A township in Windsor county, Vermont, 17 miles N.W. Windsor. 5th, A post township in Oneida county, New York, 12 miles S. Utica. 6th, In Lucerne county, Pennsylvania.

Bridport, a neat sea-port town in the English channel, in the county of Dorset, 15 miles W. Dorchester. 50. 44. N. 2. 45. W.

Brie, Comte-Robert, viii. 434.

Brie, town of, viii. 403. 48. 40. N. 2. 38. E.

Brieg, vii. 79. 50. 53. N. 17. 30. E.

Brieg, vii. 579.

Briel, or Brielle, a town of the Netherlands, on the island of East Voorn, not far from the mouth of the Maese, 13 miles S.W. Rotterdam. 51. 54. N. 4. 9. E.

Brienne, viii. 419.

Brientz, lake of, vi. 12.

Brietzen, a town of the Prussian states, 82 miles E. Berlin. 53. 17. N. 18. 55. E. Also another small town, 34 miles S.W. Berlin.

Brieuc, or Brieux, St., viii. 299.

BRIGA, LA, a thriving town of the Sardinian states, county of Nice.
BRIG-ACH, river of, vii. 41.
BRIGE, river of, vii. 41.
BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or BRIGHTON, ix. 202. 50. 49. N. 0. 7. W.
BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining to Sheffield.
BRIGNOLLES, viii. 205.
BRIHUEGA, a small town of Spain, province of Toledo, 40 miles E.N.E. Madrid. 40. 48. N. 2. 50. W.
BRINDISI, an ancient and celebrated sea-port of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 180 miles E. Naples. 40. 39. N. 17. 57. E.
BRINDLE, a town and parish of England, county of Lancaster.
BRINDLEY, MR. JAMES, a great engineer, ix. 315.
BRINON L'ARCHEVEQUE, a town of France, department of the Yonne.
BRIOUDE, viii. 229. 45. 17. N. 3. 23. E.
BRISACH, OLD, vii. 353. 48. 2. N. 7. 36. E.
BRISACH, NEW, a town and strong fortress of France, in Alsace, near the Rhine, opposite to the foregoing town of Brisach, 33 miles S. Strasburg. 48. 2. N. 7. 31. E.
BRISGAU, an extensive tract of land in the south-west of Suabia, belonging, for the most part, to the grand duchy of Baden.
BRISTOL, ix. 187. 51. 27. N. 2. 35. W.
BRISTOL, a post township of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine, 13 miles E. Wiscasset. 2, Of Addison county, Vermont, 25 miles S.W. Montpelier. 3d, A county in Massachusetts, bounded N. by Norfolk county, E. by Plymouth county, S. by Buzzard's bay, W. by Rhode island. Chief towns, Taunton and New Bedford. 4th, a county in Rhode island, bounded N. and N.E. by Massachusetts, W. by Narraganset bay, E. by Mount Hope bay. Chief town Bristol. 5th, A sea-port and capital of Bristol county, Rhode Island, on the east shore of Narraganset bay, 13 miles N. Newport, 15 S. Providence. 6th, A post township in Hartford county, Connecticut, 16 miles W. Hartford. 7th, A post township in Ontario county, New York, 10 miles S.W. Canandaigua. 8th, A borough and post township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, opposite Burlington, 20 miles above Philadelphia. 9th, A town in Trumbull county, Ohio, 12 miles N. Warren.
BRISTOL BAY, v. 58. 57. 30. N. 160. 0. W.
BRISTOL CHANNEL, ix. 105. 51. 20. N. 4. 0. W.
BRIT, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 2 miles S. Bridport.
BRITAIN, Roman provinces of, ix. 9.
BRITAIN, commonly called GREAT BRITAIN, ix. 1.
BRITAIN, LITTLE, a township of the U. States, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.
BRITAIN, NEW, a township of the U. States, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
BRITAIN, NEW, iii. 603. 5. 0. S. 151. 0. E.
BRITAIN, NEW, v. 79.
BRITFORD, a parish of England, county of Wilts.
BRITISH CHANNEL or MANCHE, vi. 7.
BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE, one of the largest provinces of France, occupies the north-west corner of the kingdom.
BRIVES, viii. 338. 45. 9. N. 1. 63. E.
BRIVIO, a small town of Upper Italy, 18 miles N.N.E. Milan. 45. 46. N. 9. 27. E.
BRIX, or BRIEX, a royal town of Bohemia, 40 miles N.W. Prague. 50. 32. N. 13. 40. E.
BRIX, a town of France, department of La Manche.
BRIXEN, a town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol. 46. 45. N. 11. 44. E.
BRIXHAM, a sea-port of England, county of Devon, on Torbay. 50. 25. N. 3. 32. W.
BROACH, iii. 70. 21. 46. N. 73. 14. E.
BROADALBIN, a post township of the U. States, Montgomery county, New York.
BROAD BAY, a bay on the coast of Main, in N. America, 43. 50. N. 65. 19. W. —(CREEK), the name of several rivers in the U. States.—(KILL), a river which runs into Delaware bay.
BROADHAVEN, ix. 497. 54. 19. N. 9. 47. W.
BROADHEAD'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Delaware.
BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea on the east coast of N. America, which extends along the west and north-west sides of Beaufort or Port Royal island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Coosa from the north-west. 2d, A river in Georgia, which runs into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.
BROAD STAIRS, a village of England, county of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, 2 miles N. Ramsgate. 51. 22. N. 1. 25. E.
BROADWATER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the Irish sea.
BROADWATER, a village and parish of England, county of Sussex.
BROADWAY, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 103 miles S. Dublin, and 9 Wexford. 52. 16. N. 6. 21. W.
BROCKEN, vii. 39, 120. 51. 50. N. 10. 41. E.
BROCKENHURST, a hamlet of England, county of Southampton.
BROCKFORD, a parish of England, in the county of Suffolk.

Brod, vi. 333. 45. 8. N. 18. 2. E. Several other small towns in Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

Brodera, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Champouceer. 22. 22. N. 73. 27. E.

Brody, vi. 687. 50. 8. N. 25. 18. E.

Broek, viii. 650.

Broich, a village of the Prussian states, 3 miles from Eschweiler.

Broken Islands, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Bengal. 19. 58. N. 92. 56. E. Also two small islands on the coast of New Guinea and in the bay of Bengal.

Bromberg, a town of the Prussian states, 30 miles N.W. Thorn. 53. 7. N. 18. 0. E.

Bromham, a township and parish of England, in Wiltshire.

Bromley, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, 10 miles S.S.E. London. 51. 24. N.

Bromsgrove, a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Salwarp. 52. 20. N. 2. 5. W.

Bromwick, West, a small town and parish of England, county of Stafford. 53. 37. N. 1. 9. W.

Bromyard, ix. 349. 52. 12. N. 2. 31. W.

Brondolo, a decayed town of Italy, 12 miles S. Venice.

Broni, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont. 45. 4. N. 9. 18. E.

Bronte, or Bronti, a market town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. 37. 43. N. 14. 49. E.

Bronx Creek, a river of the U. States, in New York, which joins East river in West Chester.

Brookborough, a small post town of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, 93 miles N.W. from Dublin. 54. 16. N. 7. 19. W.

Brooke, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Wellsburg.

Brookfield, a township of the U. States, in Orange county, Vermont. 2d, A post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. 3d, In Fairfield county, Connecticut, 6 miles N.E. Danbury. 4th, In Madison county, New York.

Brookhaven, a post township of the U. States, in Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island.

Brooklyn, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Windham county, Connecticut. 2d, In King's county, New York, on Long Island.

Brookville, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Franklin county, Indiana. 39. 25. N. 84. 55. W.

Broome, a county of the U. States, in New York, on the Susquehannah. Chief town Chenango. 2d, A post township in Schoharie county, New York, 35 miles S.W. Albany.

Broos, or Bros, vi. 342.

Brora, ix. 480. 58. 3. N. 3. 53. W.

Brora, ix. 480.

Brosley, a town and parish of England, county of Salop, on the Severn, 146 miles N.W. London. 52. 37. N. 2. 28. W.

Brosna, two rivers of Ireland, one of which is distinguished by the epithet *little*, in the King's county, which flows into the Shannon.

Brothers, a cluster of small islands in the straits of Babelmandel. 12. 10. N. 43. 19. E. The name of several small islands in the Eastern seas.

Brother's Valley, a township of the U. States, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

Brotherton, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

Brothock, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which runs into the sea at Aberbrothock.

Brouette, a river of the U. States in Indiana, which joins the Wabash.

Broughshane, a post town of the county of Antrim, Ireland, 137 miles N. Dublin. 54. 53. N. 6. 3. W.

Broughton in Furness, a township of England, county of Lancaster, 280 miles from London. 54. 18. N. 3. 10. W.

Broughty Ferry, a village of Scotland, on the Tay, 4 miles E. Dundee. 56. 28. N. 2. 53. W.

Brow Head, ix. 493.

Brown, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on the Ohio. Chief town Ripley. 38. 58. N. 85. 55. E.

Brown Clee Hill, ix. 159.

Browne Island, v. 89. 75. 10. N. 60. 0. W.

Brownsville, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Jackson county, Illinois, 40 miles S.E. Kaskaskias. 37. 40. N. 89. 8. W.

Brownsville, a borough and post township of the U. States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela, 33 miles S. Pittsburg.

Bruchsal, vii. 350. 49. 7. N. 8. 37. E.

Bruck, a market town of Bavaria, 17 miles N.N.W. Anspach. 49. 47. N. 11. 51. E.

Bruck, town of, vii. 523. 47. 25. N. 15. 18. E.

Bruck on the Leytha, vii. 506. The name of several other small towns in Germany.

Brue, a river of England, county of Somerset, which falls into the Bristol channel.

Bruff, a market and post town of the county Limerick, Ireland, 133 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 28. N. 8. 30. E.

Bruges, viii. 621. 51. 12. N. 3. 14. E.

BRUGGEN, a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles N.E. Ruremonde. 52. 2. N. 9. 44. E.
BRUGUIERE, LA, viii. 239.
BRUHL, or BRUEL, vii. 240.
BRUMATH, a market town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
BRUMMEN, a parochial village of the Netherlands.
BRUNIQUEL, town of, viii. 265.
BRUNN, vii. 476. 49. 5. N. 11. 50. E.
BRUNNEN, a neat and populous town of Switzerland, 2½ miles S.W. Schweitz. 46. 59. N. 8. 38. E.
BRUNSHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, duchy of Bremen, on the Elbe. 54. 5. N. 11. 50. E.
BRUNSWICK, vii. 317. 52. 15. N. 10. 27. E.
BRUNSWICK, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Chief town Smithville.
BRUNSWICK, a township of the U. States, in Brunswick county, N. Carolina, on Cape Fear river, 30 miles above its mouth, 17 miles below Wilmington. 34. 5. N. 78. 10. W.
BRUNSWICK, a post-township of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Maine, on the south-west side of the Androscoggin, 30 miles N.E. Portland.
BRUNSWICK, a sea-port of the U. States, and capital of Glynn county, Georgia, on Turtle river, 80 miles S.S.W. Savannah. 31. 15. N. 81. 25. W.
BRUNSWICK, a township of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York. Also a county in Virginia, between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers.
BRUNSWICK, duchy of, vii. 316. 52. 0. N. 10. 15. E.
BRUNSWICK, NEW, a city of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan, 16 miles N.E. Princeton, 33 S.W. New York, 57 N.E. Philadelphia. 40. 30. N. 74. 20. W.
BRUNSWICK, NEW, v. 136.
BRUNY'S ISLE, an island on the south-east coast of Van Dieman's Land. 43. 21. S. 147. 29. E.
BRUSH CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, in Adam's county.
BRUSSELS, viii. 627. 50. 51. N. 4. 22. E.
BRUTII, vii. 698.
BRUTON, or BREWTON, a town of England, in Somersetshire.
BRUTUS, a post township of the U. States, in Cayuga county, New York, on the Erie canal.
BRUTZ, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
BRUYERES, a town of France, department of the Vosges.

BRYAN, a county of the U. States, in Georgia, separated from Chatham county by Ogechee river.
BRZECZANY, an open town of Austrian Galicia.
BRZESC, vi. 617. 667. 52. 37. N. 18. 56. E.
BUA, vi. 335. 43. 20. N. 16. 30. E.
BUCCARI, vi. 332. 45. 18. N. 14. 32. E.
BUCCARI, a market town of the Austrian empire, on the east side of the gulf of Venice, 6 miles E. Fiume.
BUCHAN, ix. 450. 57. 30. N. 2. 20. W.
BUCHAN-NESS, the most eastern point of Scotland. 57. 25. N. 1. 43. W.
BUCHAREST, vi. 239. 44. 29. N. 25. 51. E.
BUCHEN, a town in the grand duchy of Baden.
BUCHLOWITZ, village of, vii. 477.
BUCHSWEILER, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
BUCK CREEK, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. 37. 56. N. 86. 44. W.
BUCK'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland. 36. 46. N. 84. 25. W.
BUCK'S HARBOUR, a bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Maine, west of Machais bay. 44. 42. N. 63. 34. W.
BUCKENBURG, vii. 307. 47. 41. N. 10. 14. E.
BUCKENHAM, NEW and OLD, two parishes of England, county of Norfolk.
BUCKFIELD, a post township of the U. States, Oxford county, Maine.
BUCKHAVEN, a small fishing town of Scotland, county of Fife.
BUCKINGHAM, ix. 231. 51. 48. N. 0. 45. W.
BUCKINGHAM, county of, iii. 550.
BUCKINGHAM, ix. 231, 232. 26 miles N.E. Oxford. 52. 0. N. 0. 59. W.
BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers.
BUCKINGHAM, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on James river, and extending south to the Appomatox. Chief town New Canton. 2d, A post township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
BUCKINGHAM, a town in York county, Lower Canada, on the Ottaway river, N.W. Montreal.
BUCKLAND, a township of the U. States, in Hertford county, 18 miles S.E. Quebec. 2d, In Franklin county, Massachusetts, 10 miles S.W. Greenfield.
BUCKOU, a considerable town of the Prussian states, 28 miles E. Berlin. 52. 8. N. 14. 7. E.
BUCKRAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. 26. 4. N. 85. 10. E.
BUCKS, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. Chief towns, Doylestown, Newton, and Bristol.
BUCKSKIN, a township of the U. States, in

Ross county, Ohio, 16 miles N.W. Chilicothe.

BUDA, vi. 305. 47. 29. N. 19. 2. E.

BUDAVON, a town and district of Hindostan, in Delhi. 28. 4. N. 78. 58. E.

BUDE, a small village and sea-port of England, county of Cornwall, in the Bristol channel, 222 miles W. London.

BUDEL, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant.

BUDIN, a town and castle of Bohemia, 20 miles N. Prague.

BUDLEIGH, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire.

BUDRUCK, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa. 21. 7. N. 86. 26. E.

BUDWEIS, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name on the Moldau, 66 miles S. Prague. 48. 58. N. 14. 30. W.

BUENAIRE, one of the Leeward islands, in the West Indies, 52 miles E. Curaçoa. 12. 26. N. 67. 36. W.

BUENAVENTURA, a Spanish settlement and mission on the coast of New California. 34. 16. N. 241. 2. E.

BUENAVENTURA, a sea-port of South America, 200 miles W. Santa Fe de Bogota. 3. 56. N. 76. 42. E.

BUENOS AYRES, v. 400, 457. 35. 0. S. 60. 0. W.

BUENOS AYRES, v. 400, 465.

BUFFALO, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Niagara county, New York, at the outlet of Lake Erie, 22 miles S. Niagara falls, 80 N.E. by E. Erie, 240 E. Sandusky, 302 E. Detroit, 222 N.N.E. Pittsburg, and 291 W. Albany. 42. 55. N. 78. 50. W. The name also of several townships in the U. States.

BUFFALO, river of, iv. 377.

BUFFALO, a river of the U. States, in Niagara county, New York, runs into Lake Erie, at Buffalo. 2d, In Pennsylvania, runs into the Susquehannah, above Lewisburg. 3d, In Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams. The name of several other rivers in the U. States.

BUFFALO LAKE, in N. America, near Coppermine river. 56. 15. N. 108. 30. W.

BUG, or BOG, vi. 651.

BUGA, a city of S. America, 15 leagues N.E. of Popayan. 3. 55. N. 76. 24. W.

BUGDEN, a town and parish of England, county of Huntingdon.

BUGIE, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 3 miles S. Smyrna, inhabited by Turks and Greeks.

BUGLAS, or NEGROS, island of, iii. 490.

BUGNE, LE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne.

BUHAWALPORT, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, on the E. bank of the Hyphasis, 70 miles from the city of Moultan. 30. 40. N. 71. 45. E.

BUHL, a well built market town of Germany, 6 miles S.W. Baden. 48. 25. N. 10. 11. E.

BUJALANCE, viii. 105. 37. 51. N. 4. 25. W.

BUJANA, a large and populous town of Hindostan. 22. 5. N. 71. 50. E.

BUIRONFOSSE, a village of France, department of the Aisne.

BUIS, a small town of France, department of the Drome. 44. 17. N. 5. 17. E.

BUILTH, an ancient town and parish of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, on the Wye, 171 miles W.N.W. London. 52. 10. N. 3. 24. W.

BUINAHA, POINT, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo.

BUKHARIA, BUKHARA, or BOKHARA, ii. 378. 39. 0. N. 62. 0. E.

BUKHARIA, BUKHARA, BOGAR, ii. 379. 39. 27. N. 62. 45. E.

BUKHARIA, LITTLE, ii. 469. 39. 30. N. 77. 0. E.

BUKOWINE, vi. 692.

BULAMA, iv. 226. 11. 0. N. 15. 0. W.

BULDER-AA, or LELA-UPPE, river of, vi. 522.

BULGARIA, LITTLE, a province of Turkey in Europe, which extends from the Black sea to Servia, from which it is separated by high mountains. The Danube, which discharges itself into the Black sea, on the N. extremity of this province, divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Walachia; while the Sardian mountains and the river Kamtchi separate it on the S. from Macedon and Romelia proper. 43. 10. N. 25. 0. E.

BULGARIANS, vi. 74, 226.

BULKH, or BALK, ii. 346.

BULKH, the capital of the province of that name, situated on the river Dehast. 36. 28. N. 65. 16. E.

BULL, a small island in the Atlantic, near the S.W. coast of Ireland. 51. 35. N. 10. 15. W.

BULL'S BAY, or BABOUL BAY, a noted bay in Newfoundland island. 32. 55. N. 79. 35. E.

BULLET, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio.

BULLOCH, a county of the U. States, in Georgia, between Ogeechee and Canoochee rivers.

BULLSKIN, a township of the U. States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogeny.

BULSAUR, a large and populous sea-port, on the high road to Bombay, 45 miles S. by W. Surat. 20. 36. N. 73. 5. E.

BUMM, a fortified city of Persia, now the ca-

pital of the province of Kerman, and formerly its frontier town. 29. 17. N. 58. 0. E.

BUNAWE, a sea-port village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 114 miles N.W. Edinburgh. 56. 27. N. 5. 11. W.

BUNCOMB, a county of the U. States, in N. Carolina. Chief town Morristown.

BUNCRANA, a small post town of the county of Donegal, Ireland, 164 miles N.W. Dublin.

BUNDELCUND, iii. 94.

BUNGA, a town of Bengal, in the district of Silhet. 24. 51. N. 92. 10. E.

BUNGAY, a neat town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Wayeney, 38 miles N.N.E. Ipswich. 52. 28. N. 1. 24. E.

BUNGO, province of, ii. 523.

BUNOLA, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca. 39. 26. N. 0. 48. W.

BUNRATTY, a post town of the county of Clare, Ireland, formerly a strong castle, which gave name to the Barony, 10 miles W. Limerick.

BUNTINGFORD, a small town of England, county of Hertford.

BUNTZLAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, and chief place in the circle of the same name, 28 miles N.N.E. Prague. 51. 15. N. 15. 32. E.

BUNTZLAU, SILESIAN, vii. 82.

BUNWOOT, an island in the Eastern seas, off the west coast of Mindanao, about 18 miles in circuit. 7. 12. N. 124. 30. E.

BUNYAN, JOHN, ix. 329.

BUONAPARTE, archipelago of, iii. 564.

BUQUES, iv. 437. 23. 0. S. 44. 0. E.

BURAGAN, peak of, v. 865.

BURAGRAG, river of, iv. 189.

BURAMPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 17 miles S.W. Ganjam.

BURDEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 24. 36. N. 82. 27. E.

BURDWAN, iii. 113. 23. 15. N. 87. 57. E.

BUREN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Muhlengraben, 6 miles S.E. Utrecht. 47. 28. N. 9. 12. E.

BUREN, the name of several places in Switzerland, the principal in the canton of Bern, 13 miles N. Bern. 51. 3. N. 8. 33. E.

BURES, a parish of England, county of Suffolk.

BURFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford, situated on the river Windrush, 17 miles N.N.W. Oxford. 51. 48. N. 1. 38. W.

BURG, vii. 134. 52. 16. N. 11. 57. E.

BURG, viii. 592. Also a market town of the Prussian states, duchy of Berg.

BURGAS, a trading town of Turkey, on the Black sea, 68 miles N.N.E. Adrianople.

BURGAU, a open town of Suabia, 20 miles E.N.E. Ulm. 48. 26. N. 10. 25. E.

BURGH, a town of England, county of Lincoln, 127 miles N. London. 53. 10. N. 0. 6. E.

BURGHAUSEN, a town in Upper Bavaria, on the Salza, 30 miles N.N.W. Saltzburg. 48. 7. N. 12. 45. E.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS, a village of England, county of Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. Carlisle.

BURGOS, viii. 75. 42. 21. N. 3. 40. W.

BURGSTADT, a town of Saxony, county of Schonburg. 50. 55. N. 12. 47. E.

BURGUETTA, EL, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles E.N.E. Pampeluna.

BURGUNDY, DUCHY OF, a province in the east of France, now divided into the departments of the Saone and Loire, the Cote d'Or, and the Yonne; part of it also lies in those of the Nievre; the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Ain.

BURGUNDIANS, viii. 150.

BURHAMPOUR, a large city of Hindostan, situated on the Tatee, 100 miles N. Aurungabad.

BURIAS, one of the Philippine islands. 13. 0. N. 123. 0. E.

BURII, vii. 472.

BURKDORF, or BERTHOUD, town of, vii. 572.

BURKE, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue ridge. Chief town Morgantown. 2d, A county in Georgia, on Savannah river. Chief town Waynesborough.

BURLEY, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

BURLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, a sea-port town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a bay called Burlington bay, formed by Flamborough head, which is about 5 miles distant, nearly N.E. 20 miles from Scarborough.

BURLINGTON, a county of the U. States, in New Jersey, on the Atlantic, and extending N.W. to Delaware river. Chief towns, Mount Holy and Burlington. 2d, A city, port of entry, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, opposite Bristol, 11 miles below Trenton, and 17 above Philadelphia. 3d, A town in Belmont county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 miles above Wheeling, Kentucky, 10 miles N.E. St. Clairsville. 4th, Another in Licking county. 5th, Another post township and capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 miles S.E. Chilicothe. 38. 30. N. 82. 30. W.

BURLINGTON, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Chittenden county, Vermont, delightfully situated on a bay of the same name, in Lake Champlain, 34 miles W.N.W. Montpelier.

BURLINGTON, a post township of the U. States, in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles w. Cooperstown.
BURLINGTON BAY or LAKE, v. 126. 43. 10. N. 79. 40. W.
BURLOS, lake of, iv. 23.
BURNHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. 51. 38. N. 0. 49. E. 2d, In Norfolk county, 34 miles N.W. Norwich.
BURNLEY, a town of England, county of Lancaster, 23 miles N. Manchester. 53. 49. N. 2. 13. W.
BURNTISLAND, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, county of Fife, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 6 miles N.N.W. Leith. 56. 4. N. 3. 14. E.
BURRAMOOTEE, a large town of Hindostan, province of Bejapour, on the Kurrah, 44 miles S.E. Poonah.
BURRAY, ix. 484. 58. 49. N. 2. 58. W. Also one of the Shetland islands.
BURRILVILLE, a township of the U. States, in Providence county, Rhode island.
BURROSAKEANE, a post town of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, 91 miles W. by S. Dublin.
BURROS in OSSORY, a small post town of the Queen's county, near Tipperary, Ireland, 67 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 57. N. 7. 36. W.
BURROSHEAGH, a post town of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, 94 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 45. N. 7. 57. W.
BURROWHEAD, ix. 400. 54. 41. N. 4. 16. W.
BURSA, ii. 75.
BURSCHEID, a town of the Prussian states, near Aix-la-Chapelle.
BURSCOUGH, a township of England, county of Lancaster. 53. 36. N. 2. 52. W.
BURSEAH, a town in the province of Matwa, 24 miles N. from Bopaul. 23. 40. N. 77. 31. E.
BURSHORE VALLEY, ii. 330.
BURSLEM, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line. 53. 2. N. 2. 15. W.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT, an ancient town of England, county of Stafford, on the Trent, 11 miles S.W. Derby. 52. 48. N. 1. 40. W.
BURTSCHEID, town of, vii. 245.
BURWASH, a township and parish of England, county of Sussex. 51. 0. N. 0. 20. E.
BURY, a town of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Irwell, 9 miles N. Manchester. 53. 35. N. 2. 18. W.
BURY ST. EDMUND'S, ix. 241. 52. 15. N. 0. 42. E.
BURZENLAND, district of, vi. 342.
BURZET, a small town of France, in Languedoc, 16 miles W. Privas.
BUSCA, a small town of Piedmont, district of Coni. 44. 27. N. 7. 33. E.
BUSCHING ISLAND, iii. 566.
BUSCO, town of, vi. 239.
BUSH, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.
BUSH, a river of the county of Antrim, Ireland, which falls into the sea, near the celebrated Giants' Causeway.
BUSHMILLS, a post town of the county Antrim, Ireland, 166 miles N. Dublin.
BUSH CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, in Wayne county.
BUSHEAB, an island in the Persian gulf. 27. 2. N. 53. 4. E.
BUSHIRE, or ABUSCHEHR, a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the Persian gulf, 10 miles W.S.W. Shiraz. 28. 58. N. 50. 52. E.
BUSSAHER, principality of, iii. 124, 125.
BUSSANG, viii. 411. 47. 53. N. 6. 54. E.
BUSSOLENGO, a village of Verona, on the Adige.
BUTE, ix. 458. 55. 50. N. 5. 3. W.
BUTE, ix. 458.
BUTCHEZ, MOUNT, vi. 236.
BUTGENBACH, a town of the Netherlands, principality of Liege.
BUTLER, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the west side of Alleghany river. Chief town Butler. 40. 50. N. 80. 0. W. 2d, A county in Alabama. 3d, A county in Kentucky. 4th, A county in the south-west part of Ohio, on Great Miami river.
BUTRINTO, vi. 183.
BUTTERMERE, ix. 128. 54. 32. N. 3. 3. W.
BUTTERNUTS, a post township of the U. States, in Otsego county, New York, 21 miles S.W. Cooperstown.
BUTTERWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire.
BUTTEVANT, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 160 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 14. N. 8. 38. W.
BUTTON-NESS, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of the entrance into the frith of Tay.
BUTUA, iv. 398.
BUTWEIS, town of, vii. 465.
BUTZBACH, a well built town of Germany, 8 miles S.S.E. Wetzlar. 50. 25. N. 8. 35. E.
BUTZOW, a town of Germany, 24 miles N.E. Schwerin.
BUXAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 25. 35. N. 83. 58. E.
BUXTEHUDE, a town of Hanover, 16 miles W.S.W. Hamburgh.
BUXTON, a market town of England, county of Derby, 33 miles N.N.W. Derby, 159 N.N.W. London. 53. 17. N. 1. 56. W.
BUXTON, a post township of the U. States, in York county, Maine.
BUZANÇOIS, viii. 333. 46. 53. N. 1. 56. E.

BYAM MARTIN'S ISLAND, v. 89. 75. 20. N. 104. 20. W.
BYFIELD, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire. 52. 12. N. 1. 16. W.
BYFLEET, a parish of England, county of Surrey, near the Wye.
BYGONBARRY, iii. 118. 24. 46. N. 90. 0. E.
BYKER, a township of England, in Northumberland.
BYOCA, river of, vi. 187.
BYRAM, a river of North America, which runs into Long Island sound, between Connecticut and New York.
BYRON'S ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific. 1. 18. S. 173. 16. E.

C.

CAB, EL, a village of Upper Egypt, nearly opposite Edfu.
CABARRAS, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina.
CABBEH, iv. 260.
CABBEZO, country of, iv. 318.
CABELLO, or CAVELLO, PORTO, a sea-port of Venezuela, in South America. 10. 30. N. 68. 8. W.
CABENDA, iv. 310. 5. 40. S. 12. 30. E.
CABINDA, or EN-GOY, kingdom and bay of, iv. 310.
CABO-CORSO, town of, iv. 233.
CABRERA, island of, viii. 121. 39. 9. N. 2. 56 E.
CABROS, ISLA DE, v. 453. 13. 54. N. 120. 5. E.
CABUL, a very ancient and fortified city, in a province of the same name, and at present the capital of Afghanistan. 34. 10. N. 69. 15. E.
CABYNA, an island in the Eastern seas, 21 miles long. 5. 18. S. 121. 53. E.
CACAMAS, v. 441,
CACAMO, the ancient Nigra, ii. 80.
CACERAS, viii. 101. 39. 23 N. 6. 13 W.
CACHAR, territory of, iii. 140, 345. 24. 55. N. 92. 40. E.
CACHENONEGA, Indian village of, v. 134.
CACHEO, river and town of, iv. 224.
CACIQUES, v. 211.
CACOAO, or KACHO, a city of Tonquin, and the capital of that kingdom, on the Songkoi, about 80 miles from the sea. 22. 36. N. 105. 15. E.
CACONGO, or MALEMBA, iv. 309.
CACOVOUNIOTES, vi. 166.
CADENET, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.
CADER IDRIS, ix. 132, 353, 358.
CADILLAC, town of, viii. 255.
CADIZ, viii. 19, 109, 110. 36. 32. N. 6. 17. W.
CADIZ, STRAITS OF, is that part of the Atlantic which has the coasts of Algrave and Andalusia N., those of Fez and Morroco S., and the straits of Gibraltar E.
CADOLZBURG, a town of Bavaria, 18 miles N.E. Anspach.
CADSAND, an insulated tract in Flanders, formed by the sea, the Western Scheldt, and other rivers and canals.
CAEN, viii. 465. 49. 11. N. 0. 23. W.
CAEONGO, or MALEMBA, kingdom of, iv. 309.
CAERLEON, a town of England, county of Monmouth, on the Usk. 51. 37. N. 2. 58. W.
CAERMARTHEN, ix. 356. 51. 53. N. 4. 0. W.
CAERMARTHEN, ix. 364. 51. 50. N. 4. 20. W.
CAERNARVON, ix. 369. 53. 0. N. 4. 10. W.
CAERNARVON, ix. 369. 53. 9. N. 4. 17. W.
CAERNARVON, bay of, ix. 103. 53. 8. N. 4. 25. W.
CAERPHILLY, a small market town of South Wales, county of Glamorgan. 30 miles S.W. Monmouth. 51. 35. N. 3. 13. W.
CAERWYS, or CAER AR WYS, ix. 368. 53. 15. N. 3. 21. W.
CÆSAREA, a celebrated city of Palestine, now in ruins. 36 miles from Acre. 32. 33 N. 34. 55. E.
CAFFA, KAFFA, or KJEFFE, vi. 393. 45. 3. N. 35. 25. E.
CAFFA, or CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS, vi. 9.
CAFFA, hilly district of, iv. 135.
CAFFRARIA, country of, iv. 372.
CAFRISTAN, or KETTORE, occupies a great part of the range of mountains called Hindoo Koh, lying between the 35th and 37th degrees of N. lat. and 69th and 73d E. long.
CAGAYAN SOOLOO, an island in the Eastern seas, about 20 miles in circuit. 7. 0. N. 118. 36. E.
CAGLIARI, vii. 649. 39. 40. N. 9. 0. E.
CAGNANO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. 41. 51. N. 15. 42. E.
CAHAWBA, KAHAWBA, or CAEO, a river of the U. States, in Alabama, which, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama. 2d, A county in the centre of Alabama, on the west side of Coosa river. 3d, A township and capital of Dallas county, Alabama. 32. 20. N. 87. 5. W.
CAHIR, a small post and market town of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the river Suire, 112 miles S.W. Dublin. Also the name of a small island on the west coast of Ireland. 51. 40. N. 8. 55. W.

CAHIRCONLISH, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. 128 miles s.w. Dublin. 52 34. N. 8. 26. W.

CAHLORE, principality of, iii. 124.

CACHORS, viii. 269. 44. 27. N. 1. 17. E.

CAJARE, a small town of France, department of Lot, situated on the Lot. 44. 30. N. 1. 54. E.

CAJAZO, an ancient town of Naples, near the Volturno, 8 miles N.E. Capua.

CAIBA, river of, iv. 316.

CAICOS, a large cluster of islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St. Domingo and the Bahamas. 21. N. 72. W.

CAIFA, CAIPHA, or HAIFA, a sea-port town of Palestine, situated on the s. side of the bay of Acre. 13 miles s.w. Acre. 32. 44. N. 35. 10. E.

CAILLOMA, a town of Peru, 46 miles N.N.E. Arequipa.

CAIMANS, three small islands, 55 leagues N.N.W. of Jamaica. 8. 15. N. 76. 47. W.

CAIRNEY HILL, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with some manufactures of linen. 57. 28. N. 2. 49. W.

CAIRNGORM, ix. 375, 376. 57. 5. N. 3. 40. W.

CAIRNPAPPLE HILL, ix. 419.

CAIRO, or KAHIRAH, iv. 71. 30. 4. N. 31. 20. E.

CAIRO, OLD, iv. 71.

CAIRO, a town of Piedmont, duchy of Montferrat, on the river Bormida. 18 miles S. Acqui. 44. 26. N. 8. 24. E.

CAIRO, formerly CANTON, a post township of the U. States, in Green county, New York, 10 miles N.W. Catskill. 36. 55. N. 88. 50. W.

CAIROON, anciently MOERIS, lake of, iv. 78.

CAI-SONG-FAU, city of, ii. 584.

CAISTOR, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln. 17 miles N.N.E. Lincoln. 53. 30. N. 0. 17. W.

CAITHNESS, ix. 480. 58. 35. N. 3. 35. W.

CAITHNESS, ORD OF, a cape on the E. coast of Scotland, at the s. extremity of Caithness-shire. 58. 12. N. 3. 13. W.

CALABAR, OLD, iv. 230, 238. 4. 30. N. 8. 27. E.

CALABAR, NEW, iv. 209, 238. 4. 21. N. 7. 0. E.

CALA BHAIRAVA, iii. 155.

CALABOZO, a town of S. America, province of Venezuela, situated between the two rivers Guarico and Orituco. 156 miles s. of the Caraccas. 9. 0. N. 67. 55. W.

CALABRIA, vii. 698, 720. 39. 30. N. 16. 30. E.

CALABRIANS, vii. 694, 726.

CALAHORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 62 miles N.W. Saragossa. 42. 18. N. 2. 4. W.

CALAIS, viii. 473. 50. 58. N. 1. 50. E.

CALAIS, ST. viii. 307.

CALAMATA, town of, vi. 163. 37. 2. N. 22. 8. E.

CALAMIANES, iii. 490. 12. 0. N. 120. 20. E.

CALARITES, town of, vi. 181. 39. 40. N. 21. 12. E.

CALASCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. 40 miles W. Catania.

CALATAGIRONE, or CALATA GERONE, vii. 739. 37. 13. N. 14. 12. E.

CALATABELLOTA, river of, vii. 741.

CALATAYUD, viii. 77. 41. 26. N. 1. 42. W.

CALBARI, valley of, iv. 239.

CALBE, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles s. Magdeburg. 51. 54. N. 11. 50. E. The name of another small town.

CALBONGOS, iv. 239. 1. 35. N. 11. 0. E.

CALCASIU, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which enters the gulf of Mexico.

CALCAYLARES, or CALCA and LARES, a province of Peru.

CALCHAGUA, a province of Chili, between the Cachapool and Teno.

CALCINATO, a town of Lombardy, on the Chiese. 40. 35. N. 16. 10. E.

CALCUTTA, iii. 104. 22. 40. N. 88. 25. E.

CALDAS, several small towns of Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs.

CALDECOT, a village and parish of England, in Monmouthshire.

CALDEIRA, or CALDRON, valley of, iv. 490.

CALDER, ix. 122, 267.

CALDER, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Nairne. 55. 54. N. 3. 31. W.

CALDER, MID, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh.

CALDERONE, three small islands in the Mediterranean, 15 miles s. Candia island. 34. 55. N. 25. 45. E.

CALDWELL, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Warren county, New York, 62 miles N. Albany. 43. 25. N. 73. 30. W. Also in Essex county, New Jersey.

CALEDON, a large village of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 93 miles N. from Dublin. 54. 18. N. 6. 42. W.

CALEDONIA, a county of the U. States, in Vermont. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham.

CALEDONIA, a post township of the U. States, in Genesee county, New York.

CALEDONIA, NEW, iii. 587. 22. 0. S. 166. 0. E.

CALEDONIANS, CALEDONI, or CALEDONES, ix. 9, 386.

CALF OF MAN, a small island in the Irish sea, near the Isle of Man. 54. 4. N. 4. 51. W.

CALHUCO, a town of South America, in Chili. 42. 40. S. 73. 39. W.

CALI, or SANTIAGO DE CALI, a city of Popayan, in Quito. 3. 24. S. 76. 23. W.

CALICUT, iii. 209. 11. 15. N. 75. 52. E.

CALICUT, iii. 209. 11. 15. N. 75. 50. E.

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, v. 323.
CALIFORNIA, NEW, v. 321, 322. 37. 0. N. 119. 0. W.
CALIFORNIA, OLD, v. 323. 28. 0. N. 114. 0. W.
CALIMNO, ii. 87. 37. 0. N. 27. 0. E.
CALLAH, EL, a town in the interior of Algiers, 40 miles E. Oran. 36. 18. N. 4. 35. E.
CALLAN, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, on the banks of King's river. 52. 32. N. 7. 25. W.
CALLENDER, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth, on the river Teth. 16 miles W. Stirling. 56. 15. N. 4. 11. W.
CALLAO, the port of Lima, in Peru, situated on a river of the same name. 12. 2. S. 77. 4. W.
CALLAO, a small island in the Indian sea. 13. 20. N. 109. 20. E.
CALLAS, a town of France, in Provence. 43. 37. N. 6. 32. E.
CALLIANEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Beeder, 30 miles N.E. Bombay. 19. 10. N. 73. 16. E.
CALLIANO, a village of the Tyrolese, near the Adige, 6 miles from Trent. 45. 55. N. 11. 8. E.
CALLINGER, a strong and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. 80. 25. E. 24. 58. N.
CALLINGTON, ix. 180. 50. 32. N. 4. 16. W.
CALMAR, viii. 554. 56. 38. N. 16. 14. E.
CALN, EAST, a town of the U. States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. 2d, (WEST) adjoining to it.
CALNE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on a small river. 19 miles E. Bath. 51. 27. N. 2. 0. W.
CALOUDE, a town of Hindostan, in Dowlatabad, 210 miles N.W. of Hyderabad.
CALPENTEEN, iii. 246. 8. 15. N. 79. 55. E.
CALPY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna. 26. 10. N. 79. 48. E.
CALVADOS, viii. 463. 49. 5. N. 0. 15. W.
CALVARY, MOUNT, vi. 296.
CALVERT, a county of the U. States, in Maryland. Chief town, Prince Frederick.
CALVE, viii. 202. 42. 25. N. 12. 32. E.
CALVISANO, a town of Italy in Lombardy.
CALVISSON, a town of France, department of Gard.
CALVRA, iii. 251. 9. 30. N. 121. 20. E.
CALUSO, a neat town of Piedmont. 45. 21. N. 7. 53. E.
CALW, a town of Wirtemberg, 16 miles W.S.W. Stutgard. 48. 43. N. 8. 44. E.
CAM, or GRANTA, ix. 120.
CAM, a village and parish of England, in Gloucestershire.
CAM, a river of England, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.
CAMANA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, about two leagues from the sea. 16. 15. S. 73. 25. W.
CAMARAN, an island in the Red sea, off Cape Israol, on the coast of Arabia.
CAMARET, a small sea-port of France, with 100 houses.
CAMARGUE, isle of, viii. 173.
CAMBAHEE, a river of South Carolina, which runs into the sea near St. Helena's sound. 32. 38. N. 80. 32. W.
CAMBAT, country of, iv. 135.
CAMBAY, iii. 68. 22. 27. N. 72. 38. E.
CAMBAY, GULF OF, iii. 12. 21. 30. N. 72. 30. E.
CAMBERG, a well built and thriving town of Germany, 30 miles E. Coblentz. 50. 17. N. 8. 12. E.
CAMBERWELL, a parish of England, county of Surrey.
CAMBODIA, CAMBOGE, or CAMBOYA, iii. 381. 13. 30. N. 106. 0. E.
CAMBODIA, iii. 382. 12. 20. N. 104. 45. E.
CAMBODIA, or DONNAI, ii. 619; iii. 332, 333, 364, 381. 10. 0. N. 104. 10. E.
CAMBODIA, CAPE, the southern extremity of Cambodia. 10. 0. N. 106. 0. E.
CAMBORNE, a town of England, in Cornwall, 268 miles W. London.
CAMBOURI, town of, iii. 368.
CAMBRAY, viii. 475. 50. 10. N. 3. 13. E.
CAMBRIA, a post township of the U. States, in Niagara county, New York. Also a county of Pennsylvania. Chief town Ebensburgh.
CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 15; ix. 131.
CAMBRIANS, early inhabitants of Britain, ix. 1.
CAMBRIDGE, ix. 241. 52. 24. N. 0. 10. E.
CAMBRIDGE, ix. 241. 52. 14. N. 0. 4. E.
CAMBRIDGE, a post town of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river, 3 miles W.N.W. Boston.
CAMBRIDGE, a post township of the U. States, in Washington county, New York, 35 miles N.E. Albany. The name of several other townships.
CAMBUSLANG, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde.
CAMBUSNETHAN, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, on the Clyde.
CAMDAISH, town of, ii. 638.
CAMDEBO, mountain of, iv. 344.
CAMDEN, a county of the U. States, on the coast of Georgia, separated from Florida by St. Mary's river. Chief towns, Jefferson and St. Mary's.
CAMDEN, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Kershaw county, South Carolina, on the Wateree, 35 miles N.E. Columbia. 34. 10. N. 80. 35. W.
CAMDEN, a small growing village of the U.

States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on Penobscot bay. The name of several other townships.

CAMELFORD, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the river Camel, 17 miles W. Launceston. 50. 38. N. 4. 40. W.

CAMELON, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, 26 miles W. Edinburgh.

CAMEN, a town of the Prussian states, in the county of Mark, 20 miles S.E. Munster.

CAMERINO, vii. 693. 43. 8. N. 13. 5. E.

CAMEROONS, or JAMOOR, river of, iv. 238.

CAMILLUS, a post township of the U. States, in Onondaga county, New York.

CAMIN, a town of the Prussian states, 24 miles N. Old Stettin.

CAMINHA, a strong town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho. 41. 51. N. 8. 46. W.

CAMISANO, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, 7 miles S.E. Vicenza. 45. 33. N. 11. 45. E.

CAMOËNS, grotto of, ii. 581.

CAMOLIN, a post town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 10 miles N.N.E. Enniscorthy.

CAMORTA, one of the Nicobar islands, in the bay of Bengal.

CAMOURASKA, ISLANDS OF, several bare rocky islands in the St. Lawrence.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, or TERRITORY OF ROME, one of the States of the Church, is bounded N. by Il Patrimonio di St. Pietro and Sabina, N.E. and E. by the kingdom of Naples, S. and W. by the Tuscan sea. It comprehends the greater part of ancient Latium.

CAMPAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Aveyron, 25 miles N. Milhaud.

CAMPAN, viii. 248.

CAMPANELLA, vii. 587. 40. 36. N. 14. 18. E.

CAMPANIA, county of, vii. 696.

CAMPBELL'S DORP, iv. 340. 28. 52. S. 24. 30. E.

CAMPBELL, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. 2d, A county of Tennessee. Chief town Jacksonborough. 3d, A county in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Chief town Newport.

CAMPBELTOWN, a post village of the U. States, in Steuben county, New York.

CAMPBELTOWN, a town of Scotland, county of Argyle, situated on the coast, 30 miles W. Ayr. 55. 25. N. 5. 32. W. Also a village in Inverness-shire.

CAMPDEN, or CAMDEN, a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester. 52. 5. N. 1. 42. W.

CAMPEACHY, v. 346. 19. 30. N. 91. 34. W.

CAMPEN, viii. 646. 54. 23. N. 9. 38. E.

CAMPERDOWN, viii. 649. 52. 43. N. 4. 39. E.

CAMPIONE, a thriving town of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino.

CAMPO, a town on the island of Elba.

CAMPO BASSO, vii. 717.

CAMPO FORMIO, an elegant castle in the Venetian territory. Near it is a village of the same name. 46. 1. N. 13. 10. E.

CAMPO GRANDE, viii. 45.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town and barrier fortress of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 100 miles E. Lisbon. 38. 51. N. 6. 50. W.

CAMPO DI S. PIETRO, a town of the Venetian territory, 12 miles N. Padua.

CAMPOLORO, a town of Corsica, 34 miles S. Bastia.

CAMPOS, a town of the island of Majorca.

CAMPREDON, a fortified town of Catalonia, 27 miles N.N.W. Gerona. 42. 16. N. 2. 20. E.

CAMPRE-MOLDO, anciently CAMPO MORTO, vii. 656.

CAMPSIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Stirling. 56. 0. N. 4. 12. W.

CAMPSIE, HILL OF, ix. 376. 56. 1. N. 4. 20. W.

CAMROOP, province of, iii. 136.

CAMSORE POINT, ix. 490.

CAMTOOS, a considerable river of Southern Africa, in the E. part of the Cape colony.

CANAAN, a township of the U. States, in Somerset county, Maine. 2d, In Grafton county, New Hampshire. 3d, In Essex county, Vermont. 45. 0. N. 71. 30. W. 4th, In Litchfield county, Connecticut, &c.

CANADA, v. 115. 47. 0. N. 80. 0. W.

CANADA, LOWER, v. 123.

CANADA, UPPER, v. 123.

CANADA CREEKS. There are three small rivers which bear this name: the two first are upper branches of the Mohawk river; the other is a branch of Wood creek.

CANAJOHARY, a village of the U. States, on the Mohawk river.

CANALI, vi. 338. 39. 4. N. 20. 43. E.

CANANDAIGUA, v. 178.

CANANDAIGUA, a post township and village of the U. States, 208 miles W. Albany. 42. 56. N. 77. 20. W.

CANANORE, a sea-port town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, 100 miles W.S.W. Seringapatam. 11. 42. N. 75. 27. E.

CANARA, iii. 202. 14. 0. N. 74. 45. E.

CANARIES, iv. 468. 28. 30. N. 16. 0. W.

CANARY, GRAND, iv. 469.

CANAT, ST., a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

CANCALE, viii. 301.

CANCALE, bay of, viii. 172.

CANDAHAR, a fortified town in Afghanistan, capital of the province of Candahar. 36. 11. N. 66. 28. E.

CANDEISH, or KHANDESH, a province of Hindostan, situated S. of the Nerbuddah.

CANDEL, a village of Germany, 38 miles N.E. Strasburg. 48. 4. N. 8. 0. E.
CANDELARO, river of, vii. 717.
CANDIA, vi. 121, 166. 35. 15. N. 25. 0. E.
CANDIA, vi. 167. 35. 21. N. 25. 3. E.
CANDIA, a post township of the U. States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire.
CANDU, island of, iv. 421.
CANDY, kingdom of, iii. 256.
CANDY, iii. 256. 7. 17. N. 80. 48. E.
CANEA, vi. 167. 35. 28. N. 23. 58. E.
CANELLI, a town of Piedmont. 43. 19. N. 10. 45. E.
CANEM, the most northerly province of Bornou, in Africa.
CANES AND CANCHES, v. 429.
CANETE, v. 427.
CANGAS DE ONIS, town of, viii. 70.
CANGOXIMA, town of, ii. 527.
CANGREJOS, an island of South America, at the entrance of the Orinoco.
CANICLOO, or GANICLOO, province of, ii. 615.
CANJE, a river of Dutch Guiana, which enters the Berbice. 6. 15. N. 57. 50. W.
CANIERS, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente.
CANISCHA, a market town of Hungary, palatinate of Szalad, 96 miles S. Vienna.
CANISTER, the name of three small islands in the bay of Bengal.
CANNA, or CANNAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, 12 miles W. Skye. 57. 3. N. 6. 27. W.
CANNÆ, or CANNE, vii. 717.
CANNES, or CANES, viii. 203.
CANNIA, hot wells of, iii. 255.
CANNING, isle, v. 99. 71. 50. N. 21. 30. W.
CANNINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Somerset.
CANNOCK, a parish of England, county of Stafford.
CANON, river, ix. 477.
CANOPIC, mouth of the Nile, iv. 23.
CANOSA, town of, vii. 717. 41. 12. N. 16. 5. E.
CANOUGE, the capital of a district in Hindostan, once a populous city, now reduced to a village. 27. 5. N. 79. 52. E.
CANOURQUE, LA, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. 44. 30. N. 3. 15. E.
CANSO, v. 138. 45. 20. N. 61. 0. W.
CANSTADT, a well-built town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. 48. 49. N. 9. 14. E.
CANTA, a province and government of Peru. Its capital, of the same name, is in Lat. 11. 10. S.
CANTABRI, viii. 21.
CANTA GALLO, district of, v. 544.
CANTAL, viii. 339. 45. 3. N. 2. 45. E.
CANTARA, river of, vii. 734.
CANTELEUX, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine.
CANTERBURY, ix. 206. 51. 18. N. 1. 5. E.
CANTERBURY, a village and township of the U. States, in New Hampshire, on the Merrimack. There is another village of the same name in Connecticut.
CANTON, ii. 580. 23. 10. N. 113. 13. E.
CANTON, gulf of, ii. 556.
CANTON, a post township of the U. States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. The name of several other townships.
CANVEY, an island of England, in the mouth of the river Thames, near the coast of Essex.
CAORLE, a small island in the Lagunes of Venice, off the coast of Friuli.
CAP, a small island lying in the straits of Sunda. 5. 58. S. 105. 48. E.
CAPALUAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands. 13. 50. N. 121. 48. E.
CAOODA, town of, iv. 227.
CAPE APOLLONIA, iv. 230.
CAPE BERTHOLLET, iii. 563.
CAPE BLANCO, iv. 198. 20. 45. N. 17. 10. W.
CAPE BOJADORE, iv. 198. 26. 13. N. 14. 31. W.
CAPE BORDA, iii. 564.
CAPE BOSSUT, iii. 563.
CAPE BYRON, iii. 566.
CAPE CATASTROPHE, iii. 556.
CAPE CLEAR, ix. 492. 51. 25. N. 9. 29. W.
CAPE CORIENTES, iv. 396; v. 333. 20. 25. N. 105. 30. W.
CAPE DELGADO, iv. 396. 50. 25. S. 69. 10. W.
CAPE DE VERD, iv. 3. 14. 45. N. 17. 37. E.
CAPE DISTRICT, iv. 361.
CAPE ESTEIRAS, iv. 239.
CAPE FEAR RIVER, v. 158.
CAPE FLATTERY, iii. 566. 48. 20. N. 124. 30. W.
CAPE FORMOSA, iv. 238, 239. 4. 12. N. 6. 0. E.
CAPE GONSALVO, iv. 5.
CAPE GUARDAFUI, iv. 3, 128.
CAPE HONE, iv. 184.
CAPE HUYGEN, iii. 563.
CAPE LAHOO, iv. 232.
CAPE LOPEZ-GONSALVO, iv. 239, 307.
CAPE MISSIESSY, iii. 563.
CAPE MOLLIEN, iii. 564.
CAPE MOUNT, iv. 230.
CAPE NEGRO, iv. 338. 38. 52. N. 1. 22. W.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, iii. 606; iv. 3, 340. 34. 23. S. 18. 25. E.
CAPE PADRON, iv. 307.
CAPE PALMAS, iv. 230. 4. 16. N. 7. 43. W.
CAPE RHULIÉRE, iii. 564.
CAPE RODNEY, iii. 607.
CAPE ROMAMA, iii. 334, 392.
CAPE SERRA, iv. 3.
CAPE SPARTLE, iv. 189.

Cape St. Jacques, iii. 380.
Cape St. John, iv. 239. 50. 10. N. 55. 30. W.
Cape Town, iv. 363, 364.
Cape Van Dieman, iii. 564.
Cape Villaret, iii. 563.
Cape Willem, iii. 562.
Cape Wrath, ix. 479. 58. 36. N. 4. 56. W.
Cape York, iii. 566. 53. 28. S. 72. 46. W.
Capelle op den Bosch, a village of the Netherlands. 51. 19. N. 4. 26. E.
Capibaribe, a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea near Pernambuco.
Capitanata, vii. 717. 41. 30. N. 15. 30. E.
Capo Bianco, a town of Corsica, 28 miles N. Bastia.
Capo d'Istria, vii. 535. 45. 30. N. 13. 46. E.
Caposvar, a market town of Hungary, 12 miles W. Altenburg.
Cappadocia, ii. 92.
Cappoquin, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the Blackwater, which is so far navigable, 131 miles S.S.W. from Dublin. 52. 9. N. 7. 52. W.
Capraia, vii. 606. 43. 2. N. 9. 48. E.
Capri, vii. 605, 706. 40. 35. N. 14. 14. E.
Caprycke, a town of Dutch Flanders, 14 miles S.E. Sluys.
Capua, vii. 696, 705. 41. 8. N. 14. 12. E.
Caqueta, a large river of Quito, which enters the Amazon, between Lat. 4. 0. and 5. 0. N.
Car, or Char, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Charmouth.
Cara, one of the smaller Hebrides. 55. 38. N. 5. 43. W.
Carabaya, a province of Peru.
Caraccas, Captain-Generalship of, v. 380, 381. 10. 0. N. 67. 0. W.
Caraccas, v. 384. 10. 35. N. 67. 30. W.
Caraccas, Silla de, v. 364.
Caragola, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges. 25. 25. N. 87. 42. E.
Caraiam, province of, ii. 615.
Caraman, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. 43. 33. N. 1. 43. E.
Caraman, ii. 77, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. Also a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo.
Caramania, ii. 70, an extensive province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Natolia, and S. by the Mediterranean. Its eastern boundary is not exactly ascertained.
Carangas, a province of Peru.
Caranja, or Oorun, isle, iii. 162.
Carapachos, v. 440.
Carbonne, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne.
Carcagente, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the Xucar. 39. 4. N. 0. 31. W.
Carcasou, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.
Carcassonne, viii. 243. 43. 13. N. 2. 21. E.
Cardenet, river of, viii. 81.
Cardiff, ix. 362. 51. 29. N. 3. 11. W.
Cardigan, ix. 357. 52. 16. N. 4. 0. W.
Cardigan, ix. 366. 52. 6. N. 4. 37. W.
Cardigan Bay, ix. 103. 52. 23. N. 4. 30. W.
Cardington, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford.
Cardona, viii. 81. 41. 55. N. 1. 41. E.
Cardross, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Dumbarton. 56. 10. N. 4. 13. W.
Carelia, or Kyriala, principality of, vi. 485.
Carelians, or Kyriales, vi. 496.
Caremboules, iv. 437.
Carenage, harbour of, v. 587, 592.
Carentan, a small town of France, in Lower Normandy. 49. 18. N. 8. 28. E.
Carentoir, a town of France, department of the Morbihan.
Carhaix, viii. 296.
Carham, a parish of England, county of Northumberland.
Caria, ii. 91. 41. 9. N. 7. 32. W.
Cariaco, a large gulf on the coast of South America, province of Cumana.
Cariaco, a river of South America, province of Cumana, which enters Cariaco gulf.
Cariaco, a city of South America, in Cumana, on the above river. 10. 30. N. 63. 39. W.
Cariacou, island of, v. 593.
Cariati, town of, vii. 721.
Caribs, or Caribeans, v. 391, 440. 8. 0. N. 60. 30. W.
Caribean Sea, v. 566. 15. 0. N. 75. 0. W.
Carievitza, hills of, vi. 328.
Carigais, v. 554.
Carignano, a very old town of Piedmont, on the Po. 44. 55. N. 7. 42. E.
Carimon Java, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian sea, north of Samarang. 5. 45. S. 110. 0. E.
Carini, a town of Sicily, 17 miles S.W. Palermo.
Carinthia, lead mines of, vii. 51.
Carinthia, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, bounded N. and E. by Salzburgh and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol. 46. 50. N. 14. 0. E.
Carisbrook, a village of the isle of Wight. 50. 42. N. 1. 22. W.
Caritena, a neat town of European Turkey, in the Morea.
Carleby, New and Old, vi. 492. 63. 50. N. 23. 7. E.
Carlentini, a small town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 41. 38. N. 15. 2. E.

CARLI, caverns of, iii. 168.
CARLINGFORD, ix. 500. 54. 0. N. 6. 6. W.
CARLISLE, ix. 286. 54. 53. N. 2. 56. W.
CARLISLE, a post township of the U. States, in Schoharie county, New York, 8 miles N.W. Schoharie.
CARLISLE, a borough and post township of the U. States, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. 16 miles W. Harrisburgh. 40. 12. N. 77. 10. W.
CARLISLE BAY, on the western coast of Barbadoes. 13. 5. N. 59. 47. W. 2d, Of the island of Antigua. 3d, On the south coast of Jamaica.
CARLOPAGO, vi. 332. 44. 30. N. 15. 5. E.
CARLOS, SAN, a new town of Spain in Andalusia.
CARLOS, SAN, a handsome city of South America, province of Venezuela, on the Aguirre. 180 miles S.W. Caraccas.
CARLOS DE MONTERY, SAN, the capital of New California.
CARLOW, or CATHERLOGH, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and N.W. by Kildare and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S.W. by Kilkenny. 52. 43. N. 6. 50. W.
CARLOW, ix. 586. 52. 51. N. 6. 58. W.
CARLOWITZ, vi. 334. 47. 25. N. 20. 3. E.
CARLSBAD, vii. 465. 50. 12. N. 12. 52. E.
CARLSBAD, mineral spring of, vii. 459.
CARLSBURG, a fortified town of Hanover, 30 miles N. by W. Bremen. 46. 5. N. 23. 32. E.
CARSCRONA, or CARLSCROON, viii. 554. 56. 8. N. 15. 35. E.
CARLSRUHE, vii. 350. 49. 1. N. 8. 25. E.
CARLSTADT, vi. 332. 59. 22. N. 13. 30. E.
CARLSTADT, viii. 551.
CARLSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. Wurtzburg. 43. 30. N. 15. 35. E.
CARLTON, a village and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. The name of several townships of England, and a hamlet.
CARLUNG, hill of, vii. 102.
CARMAGNOLA, a populous trading town of Piedmont, on the Po, 12 miles S.S.E. Turin.
CARMAGUE, island of, viii. 209.
CARMEL, a post township of the U. States, in Putnam county, New York, 26 miles S.E. Poughkeepsie.
CARMEL, MOUNT, ii. 149. 32. 50. N. 34. 59. E.
CARMI, a post township of the U. States, capital of White county, Illinois.
CARMO, RIO DE, river of, v. 538.
CARMOÉ, island of, viii. 534.
CARMONA, town of, viii. 107. 37. 27. N. 5. 42. W. Another of Toledo, 15 miles from Toledo.
CARNAC, viii. 293.
CARNASEBES, town of, vi. 317.
CARNATIC, iii. 175.
CARNAUL, a celebrated town of Hindostan. 29. 42. N. 76. 47. E.
CARNE, a post town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 174 miles N. by W. from Dublin. 55. 15. N. 7. 17. W.
CARNESVILLE, a post township of the United States, Franklin county, Georgia. 34. 25. N. 83. 20. W.
CARNEW, a post town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the borders of Wexford, 62 miles S. from Dublin. 52. 43. N. 6. 32. W.
CAR NICOBAR, a small island in the Indian sea, the most northern of the Nicobar islands. 9. 10. N. 93. 0. E.
CARNIOLA, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, E. and S.E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz. 46. 0. N. 15. 0. E.
CARNSORE POINT, the S.E. of Ireland, county of Wexford, to the westward of which is a cluster of islands called the Sattees. 52. 11. N. 6. 20. W.
CARNWATH, a village of Scotland, county of Lanark, 25 miles S.W. Edinburgh. 55. 41. N. 3. 38. W.
CAROLINA, LA, viii. 103. 38. 16. N. 3. 36. W.
CAROLINA, NORTH, v. 192.
CAROLINA, SOUTH, v. 192.
CAROLINE, a post township of the U. States, in Tioga county, New York. 7. 20. N. 64. 0. W. 2d, A county in Maryland, on the eastern shore. Chief town, Denton. 3d, In Virginia, on the south side of the Rappahannock. Chief town, Bowling-Green.
CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILLIPINES, iii. 620. 6. to 10. N. 136. to 156. E.
CAROMB, a town of France, department of Vaucluse.
CARON RIVER, iii. 565.
CARONATA, island of, vi. 335.
CARONI, a large river of South America, which falls into the Orinoco.
CAROON, ruins of, iv. 79.
CAROON, BIRKET EL, a considerable lake in Egypt, 50 miles long and 10 broad.
CAROOR, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbetoor, 42 miles W. Trichinopoly.
CARORA, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the river Morera. 10. 15. N. 70. 10. W.
CAROUGES, a town of France, department of the Orne.
CAROVIGNO, a town of Naples. 3 miles E. Ostuni. 40. 44. N. 17. 38. E.
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 18, 279, 345. 49. 0. N. 23. 0. E.

Carpenedolo, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles S.S.E. Brescia.
Carpentaria, Gulf of, iii. 565. 15. 0. S. 139. 0. E.
Carpentras, viii. 211. 44. 2. N. 5. 8. E.
Carpetano-Vettonie Mountains, viii. 3.
Carpi, a town of Italy, 24 miles S. Mantua. 44. 47. N. 10. 54. E.
Carpino, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata.
Carrara, vii. 657.
Carrion de los Condes, town of, viii. 73.
Carribbee, or Caribee Islands, a part of the West India islands, extending in the form of a crescent from the island of Porto-Rico to the coast of South America. The chief are Santa Cruz, St. Martin, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. 14. 0. to 17. 0. N. 61. 0. to 62. 0. W.
Carrick on Shannon, a town of Ireland, county of Leitrim, capital of that county, 98 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 57. N. 8. 2. W.
Carrick on Suire, a market and post town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, situated on the navigable river Suire, about midway between Clonmell and Waterford.
Carrickfergus, ix. 499, 547, 589. 54. 42. N. 5. 42. W.
Carrickmacross, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. 56 miles N.N.W. Dublin. 53. 56. N. 6. 38. W.
Carron, ix. 436. 57. 25. N. 5. 25. W.
Carron, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea in the county of Kincardine.
Carrouge, a town of Savoy, on the Arve, about 3 miles from Geneva. 46. 36. N. 6. 46. E.
Carru, a town of Piedmont, province of Mondovi. 44. 34. N. 7. 57. E.
Cart, White and Black, rivers of, ix. 427.
Cartago, the chief town of Costa-Rica, in South America. 9. 42. S. 83. 30. W. 2d, A river of South America, in Costa-Rica, which runs into the Pacific ocean. 3d, A city of South America, province of Popayan, on the river Vieja, a branch of the Cauca. 4. 46. N.
Carter, a county of the U. States, in Tennessee. Chief town, Elizabethtown.
Carteret, a maritime county of the U. States, in N. Carolina, on Gore and Pamlico Sounds. Chief town, Beaufort.
Cartersville, a post village of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Virginia.
Carthage, city of, iv. 15, 182. 44. 0. N. 75. 35. W.
Carthagena, or Cartagena, viii. 19, 119. 37. 36. N. 0. 59. W.
Carthagena, v. 400. 9. 0. N. 75. 0. W.
Carthagena, v. 392, 400. 10. 30. N. 75. 27. W.
Carthago, town of, v. 354. viii. 84. 10. 0. N. 83. 36. W.
Carvin, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.
Carwar, a sea-port town of Hindostan, province of Canara. 14. 50. N. 74. 11. E.
Carysbrook Castle, ix. 200.
Casa Grande, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora, so called from an ancient edifice near it, the work of the ancient Mexicans. 33. 40. N. 113. 23. E.
Casale, or Casal, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Po. 40. 17. N. 15. 41. E.
Casale Borgone, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles N.E. Turin.
Casale Maggiore, a town of Milan, on the Po, 20 miles E.S.E. Cremona. 44. 59. N. 10. 27. E.
Casale Nuovo, a town of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto. 41. 0. N. 14. 14. E. Also a large village. The name also of several other small towns in Italy.
Casanara, a large river in South America, in Venezuela, which falls into the Meta.
Casanova, a town of Naples, south of Capua.
Casapulla, a town of Naples, north of Capua.
Casbin, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, 240 miles N.N.W. Ispahan. 36. 12. N. 49. 33. E.
Cascaes, a sea-port of Portugal, in Torres Vedras, 15 miles W. Lisbon.
Caschau, or Cassovia, the capital of Upper Hungary, county of Aba-Ujvar, on the river Kunnert.
Caserta, vii. 705. 41. 3. N. 14. 22. E.
Casey, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. Chief town, Elizabeth.
Cashan, a city of Persia, province of Irak, extending about 3 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, 106 miles N. Ispahan. 33. 55. N. 51. 17. E.
Cashel, ix. 590. 53. 35. N. 7. 55. W.
Cashin Bay, ix. 496. 53. 16. N. 9. 42. W.
Cashmere, valley of, ii. 353. iv. 9.
Cashmere, ii. 353. 34. 10. N. 75. 0. E.
Cashmere, ii. 353. 34. 20. N. 74. 45. E.
Cashy, a town in Northern Hindostan. 28. 42. N. 82. 49. E.
Cashyar, ii. 464, 618.
Cashyar, ii. 470.
Casimir, ii. 129.
Casinum, ancient town of, vii. 702.
Casiquiare, river of, v. 362.
Casius, mount of, ii. 127.

CASORIA, a town of Italy near Naples.
CASPIAN GATES, ii. 233.
CASPIAN SEA, ii. 13, 309. vi. 9. 42. 0. N. 48. 0. E.
CASSANA, or MEDINA, town of, iv. 222.
CASSANDRA NOVA, a town of European Turkey, 15 miles S.E. Saloniki.
CASSANDRIA, valley of, vi. 155.
CASSANO, vii. 721. 39. 47. N. 16. 20. E.
CASSAY, iii. 140, 345, called also MECKLEY, or MUGGALOW, a province of the Birman empire. 23. 0. to 26. 0. N. 93. 0. to 96. 0. E.
CASSEL, vii. 294. 51. 19. N. 9. 30. E.
CASSEL, an ancient and handsome town in French Flanders, 15 miles S.E. Dunkirk. 50. 48. N. 2. 28. E.
CASSELL, a small town and bailiwic of Germany, on the Rhine, opposite to Mentz. 51. 18. N. 9. 30. E.
CASSELLE, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles N. Turin. 50. 0. N. 8. 12. E.
CASSEMANCE, river of, iv. 212.
CASSENEUIL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
CASSINA, or CASHNA, iv. 251.
CASSINI, island of, iii. 564.
CASSIQUIARI, v. 357.
CASSIS, a sea-port of France, in Provence, 8 miles S.E. Marseilles.
CASTAHAMAS, v. 214.
CASTANHEIRA, three small towns of Portugal; two in Estremadura, and one in Beira. 41. 18. N. 7. 11. W.
CASTANOWITZ, a town and fortress of Croatia.
CASTEL A MARE DI STABIA, a sea-port of Naples, 15 miles S.E. Naples. 40. 43. N. 14. 29. E.
CASTEL CALDO, a town of Italy, 30 miles S.S.W. Padua.
CASTEL DEL RIO, a town of Spain, on the Guadajoz, 15 miles S.E. Cordova.
CASTEL FOLLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees.
CASTEL JALOUX, a town of France, 12 miles S.S.W. Marmande.
CASTEL LEONE, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles W.N.W. Cremona.
CASTEL NUOVO, vi. 340.
CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Piedmont. 17 miles N.W. Asti. 45. 32. N. 14. 9. E. The name of several other small towns in Italy.
CASTEL RODRIGO, a small fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 41. 6. N. 6. 56. W.
CASTEL SARRAZIN, a town of France, on the Garonne, 30 miles W.N.W. Toulouse. 44. 2. N. 1. 6. E.
CASTELBRANCO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Leiria. 39. 48. N. 7. 20 W.
CASTELLAMONTE, a town of Piedmont. 39. 32. N. 16. 23. E.
CASTELLANE, viii. 205. 43. 51. N. 6. 31. E.
CASTELLAZZO, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S. Alessandria. 41. 1. N. 8. 13. E.
CASTELLETTO, the name of three considerable villages in the Sardinian states. 43. 21. N. 12. 58. E.
CASTELLO, village of, vii. 519.
CASTELLO, CITA DI, a town in the States of the Church, 100 miles N. Rome.
CASTELLO DE VIDE, a town and strong frontier castle of Portugal, 9 miles E.N.E. Portalegre. 39. 22. N. 7. 15. W.
CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, viii. 87. 39. 58. N. 0. 6. W.
CASTELMORON, a town of France, in Gascony.
CASTELMORON D'ALBERT, a town of France, in Gascony.
CASTELNAU DE MONTMIRAIL, a town of France, in Languedoc. 45. 2. N. 0. 48. W.
CASTELNAU DE MONTRATIER, a town of France, department of the Lot. 44. 16. N. 1. 20. E.
CASTELNAU DE STREFOND, a town of France, 11 miles N.W. Toulouse. 43. 35. N. 0. 3. W.
CASTELNAUDARY, viii. 242. 48. 20. N. 1. 58. E.
CASTELNUOVA TORTONENSE, or DI SCRIVIA, a town of Milan on the Scrivia. 45. 32. N. 14. 9. E.
CASTELROSSO, ii. 87.
CASTENEDOLO, a town of Lombardy to the east of Brescia.
CASTIGLIOLE, a town of Piedmont. 46. 15. N. 8. 59. E.
CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, a fortified town of Lombardy, 20 miles N.W. Mantua. 45. 13. N. 9. 44. E.
CASTIGNOLA, or CASTIGLIOLA, a town of Piedmont. 44. 32. N. 7. 33. E.
CASTILE D'OR, v. 380.
CASTILE, NEW, viii. 89. 40. 0. N. 3. 18. W.
CASTILE, OLD, viii. 74. 41. 30. N. 37. 0. W.
CASTILLON, a town of France, 25 miles E. Bourdeaux. 44. 52. N. 0. 2. W.
CASTILLON SUR SAMBRE, a village of France, in the department of the North.
CASTILLONES, a small town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
CASTINE, a sea-port of the U. States, and capital of Hancock county, Maine, 122 miles E.N.E. Portland. 44. 24. N. 68. 46. W.
CASTLE ACRE, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk.
CASTLEBAR, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, situated on a river, 159 miles W. by N. from Dublin. 53. 51. N. 9. 13. W.

CASTLE BELLINGHAM, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, noted for its ale, 43 miles N. Dublin. 53. 54. N. 6. 19. W.

CASTLEBLANEY, a post town of Ireland in the county of Monaghan, 68 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 5. N. 6. 39. W.

CASTLE CAREY, a town and parish of England, county of Somerset.

CASTLECOMER, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, 10 miles N. Kilkenny. 52. 49. N. 7. 15. W.

CASTLE CONNEL, a village of Ireland, county of Limerick, 114 miles S.W. Dublin.

CASTLEDAWSON, a post town of the county of Derry, Ireland, which is improving, 122 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 46. N. 6. 25. W.

CASTLE DERMOT, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 43 miles S.W. from Dublin. 52. 55. N. 6. 54. W.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, a village of Scotland, county of Kirkcudbright. 54. 54. N. 3. 55. W.

CASTLEFIN, a post town of Ireland, county of Donegal, to which the river Finn is navigable, 142 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 47. N. 7. 32. W.

CASTLEFORD, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

CASTLEHAVEN HARBOUR, ix. 592. 51. 30. N. 9. 9. W.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, a parish and town of England, county of Essex.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a post town of Ireland, in county of Kerry, 197 miles S.W. Dublin. 51. 31. N. 9. 6. W.

CASTLE LEHAN, or LYONS, a market town of Ireland, county of Cork, 16 miles N.E. Cork. 52. 6. N. 8. 14. W.

CASTLE MARTYR, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 164 miles S.W. Dublin. 51. 55. N. 8. 2. W.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 62 miles W. by N. Dublin. 53. 41. N. 7. 14. W.

CASTLEREA, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 112 miles W. by N. Dublin. 54. 14. N. 9. 10. W.

CASTLE RISING, a burgh and parish of England, in Norfolk. 52. 48. N. 0. 29. E.

CASTLETON, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster. 54. 6. N. 4. 41. W.

CASTLETON, a town and parish of England, county of Derby. 53. 21. N. 1. 47. W.

CASTLETON, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont, 38 miles W. Windsor. 2d, A post township of Richmond county, on Staten island, New York, 9 miles S.W. New York.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLE RUSHIN, ix. 289. 54. 7. N. 4. 40. W.

CASTLETOWN, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh. 58. 36. N. 3. 28. W.

CASTLETOWN, a post town of Ireland, at the N.W. extremity of Bantry bay, opposite to Bear island, 258 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 20. N. 9. 9. W.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 152 miles S.W. Dublin.

CASTLEWELLAN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 82 miles N. Dublin. 54. 13. N. 5. 56. W.

CASTORIA, town of, vi. 159. 40. 39. N. 21. 23. E.

CASTRES, viii. 238, 255. 43. 36. N. 2. 14. E.

CASTRICUM, a village of the Netherlands, in Holland, 6 miles S.S.W. Alkmaar.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 55 miles N.W. Rome. 40. 2. N. 18. 26. E.

CASTRO, anciently called MYTILENE, ii. 84. 35. 15. N. 34. 9. E.

CASTRO, the chief town of the island of Lemnos. 40. 29. N. 25. 43. E.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, vii. 739.

CASTRO NUOVO, a town of Sicily, 20 miles S.E. Palermo.

CASTRO REALE, a town of Sicily, in the Val Demona. There are various other insignificant towns of this name in Spain and Italy.

CASTRO VIREYNA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on a lofty mountain, 42 miles from Guancavelica. 13. 49. S. 74. 44. W.

CASTUA, a town of the Austrian empire, 30 miles S.E. Trieste. 45. 22. N. 14. 22. E.

CASWELL, a county of the U. States, in the north part of North Carolina. Chief town Leesburg.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands. 24. 30. N. 75. 0. W.

CATABAMBA, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name.

CATACOMBOLE, river of, iv. 316.

CATAHOOLA, a post township of the U. States, in Rapide county, Louisiana. Also a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Washita.

CATALINA, SANTA, the name of several small islands in the Carribean sea and Pacific ocean. 25. 40. N. 111. 0. W.

CATALONIA, viii. 79. 41. 30. N. 1. 0. E.

CATAMANDOO, a city of Hindostan, the capital of Nepaul, 40 miles S. of the lofty Himalaya mountains, and about 2 degrees N. of the British possessions. 27. 33. N. 85. 39. E.

CATANACHOWES, v. 81.

CATANDUANES, one of the Philippine isles. 15. 0. N. 124. 30. E.

CATANIA, vii. 735. 37. 30. N. 15. 6. E.

CATANZARO, vii. 721. 38. 58. N. 16. 37. E.

CATARAUGUS, a county of the U. States, New York.
CATAS ALTAS, a village of Brazil, in Rio Grande, 200 miles N.E. Rio Janeiro.
CATAWBA, v. 213.
CATAWESSIE, a post township of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, 20 miles N.E. Sunbury.
CATHARINENBERG, or BUCHHOLZ, a mining town of Saxony. 55. 42. N. 12. 14. E.
CATHARINENSTADT, the principal of the German colonies on the Wolga.
CATHEM, a sea-port town of Arabia. 29. 13. N. 48. 10. E.
CATHERINE, St., an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. 0. 40. N. 129. 15. E.
CATHERINE'S, St., v. 515, 532.
CATHERINE'S, St., the principal town of the above island, on its eastern shore.
CATLAW HILL, ix. 444.
CATMANDOO, town of, iii. 129, 130.
CATON, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
CATRINE, a village of Scotland, county of Ayr, 14 miles N.W. Ayr.
CATSKILL, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Green county, New York, on the Hudson, 33 miles below Albany, 5 below Hudson. 42. 10. N. 73. 45. W. Catskill village is on Catskill creek.
CATTARO, vi. 339. 42. 25. N. 18. 45. E.
CATTARO, gulf of, vi. 339.
CATTEGAT, vi. 6. 56. 54. N. 11. 40. E.
CATTENOM, village of, viii. 403.
CATTERAL, a hamlet of England, county of Lancaster.
CATTERICK, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 24. N. 1. 38. W.
CATTIES, iii. 67.
CATTWYCK, the name of two large villages of the Netherlands.
CAUB, a small town of Germany, on the Rhine, 20 miles S. Coblentz.
CAUBUL, town of, ii. 325, 346. 34. 10. N. 68. 3. W.
CAUBUL, ii. 327, 328; iii. 14.
CAUBUL, ii. 329. 32. 15. N. 65. 0. E.
CAUCA, a decayed town of Spain, in Old Castile, 18 miles N. Segovia.
CAUCA, v. 393.
CAUCASUS, ii. 27. 43. 30. N. 40. 30. E.
CAUCASUS, GOVERNMENT OF, ii. 44.
CAUDEBEC, viii. 468. 49. 31. N. 0. 43. E.
CAUDERAN, a village of France, department of the Gironde.
CAUDETE, a town of Spain, province of Valencia.
CAUFIRISTAN, country of, ii. 637.
CAULABAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus. 32. 11. N. 70. 46. E.
CAUMONT, a town of France, in Normandy, 20 miles S.W. Caen. 49. 6. N. 0. 48. W. Another 8 miles E. by S. Avignon. Another in the department of the Lot and Garonne.
CAUNE, LA, a town of France, in Languedoc. 43. 44. N. 2. 41. E.
CAUNES, LES, a town of France, in Languedoc. 43. 20. N. 2. 32. E.
CAUNPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges, 45 miles S.W. Lucknow. 26. 30. N. 80. 13. E.
CAUSSADE, a town of France, 35 miles N. Toulouse. 44. 9. N. 1. 32. W.
CAUTEN, a large river of Chili, which falls into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 39. 20. S.
CAUTERETS, town of, viii. 248.
CAUVERY. See *Cavery*.
CAVAGLIA, a beautiful village of Piedmont, near Santia. 45. 26. N. 8. 5. E.
CAVAILLON, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse, on the Durance. 43. 50. N. 5. 19. E.
CAVALA, a sea-port of European Turkey, in Romania.
CAVALIER MAGGIORE, a village of Piedmont, 19 miles S. Turin.
CAVAN, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and West-meath, and W. by Leitrim. 54. 0. N. 7 15. W.
CAVAN, the principal town of the above county, situated on a small river of the same name. 54. 1. N. 7. 16. W.
CAVARZERE, a town of the Venetian territory, on the Adige.
CAVENDISH, a post township of the U. States, Windsor county, Vermont.
CAVERY, iii. 24, 197.
CAVERYPAUK, a large town of Hindostan. 12. 59. N. 79. 32. E.
CAVITE, gulf of, iii. 488.
CAVITE, a town of the island of Luzon, 9 miles S.W. Manilla.
CAVOR, a town of Piedmont, 8 miles S. by E. Pignerol. 44. 43. N. 7. 27. E.
CAWOOD, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 50. N. 1. 8. W.
CAWTHORNE, a township and parish of England, in Yorkshire.
CAXAMARCA, v. 428. 7. 5. S. 78. 40. W.
CAXAMARQUILLA, called also PATAZ or PATA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru. 7. 55. S. 77. 25. W.
CAXATAMBO, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru. 9. 55. S. 76. 50. W.
CAXTON, a town and parish of England, county of Cambridge. 52. 13. N. 0. 7. W.
CAYAGAN SOOLOO ISLES, a cluster of islands, lying off the N.E. coast of Borneo. 9. 40. N. 121. 30. E.

CAYAMBE, volcanic peak of, v. 368.
CAYE, golden mine of, iii. 427.
CAYELI, or BOORO, town of, iii. 513.
CAYENNE, v. 561. 5. 0. N. 52. 10. W.
CAYENNE, v. 561.
CAYENNE, a river of French Guiana, which, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic.
CAYEUX, a town of France, department of the Somme.
CAYLUS, viii. 265. 44. 14. N. 1. 47. E.
CAYO, a town and parish of South Wales, county of Caermarthen.
CAYOR, state of, iv. 221. 15. 0. N. 16. 40. W.
CAYSTER, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which flows into the sea, near Ephesus.
CAYUGA, or CAYAHOGA, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie.
CAYUGA, a county of the U. States, in New York, E. of Cayuga lake, bounded N. by Lakes Ontario and Oswego county, E. by Oswego, Onondaga, and Cortlandt counties, S. by Tompkins county, and W. by Cayuga lake, and Seneca and Ontario counties. Chief town Auburn.
CAYUGA, a post village of the U. States, in Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York. The village of East Cayuga stands on the east side of Cayuga lake. 42. 58. N. 76. 56. W.
CAYUGA CREEK, a small stream of the U. States, in Niagara county, New York.
CAYUGA LAKE, v. 178.
CAYUTA, a township of the U. States, in Tioga county, New York.
CAZAUBON, viii. 261.
CAZENOVIA, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Madison county, New York.
CAZERES, a town of France, on the Garonne, 33 miles S.W. Toulouse. 43. 12. N. 1. 4. E.
CAZORLA, a town of Spain, province of Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver.
CEAUX, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire.
CECIL, a county of the U. States, in Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Chief town Elkton.
CECLAVIN, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 11 miles from Alcantara. 39. 38. N. 6. 31. W.
CEDAR CREEK, two small rivers of the U. States; one runs into the Atlantic, the other into Delaware bay; also two in Canada, which join lakes Michigan and Erie.
CEDAR ISLAND, two small islands on the coast, the one of Virginia, the other of North Carolina. 35. 5. N. 76. 25. W.
CEDAR LAKE, a lake of North America, about 60 miles E. Lake Winnipic. 53. 0. N. 101. 0. W.
CEDARS, a small village in Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence.
CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the Val Demona. 37. 59. N. 14. 0. E.
CELANO, a small town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near Lake Celano.
CELAYA, town of, v. 334.
CELBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 14 miles W. from Dublin. 53. 21. N. 6. 33. W.
CELEBES, iii. 495. 2. 0. S. 121. 0. E.
CELINDRO, a small sea-port town and bay of Asia Minor, on the coast of Caramania.
CELLE, river of, viii. 166, 169.
CELLES, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles N.E. Tournay. The name also of numerous other small towns, chiefly in France.
CELORICO, a small town of Portugal, province of Beira. 40. 47. N. 7. 15. W.
CELTS, vi. 71, 77; viii. 138, 139.
CENEDA, a town of the Venetian territory, 10 miles S. Belluno. 45. 57. N. 12. 15. E.
CENIS, MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, above 9000 feet high. 45. 14. N. 6. 55. E.
CENOMANI, vii. 611.
CENTALE, a populous village of Piedmont, between Coni and Fossano. 44. 32. N. 7. 38. E.
CENTO, a town of the States of the Church, 13 miles N.N.W. Bologna.
CENTORBI, a small town of Sicily, in the Val Demona, 29 miles W.N.W. Catania. 37. 40. N. 14. 45. E.
CENTRAL ASIA, ii. 461.
CENTRAL SPIKE, mountain of, iv. 448.
CENTRE, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. Chief town Bellefonte. 41. 15. N. 78. 58. W. Also a township in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.
CENTREVILLE, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Queen Anne county, Maryland, 12 miles S. Chestertown. 39. 50. N. 84. 55. W.
CEPHALONIA, vi. 172. 38. 15. N. 20. 30. E.
CEPHALONIA, a town on the foregoing island. 38. 20. N. 20. 59. E.
CEPHISUS, vi. 163.
CERAM, iii. 513. 3. 20. S. 129. 30. E.
CERASUS, ii. 70.
CERCADO, a province of Peru, with its capital of the same name.
CERE, river of, viii. 166.
CERE, ST., a town of France, department of the Lot.
CERENCE, a town of France, department of La Manche.
CERET, viii. 245. 42. 28. N. 2. 46. E.
CERIGNOLA, a town of Naples, 28 miles S.E. Manfredonia. 41. 20. N. 15. 52. E.
CERIGO, vi. 173. 36. 6. N. 22. 51. E.
CERIGO, the ancient CYTHERA, vi. 173. 36. 10. N. 22. 57. E.

Cerilly, a small town of France, department of the Allier. 46. 38. N. 2. 49. E.
Cerino, a sea-port on the north coast of Cyprus. 35. 30. N. 35. 35. E.
Cerisy, two towns of France, in Normandy. 46. 49. N. 0. 42. W. (La Salle), also in Normandy.
Cernay, viii. 395. 47. 50. N. 7. 13. E.
Cerne, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, on the Cerne.
Cernin, St., a town of France, department of the Cantal.
Cernobio, the ancient Cœnobium, a pleasant town of Milan, on Lake Como.
Cerny, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise.
Cerro's of San Fernando, v. 364.
Cervaro, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.
Cervera, viii. 80. 41. 58. N. 1. 59. W. The name of various small towns in Spain.
Cervia, a small town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. Ravenna. 44. 17. N. 12. 20. E.
Cervin, Mont, vii. 558.
Cervini Isles, a small group of islands in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria. 41. 33. N. 9. 21. E.
Cesarea, remains of, ii. 148.
Cesares, v. 475.
Cesena, a small town of Italy, 18 miles S. Ravenna. 44. 9. N. 12. 13. E.
Cesenatico, a sea-port of Italy, 16 miles S.E. Ravenna.
Ceton, a town of France, in the department of the Orne.
Cette, or Sette, viii. 236. 43. 26. N. 3. 42. E.
Cettina, river of, vi. 334.
Ceuta, iv. 189. 35. 38. N. 5. 11. W.
Ceva, an ancient town of Piedmont, district of Mondovi, on the Tanaro, 40 miles W. Genoa. 44. 23. N. 8. 5. E.
Cevennes Mountains, vi. 17. 44. 40. N. 4. 0. E.
Ceveno-Vosgian Mountains, viii. 164.
Ceylon, iii. 215. 7. 30. N. 81. 0. E.
Chabeuil, a town of France, department of the Drome.
Chablis, viii. 376.
Chacewater, a town of England, county of Cornwall, near valuable copper mines.
Chachapoya, mountains of, v. 370.
Chaco, v. 458.
Chadderton, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
Chafalia, an outlet on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans.
Chagaing, a city of the Birman empire, situated on the north bank of the Irrawuddy river, opposite the ancient capital of Ava. 21. 45. N. 96. 0. E.
Chagacamus, town of, v. 596.
Chagny, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. 46. 55. N. 4. 46. E.
Chagre, a large river of Panama, which falls into the ocean, 30 miles W.S.W. Portobello, in 9. 18. N. 80. 16. W.
Chailland, a town of France, province of Maine.
Chaillevette, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente.
Chalabre, a town of France, department of the Aude. 42. 59. N. 2. 1. E.
Chalchikan, country of, iii. 58.
Chalco, lake of, v. 336.
Chalco, a small town of Mexico, 18 miles S.E. Mexico. 19. 10. N. 98. 50. W.
Chaleur Bay, v. 135. 47. 50. N. 65. 0. W.
Chalgrave, a village and parish of England, in Bedfordshire.
Chalky Hills in England, ix. 139, 140.
Challans, a town of France, department of La Vendee. 46. 51. N. 1. 55. W.
Challin, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
Chalonne, viii. 287. 47. 21. N. 0. 47. W.
Chalons sur Marne, viii. 423. 25 miles S.E. Rheims. 48. 58. N. 4. 22. E.
Chalons sur Saone, viii. 371. 170 miles N. Lyons. 46. 47. N. 4. 53. E.
Chalus, a town of France, in the Limousin, 17 miles S.W. Limoges. 45. 48. N. 0. 58. E.
Chalybon, town of, ii. 134.
Cham, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles N.E. Ratisbon. 49. 11. N. 12. 33. E.
Chamas, St., a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.
Chambah, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, 110 miles N.E. Lahore. 32. 17. N. 76. 5. E.
Chamberri, vii. 641. 45. 36. N. 5. 54. E.
Chambersburg, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on Conococheaque creek. 39. 50. N. 77. 30. W.
Chamblee, Fort, a fort in Lower Canada, on the Chambly. Near it, on the Richlieu, stands the village of Chambly.
Chamblee River. See *Richlieu*.
Chambon, lake of, viii. 346.
Chambon, viii. 358. 2d, A town of France, department of La Creuse. 46. 11. N. 2. 25. E. 3d, Another in the department of the Higher Loire.
Chamford, village of, viii. 315.
Chambord, a village of France, department of the Loire and Cher, 10 miles E. Blois.
Chambouni, Chamonix, or Chamoix, a village of Savoy, 42 miles S.E. Geneva.
Chamaillere, burgh of, viii. 351.
Chamond, St., viii. 358.

CHAMPAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.

CHAMPAGNE, a province of France, in the eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to Franche Comte and Lorraine. It now forms the whole of the departments of the Ardennes, the Marne, the Upper Marne, and the Aube, and the greater part of those of the Yonne, and the Seine and Marne. The name also of several small towns in France.

CHAMPAGNEY, viii. 381.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a town of France, department of the Jura.

CHAMPAIGN, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on Mad river, a branch of the Miami. Chief town Urbanna.

CHAMPANEER, the capital of a district of Hindostan of the same name.

CHAMPION, a post township of the U. States, in Jefferson county, New York, on Black river.

CHAMPLAIN, v. 117, 156, 178. 44. 30. N. 73. 20. W.

CHAMPLAIN, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, in Clinton county, New York, on Lake Champlain, 15 miles N. Plattsburg. 45. 0. N. 73. 20. W.

CHAMPLITTE, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. 47. 37. N. 5. 31. E.

CHAMP-SEGRE, a village of France, department of the Orne.

CHAMPTERCIER, village of, viii. 206.

CHAMPTOCEAUX, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

CHAMUSCA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus. 39. 19. N. 8. 21. W.

CHANAC, a town of France, department of the Lozere.

CHANCA, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Guadiana.

CHANCAY, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 45 miles N.W. Lima. 11. 35. S. 77. 25. W.

CHANDAH, river of, iii. 19.

CHANDANEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 33. 24. N. 74. 41. E.

CHANDERCOONA, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal. 22. 48. N. 87. 30. E.

CHANDEREE, district and town of, iii. 77.

CHANDERGUNGE, a town of Hindostan. 22. 55. N. 91. 20. E.

CHANDERNAGORE, iii. 108.

CHANDGHERRY, a town and district of Hindostan, once a Hindoo kingdom. 13. 33. N. 79. 25. E. Also a town in the Mysore, 108 miles N.N.W. Seringapatam.

CHANDOR, a town of Hindostan, 85 miles N.W. Aurungabad. 20. 19. N. 74. 19. E.

CHANDOUL, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbijan, 150 miles N.E. Tabritz.

CHANDPOUR, iii. 119, 120. 23. 15. N. 90. 45. E.

CHANDRA-GUPTI, a town and fort of Hindostan, with 100 houses. 14. 23. N. 75. 8. E. It is rapidly decaying.

CHANDREE, the name of a district and town of Hindostan, on the Betwah, in the province of Malwa. 24. 32. N. 78. 10. E.

CHANDUI, a sea-port of South America, in Guayaquil. 2. 23. S. 80. 35. W.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China. 34. 30. to 38. 0. N.

CHANGAMA, a town of Hindostan, in the Salem province, 75 miles W. by N. Pondicherry. 12. 18. N. 78. 50. E.

CHAN-SI, a province of China.

CHANTELLE, LE CHATEAU, a town of France, department of the Allier.

CHANTIBUN, a considerable trading town in the gulf of Siam, capital of the province of the same name. 12. 45. N. 102. 18. E.

CHANTILLY, viii. 437.

CHANTONNAY, a town of France, department of La Vendee.

CHAO-KING-FOU, city of, ii. 575.

CHAO-T'CHEOU-FOU, a city of China, province of Canton.

CHAOURCE, a town of France, department of the Aube. 48. 3. N. 4. 8. E.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a town and parish of England, county of Derby. 53. 19. N. 1. 56. W.

CHAPEL-HILL, a post township of the U. States, in Orange county, N. Carolina, on New Hope creek, 27 miles W. Raleigh.

CHAPELIZOD, a large and populous village of Ireland, on the Liffey, 2¾ miles W. Dublin.

CHAPELLE BLANCHE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Chapelle is the name of a great number of small towns in France.

CHAPETONS, v. 313.

CHAPNIER, a town of France, department of Lower Charente.

CHAR, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which flows into the sea at Charmouth.

CHARCAS, an extensive province, formerly of Peru, now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 20. 0. S. 67. 0. W.

CHARD, a parish and town of England, county of Somerset. 50. 52. N. 2. 58. W.

CHARENTE, viii. 170.

CHARENTE, LA, viii. 274. 45. 40. N. 0. 17. E.

CHARENTE, THE LOWER, or LA CHARENTE INFERIEURE, viii. 276. 45. 40. N. 0. 45. W.

CHARING, a town and parish of England, county of Kent.

CHARITE, LA, viii. 323. 47. 11. N. 3. 2. E.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOF, vi. 575. 49. 59. N. 36. 26. E.

CHARLBURY, a town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire. 51. 53. N. 1. 28. W.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 miles N. Armagh. 54. 24. N. 6. 32. W.

CHARLEMONTE, viii. 429. 24 miles S.W. Namur. 50. 9. N. 4. 47. E.

CHARLEROY, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the Sambre. 20 miles N.E. Maubeuge. 50. 25. N. 4. 28. E.

CHARLES, a county of the U. States, on the west shore of Maryland, between Potomac and Patuxent rivers. Chief town, Port Tobacco. 2d, A cape of Virginia, on the north side of Chesapeake bay. 37. 20. N. 75. 50. W.

CHARLES CITY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.

CHARLES RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts, which falls into Mystic river, in the harbour of Boston.

CHARLES, St., one of the six districts or counties into which Louisiana has been divided by the American government. 2d, The chief town of the above district, on the left bank of the Missouri, 24 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi.

CHARLESTON, v. 195. 113 miles N.E. Savannah, and 544 S.S.W. Washington. 32. 47. N. 79. 54. W.

CHARLESTOWN, v. 176. 2d, A village and township of the U. States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. 43. 10. N. 72. 30. W. The name also of several other townships, most of them of little importance.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. 17. 8. N. 62. 40. W.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port defended by two castles. 17. 15. N. 62. 48. W.

CHARLESTOWN, ix. 440.

CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE, a village of Scotland, 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

CHARLEVAL, town of, viii. 458.

CHARLEVILLE, viii. 428. 49. 47. N. 4. 43. E.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 144 miles from Dublin. 53. 16. N. 7. 31. W.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, department of the Loire. 46. 11. N. 4. 11. E.

CHARLOIS, a large village of the Netherlands.

CHARLOTTE, town of, iv. 229.

CHARLOTTE, a county of the U. States, in New Brunswick, bounded S. by the bay of Fundy. Chief town, St. Andrews. 45. 20. N. 67. 0. W. 2d, A post township in Chittenden county, Vermont. 3d, A post village in Gates, Genesee county, New York, at the mouth of the Genesee. 4th, A county in Virginia, on the head waters of the Staunton river, south-west of Richmond. Chief town, Marysville.

CHARLOTTE-HALL, a post township of the U. States, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 55 miles S.S.E. Washington.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Prussia, on the Spree.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a town of the island of Dominica, on the west coast.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a town of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post township of the U. States, capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, 86 miles W.N.W. Richmond. 38. 8. N. 78. 35. W.

CHARLTON, a parish of England, county of Wilts. 55. 10. N. 1. 46. W.

CHARLTON, a post township of the U. States, in Saratoga county, New York. Also in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

CHARMES, a town of France, 15 miles S. Nancy. 48. 21. N. 6. 17. E.

CHARMOUTH, a village and parish of England, county of Dorset. 50. 45. N. 2. 53. W.

CHARNET, a river of England, which joins the Dove, 5 miles N. Uttoxeter.

CHARNOCK HEATH, a township of England, county of Lancaster.

CHARNOCK RICHARD, a township of England, in Lancashire.

CHAROLLES, viii. 371.

CHARONS, iii. 61.

CHARPEY, a town of the department of the Drome.

CHARRUAS, v. 461.

CHARTRE, LA, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, on the Loire. 47. 44. N. 0. 34. E.

CHARTRES, viii. 318. 48. 2. N. 1. 42. W.

CHARYBDIS, now CALOFARO, vii. 602.

CHASSENEUIL, a town of France, department of the Charente.

CHASSUARRI, or CHASUARI, or ATTUARII, vii. 265.

CHATA-HATCHI, a large river of West Florida, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

CHATAHOOCHEE, a river of North America, which unites with the Flint, in 31. 0. N. to form the Appalachicola.

CHATAUQUE, a county of the U. States, in New York. Chief town, Chantaque.

CHATEAUBRIAND, viii. 291. 47. 43. N. 1. 25. W.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a fortified town of French Flanders, on the Selle, 15 miles S.E. Cambray. 50. 57. N. 3. 29. E.

CHATEAU-CHINON, viii. 324. 47. 4. N. 3. 59. E.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, 30 miles s.s.w. Turin.
CHATEAUDUN, viii. 319. 48. 5. N. 1. 19. E.
CHATEAU GIRON, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
CHATEAU GONTIER, viii. 305.
CHATEAUGUAY, a river of North America, which rises in the state of New York, and falls into the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Louis.
CHATEAU-LAMBERT, village of, viii. 381.
CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne.
CHATEAU-LIN, viii. 296. 48. 12. N. 4. 8. W.
CHATEAU DU LOIRE, viii. 307. 47. 41. N. 0. 25. E.
CHATEAU MEILLANT, a town of France, 31 miles S. Bourges. 46. 33. N. 2. 13. E.
CHATEAU NEUF, a town of France, on the Charente. 48. 11. N. 3. 49. E.
CHATEAU NEUF SUR CHER, a town of France, department of the Cher. 48. 35. N. 1. 17. E.
CHATEAU NEUF-DU FAON, a town of France, in Brittany. 48. 12. N. 4. 8. W.
CHATEAU NEUF SUR LOIRE, viii. 286. 48. 11. N. 3. 49. W.
CHATEAU NEUF DE RANDON, burgh of, viii. 290.
CHATEAU DES PRÉS, town of, viii. 389.
CHATEAU POINSAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
CHATEAU RENARD, a town of France, in Provence. 47. 56. N. 2. 54. E.
CHATEAU RENAULT, town of, viii. 312.
CHATEAUROUX, viii. 333. 46. 49. N. 1. 42. E.
CHATEAU-SALINS, viii. 412. 48. 50. N. 6. 32. E.
CHATEAU THIERRY, viii. 432. 49. 1. N. 3. 24. E.
CHATEAU VILLAIN, a town of France, 10 miles S.W. Chaumont. 48. 3. N. 4. 57. E. The name of numerous other small towns commences in the same manner.
CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sambre, 24 miles E. by N. Mons. 50. 25. N. 4. 33. E.
CHATELLERAULT, viii. 284. 46. 51. N. 0. 31. E.
CHATENOY, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
CHATHAM, ix. 208. 51. 23. N. 0. 31. E.
CHATHAM ISLAND, iii. 586. 44. 0. S. 176. 0. E.
CHATHAM ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean. The one, 43. 43. S. 183. 2. E.; the other, 13. 41. S. 172. 18. W.
CHATHAM, a central county of the U. States, in North Carolina. Chief town, Pittsburg. 2d, In the eastern district of Georgia, on the sea coast, between Savannah and Ogechee rivers. Chief town, Savannah. The name of several townships, mostly inconsiderable.
CHATILLON, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles S.E. Aosta.
CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a town of France, department of the Ain. 2d, SUR INDRE, a town of France, on the Indre. 3d, SUR LOING, viii. 322. 47. 49. N. 2. 50. E. 4th, SUR LOIRE, a town of France. 47. 35. N. 2. 47. E. 5th, SUR SAONE, a town of France, department of the Vosges. 6th, SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the Seine into two parts. 47. 51. N. 4. 33. E. The name also of various other small towns of France.
CHATLEY, a hamlet of England, county of Essex.
CHAT MOSS, in Lancashire, ix. 306.
CHATRE, LA, viii. 334. 46. 33. N. 2. 0. E.
CHATTERIS, a parish and village of England, county of Cambridge. 52. 29. N. 0. 1. E.
CHATTERPORE, iii. 99. 24. 56. N. 79. 35. E.
CHATTI, or CATTI, vii. 265.
CHAUDES AIGUES, viii. 341. 44. 50. N. 2. 59. E.
CHAUDIERE, v. 117.
CHAVES, viii. 47. 41. 48. N. 7. 29. W.
CHAUFFAILLES, a town of France, in Burgundy.
CHAUMONT, a town of France, department of the Loire. 49. 15. N. 1. 55. E.
CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, viii. 417. 48. 5. N. 5. 10. E.
CHAUNY, a town of France, department of the Aisne, on the Oise. 49. 36. N. 3. 15. E.
CHAUVIGNY, a town of France, 12 miles E. Poitiers. 46. 34. N. 0. 38. E.
CHAUX, forest of, viii. 385.
CHAUX DE FONDS, LA, vii. 256, 259. 47. 7. N. 6. 51. E.
CHAZELLES, a town of France, 21 miles W. S.W. Lyons.
CHAZY, a post township of the U. States, in Clinton county, New York, on Lake Champlain. 44. 50. N. 73. 30. W.
CHAZY RIVER, a river of the U. States, in New York; it falls into Lake Champlain. It has a township and village of the same name on its banks.
CHEADLE, a town of England, county of Stafford, surrounded by coal pits, 15 miles N.E. Stafford. 52. 59. N. 1. 59. W.
CHEADLE BULKLEY, and CHEADLE MOSELEY, two townships of England, county of Chester.
CHEAM, a village and parish of England, county of Surrey.
CHEAT RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which joins the Monongahela river.
CHEBUCTO, a bay on the coast of Nova Scotia. 44. 40. N. 63. 31. W.

CHEDABUCTO, or MILFORD HAVEN, a large and deep bay of Nova Scotia. 45. 25. N. 61. 10. W.

CHEDDER, ix. 185.

CHEDLETON, a township and parish of England, county of Stafford.

CHEDUBA, iii. 347. 18. 50. N. 93. 40. E.

CHEF BRUTONNE, a town of France, department of the Deux Sevres.

CHEGFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Devon.

CHELASKYS, village of, v. 71.

CHELICUT, a town of Tigre, in Abyssinia. 13. 21. N. 10. 37. E.

CHELIDONI, CAPE, a cape of Natolia. 36. 10. N. 30. 27. E.

CHELM, a town of Poland, 108 miles E.S.E. Warsaw. 51. 5. N. 23. 28. E.

CHELMER, river of, ix. 112.

CHELMSFORD, ix. 237. 51. 43. N. 0. 28. E.

CHELMSFORD, a post township of the U. States, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Merrimack. 42. 40. N. 71. 20. W.

CHELSEA, ix. 223.

CHELSEA, a township of the U. States, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, 3 miles N.E. Boston. 2d, A post township of Orange county, Vermont, 37 miles N. Windsor. 43. 58. N. 72. 25. W.

CHELTENHAM, ix. 191. 51. 54. N. 2. 7. W.

CHELVA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. 39. 48. N. 1. 1. W.

CHELY D'APCHER, ST. a town of France, department of the Loire.

CHEMERNO MOUNTAINS, vi. 215.

CHEMILLE, viii. 288. 47. 14. N. 0. 54. W.

CHEMNITZ, or KEMNITZ, vii. 277. 50. 50. N. 12. 53. E.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. Dresden. 53. 32. N. 13. 4. E.

CHENAB, or ACESINES, river of, iii. 16.

CHENANGO, a county of the U. States, in New York. Chief town, Norwich.

CHENANGO, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Broome county, New York, on the Susquehannah.

CHENANGO, a river of the U. States, in New York, which runs into the Susquehannah from the N., 18 miles E. Owego.

CHENAVARI, mountain of, viii. 221.

CHENDI, a large village of Nubia, on the Nile.

CHENDOUL, a river of Cabul, which runs into the Kameh, 25 miles E. Peshawur.

CHENE, a neat village of Savoy Proper, not far from Geneva. 49. 29. N. 4. 46. E.

CHENE, RIVIERE DU, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

CHEN-SI, a province of China.

CHEOPS, pyramid of, iv. 27.

CHEPIDO, a town of Greece, on the east coast of the island of Paros.

CHEPO, SAN CHRISTOPHAL DE, a small town of Panama, 42 miles N.E. Panama. 9. 8. N. 78. 52. E.

CHEPSTOW, ix. 352. 51. 38. N. 2. 41. W.

CHER, viii. 167.

CHER, viii. 329. 47. 3. N. 2. 30. E.

CHERASCO, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the borders of the county of Asti, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura, 20 miles S.S.E. Turin. 44. 44. N. 7. 56. E.

CHERBOURG, or CHERBURG, viii. 462. 49. 37. N. 1. 35. W.

CHERHILL, a hamlet and parish of England, in Wiltshire.

CHERIBON, iii. 454. 6. 43. S. 108. 35. E.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See *Tennessee River*.

CHEROKEES, v. 212. 35. 30. N. 93. 0. W.

CHERRYVALLEY, a post township of the U. States, in Otsego county, New York.

CHERSO, vi. 335. 44. 50. N. 14. 25. E.

CHERSO, an old sea-port, the capital of the foregoing island, on the west coast. 44. 58. N. 14. 25. E.

CHERSON, KHERSON, or KOSLOE, vi. 384. 46. 38. N. 32. 56. E.

CHERSONESUS, cape of, vi. 392. 38. 32. N. 24. 13. E.

CHERTSEY, a town and parish of England, county of Surrey, near the Thames. 51. 25. N. 0. 29. W.

CHERUSCI, vii. 265.

CHERWELL, river of, ix. 324.

CHERWELL, a river of England, in Warwickshire. It joins the Thames at Oxford.

CHESAPEAK, v. 159. 38. 40. N. 76. 30. W

CHESHAM, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. 51. 43. N. 0. 37. W.

CHESHIRE, ix. 307. 53. 15. N. 2. 30. W.

CHESHIRE, a county of the U. States in the south-west part of New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, E. by Hillsborough county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Chief towns Keene and Charleston.

CHESHIRE, a post township of the U. States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. 2d, A post township of New Haven county, Connecticut, 13 miles N. Newhaven.

CHESHIRE COAST, ix. 102.

CHESHUNT, a town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. 51. 43. N. 0. 2. W.

CHESSY, village of, viii. 362.

CHESTER, ix. 309. 53. 11. N. 2. 52. W.

CHESTER, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. Chief town West Chester. 39. 56. N. 75. 35. W. 2d, A post township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack. 3d, A post township of Windsor county, Vermont. 4th, A post township of Hampden county,

Massachusetts. 5th, A borough and capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 15 miles from Philadelphia. 39. 50. N. 75. 20. W. 6th, A district of South Carolina, on Wateree river. Chief town Chester. The name of several townships of little importance.

CHESTER LE STREET, a town and parishof England, county of Durham.

CHESTERFIELD, ix. 314. 53. 15. N. 1. 26. W.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, between James and Appomatox rivers. Also a district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. 34. 50. N. 80. 20. W. The name of several townships not important.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a bay of the U. States, on the west side of Hudson's bay. 64. 0. N. 96. 0. W.

CHESTERFIELD KEY, an islet of the U. States, near the north coast of Cuba. 22. 15. N. 77. 20. W.

CHESTERFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Essex.

CHESTERTOWN, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Kent county Maryland, situated on Chester river, 38 miles S.S.E. Baltimore.

CHETHAM, a township of England, county of Lancaster.

CHEVIOT HILLS, ix. 130, 278. 55. 20. N. 2. 30. W.

CHEVRES, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise. 48. 41. N. 2. 3. E.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, a town of France, department of Aisne. 48. 9. N. 2. 40. W.

CHIAMAY, town of, iii. 350.

CHIAPA, or CIVIDAD REAL, v. 348. 17. 0. N. 93. 23. W.

CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, v. 348. 17. 5. N. 93. 53. W.

CHIARENZA, a decayed sea-port of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, 80 miles W. Corinth.

CHIARI, a town of Lombardy, in the Brescian, near the Oglio, 12 miles W. Brescia. 45. 33. N. 9. 56. E.

CHIASCIO, a river of the Ecclesiastical states, which falls into the Tiber.

CHIAVARI, a town of Genoa, 20 miles S.E. Genoa. 44. 19. N. 9. 20. E.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Lombardy, capital of a district of the same name, on the Maira, 38 miles N. Como. 46. 20. N. 9. 30. E.

CHIAVERAN, a thriving town of Piedmont, near Ivrea.

CHICA NAYAKANA HULLY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore.

CHICAMOCHA, SOGAMOSO GALLIANZOS, a large river of South America, in Santa Fe de Bogota, which falls into the Magdalena, in Lat. 7. 10. N.

CHICAPEE, a river of the U. States, which joins the Connecticut at Springfield.

CHICAS, country of, v. 432.

CHICHACOTTA, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Bootan. 26. 85. N. 89. 43. E.

CHICHESTER, ix. 201. 50. 51. N. 0. 47. W.

CHICHIMEGS, v. 303.

CHICKAHOMINY, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which runs into the north side of James river.

CHICKASAWS, v. 212. 34. 35. N. 88. 30. W.

CHICLANA, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles S.S.W. Seville. 36. 23. N. 6. 7. W.

CHICKOORG, a considerable town of Hindostan, in Bejapour. 16. 28. N. 74. 44. E.

CHICOTAN, isle of, ii. 515.

CHICOVA, kingdom of, iv. 398. 16. 14. S. 28. 31. E.

CHIDEOCK, SOUTH, a parish of England, county of Dorset.

CHIEM, lake of, vi. 12; vii. 364. 47. 49. N. 12. 25. E.

CHIEM, lake of, vii. 47. 47. 54. N. 12. 30. E.

CHIENS, v. 214.

CHIERI, an ancient town of Piedmont, 6 miles E. Turin. 45. 4. N. 7. 50. E.

CHIESE, a river of Italy, which falls into the Oglio.

CHIETI, vii. 717. 42. 26. N. 14. 7. E.

CHIEVRES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 miles S.E. Ath. 50. 35. N. 3. 48. E.

CHIGNAN, ST., a town of France, department of the Herault.

CHIGNECTO BAY, the north-west arm of the bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia. 45. 30. N. 64. 40. W.

CHIHUAHUA, v. 331. 28. 50. N. 109. 16. W.

CHILAW, village of, iii. 247. 7. 38. N. 80. 0. E.

CHILCA, a convenient sea-port of Peru, province of Canete. 12. 35. S. 76. 50. W.

CHILE, river of, v. 430.

CHILI, v. 448. 32. 0. S. 71. 0. W.

CHILKEAH, a town in the province of Delhi, 42 miles N.E. from Auradabad. 29. 24. N. 79. 5. E.

CHILLAMBARAM, iii. 183. 11. 28. N. 79. 47. E.

CHILLAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, on the Chillan. 35. 59. S. 71. 35. W.

CHILICOTHE, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Ross county.

CHILIMES, v. 408.

CHILLIS, KHILLIS, or KLES, a town of Syria, pachalic of Aleppo, 15 miles N. Aleppo.

CHILLISQUAQUE, a township of the U. States,

in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah.
CHILMARY, a large town of Bengal on the Brahmapootra. 25. 26. N. 89. 52. E.
CHILOA, town of, 427. 12. 35. S. 76. 50. W.
CHILOE, ARCHIPELAGO OF, v. 452.
CHILPANZINGO, v. 287. 17. 30. N. 99. 25. W.
CHILQUES Y MASQUES, a province of Peru.
CHILTERN HILLS, ix. 140.
CHILVERS COTON, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick.
CHIMWELL, a hamlet of England, county of Nottingham.
CHIMAY, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. 50. 3. N. 4. 20. E.
CHIMBORAZO, v. 368.
CHIMERA, MONTE DE, or ACROCERAUNIA, vi. 120.
CHIMILAPA, river of, v. 284.
CHINA, ii. 549, 569, 591. 30. 0. N. 110. 0. E.
CHINA PROPER, ii. 552.
CHINABAKEER, a town in the Birman empire, province of Pegue. The town is situated in 16. 20. N. 95. 45. E.
CHINABALABARAM, a town of Hindostan. 13. 26. N. 77. 55. E.
CHINAPATAM, a large and handsome town of Hindostan, district of Mysore. 13. 36. N. 77. 17. E.
CHINCAY, lake of, v. 356.
CHINCHILLA, a town of Spain, province of Murcia. 38. 53. N. 1. 45. W.
CHINCHOOR, iii. 168. 18. 37. N. 75. 36. E.
CHINCLEPUT, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river. 12. 46. N. 80. 0. E.
CHINEY, a town of the Netherlands, on the Boch. 49. 45. N. 5. 20. E.
CHINGANES, iii. 57.
CHINGAZA, mountain of, v. 364.
CHINGLEPUT, or JAGHIRE, iii. 184.
CHINIAN, ST., a town of France, department of Herault.
CHIN-INDIAN, iii. 330.
CHINNACHIN, a town of Northern Hindostan. 30. 29. N. 81. 35. E.
CHINON, viii. 313. 47. 10. N. 0. 15. E.
CHINOOR, a small town of Hindostan, province of Beeder. 18. 53. N. 79. 39. E.
CHINOS, or ZAMBOS, v. 215.
CHINRAYPATAM, a fortress of Hindostan, 37 miles N. by W. Seringapatam. 12. 52. N. 76. 29. E.
CHIN-SHAN, island of, ii. 574.
CHINSURA, iii. 108. 22. 52. N. 88. 28. E.
CHIOZZA, an old and well-built town of the Venetian states, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, 14 miles S. Venice.
CHIPPENHAM, ix. 194. 51. 27. N. 2. 5. W.
CHIPPEWAY, a small village of Upper Canada, on the river Welland.
CHIPPEWAY RIVER, v. 210.
CHIPPING-NORTON, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford. 51. 56. N. 1. 34. W.
CHIPPING-ONGAR, an ancient town and parish of England, in Essex. 51. 48. N. 0. 14. E.
CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 11 miles N.E. Bristol.
CHIPPIWANS, or CHIPPEWAYS, v. 81, 210. 49. 0. N. 96. 0. W.
CHIQUITOS, sandy plains and province of, v. 432, 440.
CHIRAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Lozere. 44. 30. N. 3. 19. E.
CHIRK, a parish and village of Wales, in Denbighshire. 52. 56. N. 3. 3. W.
CHIRNSIDE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Berwick. 55. 49. N. 2. 12. W.
CHISAMO, a town on the north coast of the island of Candia. 35. 34. N. 23. 39. E.
CHISME, or CISME, a sea-port town of Anatolia, 40 miles N. Smyrna.
CHISWICK, a parish and village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames.
CHITLONG, a town of Hindostan, in Little Nepaul. 27. 38. N. 84. 49. E.
CHITORE, or CHETOR, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, which lies about the 25th degree of N. lat., and between the 74th and 75th degrees of E. long.
CHITPORE, a large and flourishing town of Gujerat, on the Sursutty river. 23. 45. N. 73. 3. E.
CHITTAGONG, iii. 122. 22. 45. N. 92. 15. E.
CHITTAPET, a town and fortress in the Carnatic, 78 miles S.W. Madras. 12. 56. N. 79. 26. E.
CHITTLEDROOG, iii. 199. 14. 4. N. 76. 30. E.
CHITTENDEN, a county of the U. States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. Chief town Burlington.
CHITTENINGO CREEK, a small stream in the state of New York, joins Oneida lake.
CHITTOR, iii. 75. 13. 15. N. 79. 10. E.
CHITTRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 100 miles S. by W. Patna.
CHITWAY, a town of Hindostan, province of Malabar. 10. 23. N. 76. 12. E.
CHIVASCO, a town of Piedmont, situated on the Po, where it receives the waters of the Orco. 45. 15. N. 7. 54. E.
CHIUSA, LA, a town of Piedmont, south-east of Coni. 44. 22. N. 7. 45. E.
CHOBAR, ii. 276.

CHOCO, province of, v. 403. 6. 0. N. 77. 30. W.

CHOCO, town and bay of, v. 393, 395. 8. 25. N. 77. 0. W.

CHOCTAWS, v. 212.

CHOCZIM, vi. 378. 48. 31. N. 26. 35. E.

CHOISEUL, port of, iv. 426. 15. 30. S. 49. 45. E.

CHOLET, viii. 288. 47. 3. N. 0. 53. W.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of European Russia, situated on an island of the Dwina, below Archangel, 30 miles S. Archangel.

CHOLOS, v. 439.

CHOLULA, v. 341, 342. 19. 2. N. 98. 7. W.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, on the Marosch, 25 miles N. Temesvar.

CHONGER, straits of, ii. 475.

CHOMPHOON, a considerable town of Siam, on a river of the same name.

CHOORHUT, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. 24. 29. N. 84. 48. E.

CHOOROO, iii. 73. 28. 12. N. 74. 35. E.

CHOPERSK, a fortified town of European Russia, 140 miles W. Saratov.

CHOPRAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Candeish. 21. 41. N. 75. 23. E.

CHOPTANK, a navigable river of North America, which falls into the Chesapeake.

CHORLEY, a tolerably well-built town and parish of England, in Lancashire. 53. 40. N. 2. 38. W.

CHOROTEES, v. 352.

CHOTA, v. 367, 419.

CHOTIMSK, a town of European Russia, 590 miles S.S.E. St. Petersburg.

CHOTZIN, fortress of, vi. 244.

CHOUF, district of, ii. 142.

CHOUL, LOWER and UPPER, two sea-port towns and forts in Aurungabad. The one 18. 36. N. 72. 46. E.; the other 18. 33. N. 72. 48. E.

CHOUZE, a neat town of France, in Anjou, on the Loire. 47. 32. N. 1. 12. E.

CHOWAN, a county of the U. States, in Edenton district, North Carolina, on the N. side of Albemarle sound. Chief town Edenton.

CHOWAN, a river of the U. States, in North Carolina, which is formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater rivers, and falls into the N.W. corner of Albemarle sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

CHOWSAR, a village of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 7 miles S. Buxar.

CHRISTCHURCH, ix. 108. 50. 45. N. 1. 48. W.

CHRISTIAN, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on Cumberland river. Chief town Hopkinsville.

CHRISTIANA, a post township of the U. States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.

CHRISTIANA CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Delaware, which unites with the Brandywine below Wilmington, and flows into the Delaware.

CHRISTIANA, GULF OF, viii. 532.

CHRISTIANBURGH, Danish Fort of, iv. 216, 233.

CHRISTIANIA, viii. 532. 59. 55. N. 10. 48. E.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a fortified sea-port of Sweden, in Bekingen, 36 miles S.W. Calmer.

CHRISTIANSAND, viii. 531. 58. 8. N. 8. 3. E.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a township of the U. States, and capital of Montgomery county, Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. Richmond. 37. 10. N. 80. 30. W.

CHRISTIANS-OE, a group of islands in the Baltic. Lat. of the principal one, 55. 13. N. 14. 47. E.

CHRISTIANSTADT, viii. 553. 56. 0. N. 13. 30. E.

CHRISTIANSTED, v. 586. 17. 46. N. 63. 23. W.

CHRISTIANSUND, a town on the east coast of Norway, 36 miles N.W. Drontheim. 63. 10. N. 7. 45. E.

CHRISTINAHAM, a thriving town of Sweden, province of Carlstadt, 16 miles E. Carlstadt. 59. 16. N. 14. 10. E.

CHRISTINASTADT, vi. 492. 62. 16. N. 21. 9. E.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the north coast of Kerguelen's Land.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, 20 leagues in circumference. 2. 0. N. 158. 0. E.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, v. 481. Lat. of the entrance, 55. 15. S. Long. 67. 50. W.

CHRISTOPHE, ST. a town of France, 15 miles N.N.W. Tours. The name of several other small towns.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST., v. 589. 7. 24. N. 62. 54. W.

CHRISTOVAL, island of, iii. 597. 11. 0. S. 163. 0. E.

CHRISTOVAL, ST., one of the five lakes at the bottom of the valley of Mexico, in the vicinity of that city.

CHRISTOVAL, ST. a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, with a fine and well-defended port. 12. 40. S. 37. 30. W.

CHRUDIM, a well-built town of Bohemia, on the Chrudimka, capital of a circle of the same name, 50 miles E. Prague.

CHVATINSK, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga, 350 miles S.E. St. Peterburg.

CHUCKWAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 13 miles S.E. Bahar.

CHUCUITO, a province of Peru, bounded E. by the great lake of the same name, which is situated between the two Cordilleras of

Peru, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcos. 15. 35. to 17. 20. s.

CHUDLEIGH, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire.

CHULMLEIGH, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire. 50. 54. N. 3. 51. W.

CHUMBIVILCAS, a province of Peru.

CHUMBUL, iii. 71.

CHUMULARIA, mountain of, ii. 619.

CHUMPANEER, capital of a province of the same name, in the province of Gujerat. 22. 31. N. 73. 41. E.

CHUNAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, on the Ganges, 17 miles S.W. from Benares. 25. 9. N. 82. 45. E.

CHUNARGUR, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, and district of Chunar, on the Ganges. 25. 9. N. 82. 54. E.

CHUNSAG TOWN, ii. 58.

CHUPPARAH, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. 22. 22. N. 80. 2. E.

CHUPRAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, on the Ganges, 32 miles W.N.W. from Patna. 25. 46. N. 84. 46. E.

CHUQUISACA, a city of South America, and capital of the province of Los Charcas. 19. 30. S. 66. 46. W.

CHURCH, STATES OF THE, vii. 670. 43. 0. N. 12. 40. E.

CHURCH CREEK, a township of the U. States, in Dorchester county, Maryland.

CHURCH HILL, a post village of the U. States, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, 8 miles N.E. Centreville.

CHURCH ISLAND, a small island in Currituck sound, near the coast of North Carolina. 36. 22. N. 76. 8. W.

CHURCH STRETTON, a parish and town of England, in Shropshire. 52. 33. N. 2. 49. W.

CHURCH TOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles E.N.E. Lancaster.

CHURN, ix. 117.

CIANGA, lake of, ii. 484.

CIARCHIAN, or CIARTIAM, town of, ii. 471.

CIBAO, mountains, v. 580.

CICACOLE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal. It is a large town, situated on the Cicacole river. 18. 15. N. 84. 0. E.

CICASICA, a province of Peru. 18. 22. S. 68. 44. W.

CIERS, LA LANDE, ST. a town of France, in Guienne.

CIGLIANO, a thriving town of Piedmont. 45. 20. W. 8. 0. E.

CILICIA, ii. 92.

CILLEY, or ZILLI, vii. 525. 46. 14. N. 15. 18. E.

CIMBRI, ix. 386.

CIMOLO, ARGENTERIA, island of, vi. 144. 36. 50. N. 24. 34. E.

CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS, or YENIKALI, vi. 387.

CINALOA, sometimes called CINOLO, v. 330.

CINALOA, v. 330. 25. 50. N. 108. 8. W.

CINCINNATI, v. 201. 39. 10. N. 84. 30. W.

CINQUE PORTS, sea-ports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, and Romney, in Kent; and, in Sussex, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five.

CINTE, village of, vii. 519. 11. 18. N. 73. 50. W.

CINTEGABELLE, a thriving town of France, 17 miles S. Toulouse. 43. 18. N. 1. 32. E.

CINTRA, or SINTRA, viii. 45. 38. 47. N. 9. 24. W.

CIOTAT, a trading town of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles S.E. Marseilles. 43. 12. N. 5. 36. E.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, iii. 152. 18. 0. N. 83. 0. E.

CIRCASSIA, ii. 45.

CIRCLEVILLE, a post township of the U. States, capital of Pickaway county, Ohio.

CIRCUMCISION ISLAND, iv. 459. 54. 30. S. 7. 30. E.

CIRENCESTER, ix. 192. 51. 42. N. 1. 58. W.

CIREY, town of, viii. 411.

CIRIE, a town of Piedmont, on the Doria, 8 miles N.N.W. Turin. 42. 12. N. 7. 40. E.

CIRKINTS, lake of, vii. 47.

CISTERNINO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari.

CITADELLA, a town of the Venetian territory, 19 miles N.N.W. Padua. 45. 38. N. 11. 48. E.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Istria, 60 miles E. Venice. 41. 37. N. 20. 33. E.

CITTA VECCHIA, or MEDINA, or MALTA, a strong town of Malta, situated on a hill in the centre of the island.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, a fortified town of Malta, situated on a narrow neck of land, to the left of La Valetta.

CIUDA DELLA, or JAMNA, viii. 122. 39. 50. N. 3. 40. E.

CIUDAD, or CIVIDAD RODRIGO, viii. 74. 40. 51. N. 6. 27. W.

CIUDAD REAL, viii. 99. 39. 2. N. 3. 50. W.

CIVIDAD DEL FRIULI, a town in the Venetian territory.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small town of Italy, 24 miles N. Rome.

CIVITA VECCHIA, vii. 689. 42. 6. N. 11. 44. E.
CIVRAY, town of, viii. 283.
CLAASET'S STRAIT, or JUAN DE FUCA, v. 62.
CLACKMANNAN, ix. 436. 56. 10. N. 3. 40. W.
CLACKMANNAN, ix. 437. 56. 7. N. 3. 44. W.
CLAGENFURT, or KLAGENFURTH, a town of the Austrian empire, the capital of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan, 32 miles S.W. Vienna. 46. 36. N. 14. 20. E.
CLAIR, ST., a county of the U. States, in Illinois, on the Mississippi. Chief town Cahokia. 2d, A township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. 3d, A township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.
CLAIR, ST., v. 116.
CLAIRAC, viii. 260.
CLAIRBORNE, a county of the U. States, in Mississippi, on the Mississippi. Chief town Port Gibson. 31. 30. N. 87. 40. W. 2d, In East Tennessee, on Clinch river. Chief town Tazewell.
CLAIRVAUX, viii. 418. 48. 10. N. 4. 36. E.
CLAMICY, viii. 323. 47. 28. N. 3. 34. E.
CLANE, a post town of Ireland, on the river Liffey, in the county of Kildare, 25 miles W. Dublin. 53. 18. N. 6. 40. E.
CLARA, a post town of Ireland, in King's county. 61 miles W. Dublin.
CLARE, a parish and town of England, county of Suffolk. 52. 6. N. 0. 34. E.
CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, extending 66 miles from E. to W. and 42 from N. to S. 52. 48. N. 9. 0. W.
CLARE, a decayed village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 149 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 43. N. 8. 55. W.
CLARE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. Galway.
CLARE, a post town of Ireland, in the county Mayo, 149 miles W.N.W. Dublin. 52. 49. N. 8. 57. W. Also a small town of county Galway, which gives name to a barony; and an island at the entrance of Clew bay, county Mayo.
CLARE ISLAND, ix. 496. 53. 48. N. 9. 55. W.
CLAREMONT, a county of the U. States, in Sumpter district, South Carolina. Chief town Statesburg. 2d, A post township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river.
CLARENDON, a post township of the U. States, in Rutland county, Vermont, 28 miles W. Windsor.
CLARK'S CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehannah, in the U. States. (RIVER), A tributary of the Ohio.
CLARKE, a county of the U. States, in Alabama, on the west side of the Tombigbee. Chief town Woodstown. 2d, In Kentucky. Chief town Winchester. 3d, In Georgia, in the Western district, bounded N.W. by Jackson, S.W. by Apalchie river, and N.E. by the Oconee. Chief towns, Athens and Watkinsville. 4th, In Ohio, formed, in 1818, from Champaign and Green counties. Chief town, Springfield. 5th, In Indiana, on the Ohio. Chief town Charleston. 6th, In Illinois, bordering on Indiana.
CLARKESBURG, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Harrison county, Virginia, on the east side of the Monongahela. 39. 15. N. 80. 25. W.
CLARKESTOWN, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Rockland county, New York, on the Hudson.
CLARKESVILLE, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Montgomery county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river. 36. 35. N. 87. 30. W.
CLARTHY, a small river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which joins the Clarwen.
CLATT, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.
CLAUDE, ST., viii. 390.
CLAUDE, ST., a town of France, department of the Charente.
CLAVERACK, a township of the U. States, in Columbia county, New York, 3 miles E. Hudson.
CLAUSENBURG, vi. 344. 46. 43. N. 23. 30. E.
CLAUSTHAL, a large open town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, close by Zellerfield. 51. 49. N. 10. 21. E.
CLAY, a parish and town of England, in Norfolk.
CLAY, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. Chief town Manchester.
CLAYTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 50. 55. N. 0. 10. W.
CLAYTON-LE-MOOR, a township of England, in Lancashire.
CLEAR, CAPE, a cape of Ireland, at the most southern extremity of the island of Clare or Clear. 51. 19. N. 9. 24. W.
CLEARFIELD, a county of the U. States, in the central part of Pennsylvania, on a creek which joins the Susquehannah.
CLECY, a town of Normandy, department of Calvados. 48. 53. N. 0. 29. W.
CLEDAGH, the name of several small streams in Wales.
CLEDDY, river of, ix. 104.
CLEGNEREC, a town of France, department of the Morbihan.
CLEMENT, straits of, iii. 442.
CLEMENTE, ST., viii. 89. 39. 27. N. 2. 20. W.
CLEOBURY, a parish and town of England, in Shropshire, on the Teme. 52. 23. N. 2. 30. W.
CLERKE'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean. 63. 15. N. 170. 30. E.

CLERKE'S RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Columbia in about the 48th degree of N. Lat.

CLERMONT, viii. 348. 49. 21. N. 2. 26. E.

CLERMONT, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Chief town Williamsburgh.

CLERMONT, a township of the U. States, in Columbia county, New York, on the Hudson.

CLERMONTEN ARGONNE, a town of France, in Champagne.

CLERMONT EN BEAUVASIS, viii. 438.

CLEVELAND, a post township of the U. States, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie. 41. 30. N. 81. 40. W.

CLERMONT LODEVE, viii. 234.

CLEVES, vii. 229. 51. 50. N. 7. 0. E.

CLEVES, vii. 232. 51. 47. N. 6. 5. E.

CLEW BAY, ix. 496. 53. 50. N. 9. 45. W.

CLIFDEN, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the district of Ballinahinch, county of Galway, 184 miles W. Dublin.

CLIFTON, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Perth, near Tyndrum.

CLIFTON, ix. 191.

CLIFTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.

CLIFTON, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, 2½ miles S. Penrith. 54. 48. N. 2. 44. W.

CLIFTON, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

CLIMAX MEGALA, ii. 234.

CLINCH, a branch of the Tennessee river, in the United States, which joins the Tennessee, 35 miles below Knoxville.

CLINTON, a county of the U. States, in the north-east part of New York, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Essex county, and W. by Franklin county. Chief town Plattsburg. 2d, A post township in Dutchess county, New York, on Hudson river, below Hudson. 3d, A post village of Oneida county, New York, pleasantly situated on Oriskany creek, 109 miles W.N.W. Albany. 4th, Of Kennebeck county, Maine, 26 miles N. Augusta. 5th, A county of Ohio, between Warren and Fayette counties. Chief town Wilmington.

CLITHERO, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble, 217 miles N.W. London. 53. 53. N. 2. 22. W.

CLIVEGIR, a township of England, in Lancashire.

CLOGHEEN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 121 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 17. N. 7. 59. W.

CLOGHER, an ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, now a straggling village, 105 miles N.N.W. Dublin. 53. 50. N. 8. 13. W.

CLONAKILTY, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, situated near a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty bay, 198 miles S.W. Dublin. 51. 37. N. 8. 52. W.

CLONAKILTY BAY, ix. 492. 51. 25. N. 8. 50. W.

CLONARD, a post town of Ireland, county of Meath, 14 miles S.S.W. Trim. 53. 27. N. 6. 58. W.

CLONES, a town of Ireland, county of Monaghan, 85 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 10. N. 7. 6. W.

CLONFERT, a parish in Ireland, in the county of Galway, containing a small village of the same name. It is situated near the Shannon. 53. 14. N. 7. 59. W.

CLOMMELL, ix. 590. 52. 22. N. 7. 44. W.

CLOSTER-SEVEN, or ZEVEN, a small town of the duchy of Bremen, on the Aue, 24 miles N.N.E. Bremen. 53. 28. N. 9. 38. E.

CLOTEN, a large village of Switzerland, 6 miles N.N.E. Zurich.

CLOUD, ST., viii. 442.

CLOUGH, a post and fair town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 88 miles N. from Dublin. 54. 16. N. 5. 51. W.

CLOYNE, a post town and bishop's see of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 186 miles S.W. Dublin. 51. 52. N. 8. 6. W.

CLUDEN, or CAIRN, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which joins the Nith.

CLUNY, a river of Scotland, county of Aberdeen, which falls into the Dee.

CLUNY, viii. 371. 46. 26. N. 4. 41. E.

CLUSE, LA, a town of Savoy, 23 miles S.E. Geneva.

CLUSONE, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles N.E. Bergamo.

CLUYD, ix. 359.

CLYDE, ix. 377, 421.

CLYDE FRITH, ix. 380. 55. 55. N. 4. 52. W.

CLYSMA, position of, iv. 55.

COA, viii. 9.

COALEY, a parish and town of England, in Gloucestershire.

COAL-ISLAND, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, is about 4 miles from Lough Neagh, to which it has water-carriage, and 5 N. from Dungannon.

COAL RIVER, iii. 541, 548.

COALS in England. ix. 145.

COANGO, iv. 293.

COANGO, island of, iv. 318.

COANZA, iv. 292, 316.

COANZA, island of, iv. 318.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, or CABO CORSO, the capital of the British settlements on the Gold coast of Africa. 5. 18. N. 22. 0. W.

COAVA, river of, iv. 374, 404.
COBBE, iv. 259. 14. 11. N. 28. 8. E.
COBBESSECONTE, a river of the U. States, in Kennebec county, Maine. It falls into the Kennebec.
COBELSKILL, a post township of the U. States, in Schoharie county, New York, on Cobus creek.
COBER, a small river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the English channel.
COBHAM, a township of the U. States, in Surrey county, Virginia, on James' river.
COBIR, desert of, ii. 467, 483. 37. 0. N. 90. 0. E.
COBLENTZ, vii. 247. 50. 23. N. 7. 35. E.
COBURG, vii. 286. 50. 15. N. 10. 56. E.
COBURG-GOTHA, SAXE, duchy of, vii. 284, 286. 50. 38. N. 11. 20. E.
COCHAMBAMBA, a province of Peru.
COCHEIM, or KOCHEM, a town of the Prussian states, on the Moselle.
COCHIN, iii. 210, 212. 9. 58. N. 76. 8. E.
COCHIN-CHINA, iii. 372. 14. 0. N. 108. 0. E.
COCHOBAMBA, province of, v. 432. 18. 20. S. 66. 30. W.
COCKBURN-PATH, a village and parish of Scotland, Berwickshire. 55. 55. N. 2. 19. W.
COCKE, a county of the U. States, in East Tennessee, on French Broad river. Chief town Newport.
COCKENZIE, a maritime village of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 1¼ miles N.E. Prestonpans.
COCKER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which joins the Derwent at Cockermouth.
COCKERMOUTH, ix. 288. 54. 40. N. 3. 22. W.
COCOS ISLANDS, iii. 604. 2. 58. N. 95. 50. E. The name of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.
COD, CAPE, a cape of North America, on the north side of Boston bay. 42. 4. N. 70. 10. W.
CODBECK, a small river of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
CODOGNO, a neat town of Lombardy, near the conflux of the Adda and Po.
CODORUS, a township of the U. States, in York county, Pennsylvania.
CODORUS CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania.
CODROPIO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella, 10 miles S.S.W. Udina. 45. 56. N. 13. 0. E.
COE, a river of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which falls into Loch Leven.
COEL, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra. 27. 54. N. 78. 0. E.
COELIUS, MOUNT, vii. 596.
COEVORDEU, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Aa.
COEYMANS, a post township of the U. States, in Albany county, New York, on the Hudson, 11 miles below Albany.
COFANES, v. 409.
COFFREDE PEROTE, mountain of, v. 277, 279.
COGGESHALL, ix. 238.
COGNAC, viii. 276.
COHAHUILA, v. 331. 28. 0. N. 101. 0. W.
COHANZY, or CÆSARIA CREEK, a river of the U. States, in New Jersey, which joins Delaware river, opposite Bombay Hook.
COHASSET, a sea-port and post township of the U. States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, Boston.
COHISTAN, ii. 327. 34. 30. N. 70. 0. E.
COIMBATOOR, iii. 200. 11. 35. N. 77. 20. E.
COIMBRA, viii. 46. 40. 14. N. 8. 24. W.
COIRE, vii. 580. 46. 50. N. 9. 32. E.
COKALAHISKIT, a river of North America, which enters Clark's river, a branch of the Columbia, in about 47. 0. N. 113. 0. W.
COL DI TENDA, a well-known passage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, 5800 feet above the level of the sea. 44. 10. N. 7. 25. E.
COLAGAUL, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Coimbatoor. 12. 13. N. 77. 14. E.
COLAPOOR, iii. 172. 15. 40. N. 74. 40. E.
COLAR, a town and fortress of India, in Mysore. 13. 8. N. 78. 19. E.
COLBERG, vii. 116. 54. 9. N. 15. 34. E.
COLCHAGUA, a province of Chili. 35. 0. S. 71. 0. W.
COLCHESTER, ix. 237. 51. 53. N. 0. 56. E.
COLCHESTER, a township of the U. States, Chittenden county, Vermont. 2d, A post township of New London county, Connecticut. 3d, A post township of Delaware county, New York. 4th, A township of Fairfax county, Virginia.
COLDING, or KOLDINGEN, a small trading town of the Danish states, in Jutland, 65 miles N.N.W. Sleswick. 55. 30. N. 9. 29. E.
COLDINGHAM, a town and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. 55. 54. N. 2. 8. W.
COLDITZ, a town of Saxony, 36 miles W. Dresden. 51. 7. N. 12. 46. E.
COLDSTREAM, ix. 408. 55. 39. N. 2. 15. W.
COLE, river of, ix. 330.
COLEBROOK DALE, ix. 344.
COLEBROOK, a township of the U. States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut.
COLERAINE, ix. 588. 55. 8. N. 6. 31. W.
COLERAINE, a post township of the U. States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Also a township in Hamilton county, Ohio, on Miami river.
COLEROON, iii. 24.
COLESHILL, a parish and town of England, in Warwickshire, situated near the river Cole. 52. 31. N. 1. 43. W.

COLFORD, a town of England, in Gloucestershire. 51. 46. N. 2. 36. W.

COLGONG, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 25. 15. N. 87. 10. E.

COLIGNY, a town of France, department of the Ain. 46. 12. N. 6. 11. E.

COLIMA, a small town of Mexico, intendancy of Guadalaxara, 450 miles W. Mexico. 18. 55. N. 103. 23. W.

COLIN, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe.

COLINDA, a town of Bengal, district of Tipperah. 22. 58. N. 91. 6. E.

COLINSBURGH, a village of Scotland, county of Fife, 2 miles N. of the Ely.

COLLI, or COLLA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, annexed to the county of Argyle.

COLLABA, isle of, iii. 162.

COLLACE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth.

COLLAHUAS, a province of Peru.

COLLARAS, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 25. 13. N. 77. 42. E.

COLLEDA, a town of Saxony, on the Unstrut. 51. 11. N. 11. 15. E.

COLLEGAL PETTAH, a town of the south of India, province of Coimbetoor.

COLLESSIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Fife.

COLLETON, a district of the U. States, in South Carolina. Chief town Dorchester.

COLLON, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, 38 miles N. Dublin. 53. 47. N. 6. 25. W.

COLLIOURE, a strong town of France, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S.E. Perpignan. 42. 32. N. 3. 6. E.

COLLUMPTON, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Culme, 11 miles N. Exeter. 50. 52. N. 3. 23. W.

COLMA, a town of France, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, and now of the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Fecht and Laucht, 34 miles S.S.W. Strasburg.

COLMAR, viii. 396. 48. 4. N. 7. 23. E.

COLMARS, viii. 206. 44. 11. N. 6. 39. E.

COLMENAR DE OREJA, a large town of Spain, in Toledo, 21 miles N.W. Talavera de la Reyna.

COLMENAR VIEJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 28 miles N. Madrid.

COLMONELL, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Ayr. 55. 9. N. 4. 49. E.

COLN, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Thames at Staines. Also of Essex, which, passing Colchester, expands into an estuary near that town.

COLNA, a town of Bengal, district of Jessore, on the Muddmutty. 23. 11. N. 89. 38. E.

COLNBROOK, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 17 miles W. London. 51. 30. N. 0. 30. W.

COLNE, ix. 112, 117.

COLNE, a town of England, in Lancashire, 218 miles N.N.W. London. 51. 45. N. 1. 50. W.

COLOGNA, a town of the Venetian territory, 20 miles S.S.E. Vicenza. 42. 45. N. 13. 54. E.

COLOGNE, vii. 236. 50. 58. N. 6. 53. E.

COLOMBE, ST., the name of several inconsiderable towns in France?

COLONG, an island, town, and river, off, on, and in the Malay peninsula, principality of Salengore. 3. 0. N. 101. 28. E.

COLONIA TRAJANA, vii. 233.

COLONIE, a township of the U. States, in Albany county, New York, on the west side of the Hudson, 1 mile above Albany.

COLONNA, CAPE, on the east coast of Calabria. 39. 6. N. 17. 29. E.

COLONNA, CAPE, the south-east point of the province of Livadia, in Greece. 37. 39. N. 24. 3. E.

COLONSAY and ORONSAY, two of the smaller Hebrides of Scotland. 56. 6. N. 6. 11. W.

COLONY OF THE CAPE, iv. 361.

COLOONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 126 miles W.N.W. Dublin.

COLORADO, a river of Mexico, about 1000 miles long. It enters the gulf of California at its head, in the 33d degree of N. lat.

COLORADO, river of, v. 474.

COLOURI, vi. 169. 38. 0. N. 23. 33. E.

COLUMB, ST. MAJOR, a parish and town of England, in Cornwall.

COLUMBIA, a county of the U. States, in New York, on the E. side of the Hudson; bounded N. by Rensselaer county, E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess county, W. by the Hudson. Chief town Hudson.

COLUMBIA, a county of the U. States, in Georgia, on Savannah river. Chief town Aplington.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF, v. 191.

COLUMBIA, a post township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. 40. 2. N. 76. 30. W.

COLUMBIA, a post town of the U. States, in Fluvanna county, Virginia.

COLUMBIA, a post town of the U. States, capital of Richmond district, South Carolina, at the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite to form the Congaree, 113 miles N.N.W. Charleston. 34. 0. N. 80. 55. W.

COLUMBIA RIVER, v. 61, 62, 64.

COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO, v. 565.

COLUMBIANA, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on the Ohio river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Chief town New Lisbon.

COLUMBO, iii. 247. 7. 4. N. 79. 50. E.

COLUMBUS, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina. Chief town Whitesville. 39. 20. N. 85. 55. W. Also a post township in Franklin county, Ohio. 39. 58. N. 83. 0. W.

COLWOMAN, island of, iii. 162.

COLYMBLAAT, a Dutch village in the province of Zealand.

COLYTON, a parish and market town of England, in Devonshire. 50. 45. N. 3. 5. W.

COMARCA DESERTA, v. 475.

COMAYAGUA, or VALLADOLID, v. 349. 14. 10. N. 87. 51. W.

COMB MARTYN, a town of England, in Devonshire. 51. 13. N. 4. 1. W.

COMBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near Strongford lough, 112 miles N. Dublin.

COMBAREM, island of, iii. 171.

COMBELLE, LA, viii. 347.

COMBERMERE, a lake in Cheshire, England.

COMBHER, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra. 27. 17. N. 77. 14. E.

COMBOOCONUM, iii. 186. 10. 59. N. 79. 20. E.

COMBOURG, a town of Brittany, department of the Ille and Vilaine.

COMBRIA, NEW, v. 511. 19. 50. S. 57. 40. W.

COMILLA, a town in the province of Bengal, district of Tipera. 23. 98. N. 90. 43. E.

COMINES, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, 8 miles N. Lille.

COMINO, island of, vii. 603.

COMMERBERG, mountain of, vii. 440.

COMMERCY, viii. 407. 48. 46. N. 5. 35. E.

COMMEWINA, a river of Guiana, which falls into the Surinam, 10 miles from its mouth.

COMMORRO ISLANDS, iv. 421. 12. 0. S. 44. 0. E.

COMO, vii. 625. 45. 48. N. 9. 6. E.

COMO, LAGODI, vi. 12; vii. 588.

COMORA ISLES, iv. 421, 422.

COMORIN, CAPE, iii. 10, 141, 191, 214.

COMORN, a town and celebrated fortress of Lower Hungary, in the county of the same name, 38 miles S.E. Presburg. 47. 45. N. 18. 7. E.

COMPANY'S ISLAND, ii. 507, 517.

COMPEIGNE, viii. 437. 49. 23. N. 2. 48. E.

COMPOSTELLA, or ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, a town of Spain, capital of Galicia, on the Soria, 98 miles W. Astorga.

COMPOSTELLA, v. 333. 21. 10. N. 104. 40. W.

COMPTON, a township of Lower Canada.

COMRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 24. N. 3. 57. W.

CONAN, a river of Scotland, county of Ross, which falls into Cromarty frith.

CONCAN, iii. 169, 170. 17. 30. N. 73. 30. E.

CONCARNEAU, viii. 296. 47. 53. N. 3. 57. W.

CONCEPCAO, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande.

CONCEPTION, LA, v. 452. 36. 48. S. 73. 8. W.

CONCEPTION, LA, a sea-port of Veragua, 90 miles W. Panama. 8. 52. N. 81. 28. W.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large bay on the east side of Newfoundland island.

CONCEPTION DEL PAO, a town of South America, province and government of Caraccas, in the plains bordering the Orinoco, 84 miles S.E. Caraccas. 8. 42. N. 65. 10. W.

CONCHAS, or CONCHOS, a river of Mexico, in Durango, which rises in 28. 0. N., and joins the Rio del Norte in 31. 0. N.

CONCHES, a town of Normandy, department of the Eure. 48. 58. N. 0. 56. E.

CONCHUCOS, a province of Peru. Also a river in that province, which enters the Amazons.

CONCIZE, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Neufchatel.

CONCORD, a post township of the U. States, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. 43. 12. N. 71. 30. W.

CONCORD, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. 43. 10. N. 71. 30. W. 2d, In Delaware county, Pennsylvania. 3d, In Ross county, Ohio.

CONCORD, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts, which joins the Merrimack.

CONDAPILLY, the capital of a district of that name in India. 16. 39. N. 80. 23. N.

CONDATCHY, iii. 225, 246. 8. 45. N. 80. 0. E.

CONDE, viii. 477. 49. 9. N. 6. 27. E.

CONDE SUR NOIREAU, viii. 464.

CONDE SUR VIRE, a town of Normandy, on the Vire.

CONDESUIOS DE AREQUIPA, a province of Peru. Capital, Chuquibamba.

CONDOM, viii. 261.

CONDOR, PULO, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Cochin-China. 8. 40. N. 106. 42. E.

CONDRIEU, a thriving town of France, on the Rhone, 18 miles S. Lyons.

CONEGLIANO, a town of the Venetian territory, 10 miles N.N.E. Treviso.

CONEMAUGH CREEK, in the U. States, Pennsylvania, runs into the Alleghany.

CONESTAGO, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, joins the Susquehannah.

CONEWANGO, a river of the U. States, joins the Alleghany at Warren, Pennsylvania.

CONFLANS, a small town in Savoy proper, 18 miles E. Chambery. 45. 42. N. 6. 24. E.

CONFLAN ST. HONORINE, a town of France, at the conflux of the Oise and Seine. The name of various small towns in France.

CONFOLENS, or CONFOLENT, viii. 275. 46. 1. N. 0. 40. E.

CONG, a village of Ireland, in the county of

Mayo, near Lough Corrib, 154 miles w. by N. Dublin. 53. 32. N. 9. 13. W.

CONGAREE, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina, which joins the Wateree.

CONGLETON, a town of England, in Cheshire, on the Dane, 161½ miles N.W. London. 53. 10. N. 2. 14. W.

CONGO, iv. 289, 311. 6. 50. S. 17. 0. E.

CONGO RIVER. See *Zaire*.

CONGOON, a town of Laristan, in Persia, on the Persian gulf, 110 miles s. Shiraz. 27. 50. N. 52. 5. E.

CONHOCTON CREEK, in the U. States, in New York, runs into the Tioga.

CONI, vii. 644. 44. 25. N. 7. 36. E.

CONJEVERAM, iii. 184. 12. 49. N. 79. 41. E.

CONIL, a walled town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles S.S.E. Cadiz.

CONISBROUGH, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S.W. Doncaster. 53. 30. N. 1. 16. W.

CONISTON, a village of England, in Lancashire, near a lake of the same name. 54. 23. N. 3. 4. W.

CONITZ, or CHOINIZ, a town of West Prussia, 60 miles S.W. Dantzic.

CONNAUGHT, ix. 547, 551, 592. 53. 45. N. 9. 0. W.

CONNECTICUT, v. 177. 41. 30. N. 72. 30. W.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, v. 159.

CONNISTONE MEER, the lake of, ix. 292.

CONOLOWAY CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which joins the Delaware, near Hancock's town, Maryland.

CONSELVE, a considerable town of the Venetian territory. 45. 12. N. 11. 53. E.

CONSTANCE, vii. 353, 355. 47. 40. N. 9. 10. E.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, vi. 12; vii. 47, 341. 47. 36. N. 9. 25. E.

CONSTANTIA, iii. 93.

CONSTANTINA, iv. 185. 36. 22. N. 6. 34. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, vi. 145. 41. 1. N. 28. 58. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, channel of, or BOSPHORUS, vi. 122. 41. 10. N. 29. 3. E.

CONSTANTINOW, NOWY, a town of European Russia, government of Podolia. 71. 0. N. 107. 30. E. Also another town in the government of Volhynia.

CONTAI, a town of Bengal, district of Jellasore. 21. 48. N. 87. 54. E.

CONTRES, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher.

CONTREXEVILLE, town of, viii. 409.

CONWAY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway.

CONWAY, a post township of the U. States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. 2d, A post township of Franklin county, Massachusetts.

COOCHBEHAR, iii. 117, lying between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. lat.

COOK, straits of, iii. 404. 41. 0. S. 175. 0. E.

COOK'S INLET, or RIVER, a large inlet on the W. coast of North America, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Douglas. 60. 0. N. 151. 30. W. It was found to terminate by Vancouver, in 61. 29. N. 152. 17. E.

COOKSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 129 miles N. by W. Dublin. 53. 24. N. 6. 30. W.

COOLIES, iii. 61.

COOLLOO, iv. 185. 5. 15. S. 13. 50. E.

COOLOO, iii. 55. 20. 31. N. 84. 39. E.

COOND, ii. 327. 34. 30. N. 70. 15. E.

COOPANG, town of, iii. 522.

COOPER, a navigable river of the U. States, below Charleston.

COOS, a county of the U. States, in New Hampshire, separated from Vermont. Chief town Lancaster.

COOSA, the north branch of Alabama river, in the United States, in Georgia.

COOSAW, or COOSAWATCHIE, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina, which runs S.S.E. into Broad river and Whale branch.

COOSAWATCHIE, a post town of the U. States, in Beaufort district, S. Carolina. 32. 35. N. 80. 58. W.

COOSERAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 25. 6. N. 85. 47. E.

COOTEHILL, a neat and well-built town of Ireland, 74 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 59. N. 8. 6. W.

COOT'S PARADISE, v. 126.

COPAIS, lake of, vi. 126.

COPAL, town of, iii. 173.

COPEE ZOOR ISLAND, ii. 350.

COPENAME, or CUPANAMA RIVER, a river of Guiana, which enters the Atlantic ocean.

COPENHAGEN, viii. 386. 55. 42. N. 12. 34. E.

COPENICK, a town of Prussia, 9 miles S.E. Berlin.

COPET, or COPPET, a neat town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva, 8 miles N.N.E. Geneva.

COPIAPO, v. 450. 26. 50. S. 52. 50. W.

COPINSHAY and CORNHOLM, two of the Orkney islands, 2 miles in length. 58. 53. N. 2. 44. W.

COPLAND ISLANDS, ix. 499.

COPPER ISLAND, ii. 448. v. 54. 54. 30. N. 167. 0. E.

COPPER-MINE RIVER, v. 74. 69. 0. N. 111. 5. W. Also a river of Upper Canada.

COQUET, ix. 116.

COQUIMBO, v. 450. 30. 0. S. 17. 18. W.

CORACHIE, or KURACHEE, a sea-port town of Afghanistan, province of Sinde, district of Tattah, supposed to be the Sangada of

Arrian, or the port of Alexander. 24. 52. N. 67. 17. E.

CORAH, the capital of a district of Hindostan, between the Jumna and the Ganges, and lying between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. lat. It is situated nearly halfway between the two rivers. 26. 6. N. 80. 40. E. The name also of another town. 23. 38. N. 69. 5. E.

CORBACH, vii. 320. 51. 16. N. 8. 48. E.

CORBAVA, river of, vi. 327.

CORBAVIA, district of, vi. 327.

CORBEAU, RIVER DE, v. 208, 210. 45. 49. N.

CORBEIL, viii. 447. 48. 36. N. 2. 30. W.

CORBIE, a town of France, in Picardy, 10 miles E. Amiens. 49. 54. N. 2. 30. E.

CORBIGNY ST. LEONARD, a town of France. 47. 16. N. 3. 45. E.

CORBRIDGE, a parish and town of England, in Northumberland. 54. 59. N. 1. 59. W.

CORDILLERA, v. 274, 276, 364. 12. 0. to 47. 0. S. 72. 0. to 76. 0. W.

CORDOVA, viii. 105. 37. 45. N. 4. 50. W.

CORDOVA, viii. 105. 37. 52. N. 4. 45. W.

CORDOVA, v. 455. 31. 30. S. 63. 30. W.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA, a considerable town of Mexico, intendancy of Vera Cruz. 18. 50. N. 96. 56. E.

CORDOVA, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 32. 0. S. 63. 0. W.

CORDUBA, ancient town of, viii. 20.

CORDUENE, anciently GORDIA, ii. 99.

COREA, ii. 489, 496, 500. 37. 30. N. 127. 40. E.

COREA, strait of, ii. 506. 34. 9. N. 129. 0. E.

CORELLA, a town of Spain, 8 miles W. Tudela.

CORENTIN, v. 552. 5, 50. N.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated in the peninsula, or the Isle of Purbec.

CORFU, vi. 171. 39. 40. N. 19. 45. E.

CORFU, vi. 171. 39. 37. N. 19. 54. E.

CORIA, viii. 100. 37. 15. N. 6. 3. W.

CORIENTES, province of, v. 461.

CORINGA, a sea-port of Hindostan, and the best port on the coast of Coromandel. 16. 40. N. 82. 44. E.

CORINTH, a post township of the U. States, in Orange county, Vermont, 41 miles N. Windsor.

CORINTH, vi. 161, 162. 37. 58. N. 23. 28. E.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, vi. 162. 37. 56. N. 23. 0. E.

CORISOO, island of, iv. 239. 0. 58. N. 9. 13. E.

CORK, ix. 547, 589. 52. 0. N. 9. 0. W.

CORK HARBOUR, ix. 491. 51. 48. N. 8. 14. W.

CORLEONE, a well-built town of Sicily, 24 miles S.S.W. Palermo. 37. 48. N. 13. 18. E.

CORMANLINE, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, where there is a Dutch fort called Amsterdam, 3 miles E. Anamaboe.

CORN LOUGH, ix. 506.

CORNE, a town of France, in Anjou, situated on the river Authion.

CORNISH, a post township of the U. States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river.

CORNWALL, ix. 178. 50. 20. N. 5. 0. W.

CORNWALL, county of, iii. 550, 579.

CORNWALL, a township in St. Ormond county, Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence. 45. 5. N. 74. 30. W. 2d, Of the U. States, in Addison county, Vermont. 3d, A post township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on Housatonick river, 10 miles N.W. Litchfield. 4th, Of Orange county, New York, on the Hudson.

CORNWALL, CAPE, on the W. coast of Cornwall, England. 50. 10. N. 5. 55. W.

CORNWALL COAST, ix. 106.

CORNWALLIS, a county comprehending that part of Lower Canada, which lies on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspe.

CORNWALLIS ISLAND, v. 89. 75. 0. N. 95. 0. W.

CORO, v. 385. 11. 24. N. 69. 40. W.

COROMANDEL, a long line of sea-coast on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, extending from the Kistnah river to Point Kalymere, being nearly 350 miles in length.

CORON, an old and strong sea-port of the Morea, 80 miles S.S.W. Corinth. 36. 47. N. 22. 0. E.

CORPSNUDS, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.

CORRAL DE ALMAGUER, a ruinous town of Spain, 21 miles from Ocana. 39. 48. N. 3. 13. W.

CORRE, town of, viii. 384.

CORREGIO, a small neat town of Italy, 10 miles N.W. Modena. 44. 47. N. 10. 47. E.

CORRENTES, river of, v. 535.

CORREZE, viii. 337. 45. 30. N. 2. 0. E.

CORREZE, a town of France, in the above department. 45. 23. N. 1. 54. E.

CORRIB, LOUGH, ix. 505.

CORRIENTES, CAPE, on the east coast of Africa. 23. 48. S. 37. 3. E.

CORRIENTES, CAPE, v. 333. 21. 46. N. 84. 27. W.

CORRIENTES, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay, 480 miles N. Buenos Ayres. 27. 27. S. 58. 25. W.

Corrientes, St. Juan de, a river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.
Corrigrua, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 7 miles s.w. Newborough.
Corritiva, plain of, v. 533.
Corrofin, a post town of Ireland, county of Clare, 7 miles n.n.w. Ennis. 52. 57. n. 9. 0. w.
Corsham, a town of England, county of Wilts. 51. 26. n. 2. 13. w.
Corsica, vii. 649. viii. 160, 174, 201. 42. 12. n. 9. 0. e.
Corsoer, a small town of Denmark, 52 miles s.w. Copenhagen. 55. 19. n. 11. 7. e.
Corstorphine, a village and parish of Scotland, 3 miles w. Edinburgh. 55. 51. n. 3. 16. w.
Corstorphine Hill, ix. 412.
Corte, viii. 202.
Cortemiglia, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles s.e. Alba. 44. 40. n. 8. 10. e.
Cortlandt, a county of the U. States, in New York. Chief town Homer.
Cortlandt, a post township of the U. States, in West Chester county, New York. 40 miles n. New York.
Cortona, vii. 665. 43. 18. n. 12. 4. e.
Cortoriacum, ancient city of, viii. 623.
Corunna, viii. 72. 42. 21. n. 8. 27. w.
Corvo, island, iv. 493. 39. 45. n. 31. 45. w.
Coruplanters, v. 211.
Corwen, a parish and town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the Dee. 52. 58. n. 3. 24. w.
Corycius, cave of, vi. 131.
Corydon, a post township of the U. States, in Harrison county, and capital of Indiana. 38. 15. n. 86. 0. w.
Cos, or Stanco, ii. 87.
Cosenza, vii. 721.
Cosfeld, or Koesfeld, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles w. Munster.
Coshocton, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on Muskingum river. Chief town Coshocton. 2d, A post township and capital of Coshocton county, Ohio, 28 miles n. Zanesville.
Cosi, river of, iii. 6, 21.
Cosigirachui, town of, v. 331.
Coslin, vii. 117. 52. 37. n. 17. 0. e.
Cosne, viii. 323. 47. 25. n. 2. 58. e.
Cospore, the capital of the district of Cachar, in Bengal. 24. 45. n. 92. 45. e.
Cossacks, vi. 395. 46. 0. to 49. 0. n. 59. 0. to 42. 0. e.
Cossade Saint Antonin, town of, viii. 265.
Cosse le Vivien, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.
Cosseir, ix. 92, 111. 26. 8. n. 34. 8. e.
Cosseir, mountains of, iv. 28.
Cossimbazar, branch of the Ganges, iii. 19.
Cossimbazar, iii. 114. 24. 10. n. 88. 15. e.
Cossoney, a neat little town of Switzerland, 12 miles s. Yverdun. 46. 37. n. 6. 31. e.
Cossoya, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 42. 40. n. 21. 18. e.
Costa Rica, v. 353. 9. 30. n. 84. 0. w.
Costigliola, a town of Piedmont, near Asti.
Costigliola, a town of Piedmont, 11 miles s.w. Savigliano.
Cotabamba, a province of Peru.
Cotaco, a county of the U. States, in Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river. Chief town Somerville.
Cote d'Or, viii. 372. 47. 27. n. 4. 30. e.
Cote St. Andre, a town of France, department of the Isere.
Cotes du Nord, viii. 298. 48. 23. n. 2. 50. w.
Cotignac, a town of France, department of the Var.
Coto, state of, iv. 235.
Cotopaxi, v. 368, 406. 0. 35. s. 78. 30. w.
Cotrone, or Crotona, vii. 721. 39. 8. n. 17. 9. e.
Cotswold Hills, ix. 117, 131.
Cottbus, vii. 92. 51. 45. n. 14. 22. e.
Cottica River, in Guiana, falls into the Commewina river.
Cotton Port, a post town of the U. States, capital of Limestone county, Alabama.
Coueron, a town of France, 7 miles w. Nantes.
Coulan, a sea-port of the south of India, on the coast of Travancore. 8. 51. n. 76. 48. e.
Coulommiers, viii. 436. 48. 48. n. 3. 6. e.
Courchiverny, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher.
Courcite, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.
Courland, vi. 511, 521. 56. 30. n. 24. 0. e.
Courpierre, viii. 355.
Coursan, a town of France, 3 miles n. Narbonne.
Courtallum, iii. 191.
Courtanvaux, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.
Courtenay, a town of France, department of the Loiret. 48. 3. n. 3. 5. e.
Courteson, a town of France, department of Vaucluse. 44. 6. n. 4. 54. e.
Courtisols, or Courtisou, village of, viii. 424.
Courtray, viii. 623. 50. 49. n. 3. 16. e.
Courville, town of, viii. 319.
Coussac, a town of France, in the department of Haute Vienne.
Coutances, viii. 461. 49. 3. n. 1. 28. w.
Coutras, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 24 miles n.e. Bourdeaux. 45. 3. n. 0. 6. w.

Couvins, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles s.w. Charlemont. 50. 3. N. 4. 30. E.
Cove, ix. 491.
Covelong, a town on the coast of the Carnatic, 22 miles s. from Madras. 12. 46. N. 80. 18. E.
Coventry, ix. 332. 52. 25. N. 1. 32. W.
Coventry, a township of the U. States, in Kent county, Rhode Island. 2d, A post township in Tolland county, Connecticut. 3d, A township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. 4th, In Portage county, Ohio. The name of several other small townships.
Covilhao, an open town of Portugal, province of Beira.
Cowbridge, a town of Wales, 12 miles W. Cardiff. 51. 28. N. 3. 26. W.
Coweliskee River, a river of N. America, which runs into the Columbia river, about 100 miles from its mouth.
Cowen, in Wales, a tributary of the Taafe.
Cowes, West, a town of the Isle of Wight, on the Medinah, 12 miles W.S.W. Portsmouth. 50. 47. N. 1. 20. W.
Cowes, East, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, directly opposite to West Cowes.
Cowie, a small river in Scotland, Kincardineshire, which enters the sea at Stonehaven.
Coxackie, a post township of the U. States, Green county, New York.
Coxe's Bazar, a town in the province of Bengal, district of Chittagong. 21. 18. N. 92. 20. E.
Coyl, a small river in Scotland, in the county of Ayr, which falls into the Lugar.
Coziquiriachi, Santa Rosa de, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Durango, surrounded with silver mines.
Cozumel, v. 346. 19. 56. N. 87. 58. W.
Cracato, a small island in the straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.
Cracow, vi. 668, 672. 50. 3. N. 19. 57. E.
Craddock, river of, iv. 340.
Crail, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, county of Fife, at the north entrance of the Frith of Forth, 10 miles S.E. St. Andrews. 56. 16. N. 2. 39. W.
Crambling, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh. 55. 31. N. 2. 32. W.
Cramond, a village and parish of Scotland, on the south side of the frith of Forth, 5¼ miles W. Edinburgh.
Cranborne, a parish and ancient town of England, in Dorsetshire, 11¼ miles S.W. Salisbury. 50. 57. N. 1. 55. W.
Cranbrook, a town of England, in Kent, 49 miles S.S.E. London. 51. 5. N. 0. 32. E.
Cranganore, iii. 212. 10. 12. N. 76. 5. E.
Cranston, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh.
Cranston, a township of the U. States, in Providence county, Rhode Island.
Craon, viii. 305. 47. 52. N. 0. 57. W.
Crapach, or Carpathian Mountains, vi. 279.
Craponne, viii. 229. 45. 17. N. 3. 58. E.
Crati, a river of Naples, in Calabria Citra, which falls into the gulf of Tarento.
Craven, a county of the U. States, in Newbern district, North Carolina. Chief town Newbern.
Crawford, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. 55. 27. N. 3. 40. W.
Crawford, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Erie county, E. by Warren county, S. by Venango and Mercer counties, and W. by Ohio. Chief town, Meadville. 2d, In Indiana. 3d, In Illinois, on the Wabash.
Crawick, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Nith.
Cray, a small river of England, in Kent, which falls into the Darent, near Dartford.
Cray, St. Mary, a township of England, in Kent.
Craye, a small river of Wales, which falls into the Usk, in Glamorganshire.
Crayford, a parish and town of England, county of Kent, on the Cray, 2 miles W. Dartford.
Crecy, a town of France, department of the Somme, on the Maye, 100 miles N. Paris. The name also of two other small towns in France.
Credit, river of, v. 133.
Crediton, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Creedy, 7 miles S.E. Exeter. 50. 48. N. 34. 0. N.
Cree, ix. 400.
Creedy, a river of England, in Devonshire, which flows into the Esk, near Exeter.
Creeks, or Muskogees, v. 212.
Crees, or Kristeneaux, v. 83.
Creetown, a village of Scotland, county of Kirkcudbright, at the entrance of the river Cree into the bay of Wigton. 54. 54. N. 4. 19. W.
Crefeld, vii. 234. 51. 20. N. 6. 31. E.
Creil, viii. 437. 49. 14. N. 2. 29. E.
Crema, a town of the Venetian territory, on the rivers Serio and Travacone, 20 miles N.W. Cremona. 45. 2. N. 9. 45. E.
Cremieu, a town of France, department of the Isere.
Cremmen, a town of the Prussian states, 22 miles N.N.W. Berlin. 52. 48. N. 12. 55. E.
Cremnitz, or Kremnitza, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains, 18 miles N.W. Schemnitz. 48. 42. N. 18. 53. E.

CREMONA, vii. 625. 45. 7. N. 10. 2. E.
CREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 38 miles W.N.W. Vienna.
CREOLES, v. 313.
CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles N.E. Turin. 45. 12. N. 8. 5. E.
CRESPY, viii. 436. 49. 14. N. 2. 52. E.
CREST, LE, a town of France, on the Drome, 45 miles S.W. Grenoble. 44. 44. N. 5. 2. E.
CREVACUORE, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name. 51. 45. N. 5. 16. E.
CREVELT, a well built town of the Prussian states, 6 miles N.W. Dusseldorf.
CREVILLENTE, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
CREUSE, viii. 328.
CREUSE, viii. 328. 46. 3. N. 1. 50. E.
CREUSOT, burgh of, viii. 372.
CREUTZ, a town of Upper Sclavonia, 118 miles S. Vienna. 50. 12. N. 9. 54. E.
CREUTZBURG, a town of Silesia, principality of Brieg. Also a town in East Prussia, 15 miles S.S.W. Konigsberg.
CREUTZENACH, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles S.W. Mentz.
CREWKERNE, a town of England, in Somersetshire, 20 miles S.E. Taunton. 50. 33. E. 2. 46. W.
CRICHTON, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh.
CRICKHOWELL, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, 6 miles N.W. Abergavenny. 51. 52. N. 3. 9. W.
CRICKEITH, a town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, 21 miles S. Caernarvon. 52. 56. N. 4. 15. W.
CRICKLADE, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Thames, 84½ miles W.N.W. London. 51. 38. N. 1. 51. W.
CRIEFF, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Earn, 18 miles W. Perth. 56. 24. N. 3. 47. W.
CRIFFEL, ix. 374.
CRILLON, a village of France, department of Vaucluse. 10. 52. N. 14. 38. W.
CRIMER, or CRIM TARTARY, vi. 387. 44. 30. N. 34. 30. E.
CRIMMITSCHAU, a town of Saxony, on the Pleisse. 50. 50. N. 12. 24. E.
CRIMOND, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.
CRIOW-METOPON, or front of the Ram, vi. 393.
CRIQUETOT, a town of France, in Normandy.
CROAGHPATRICK MOUNT, ix. 502.
CROATIA, vi. 326. 44. 30. N. 16. 30. E.
CROCE, ST., the name of various towns in the Austrian empire, and in Italy, all small.
CROCODILES, islands of, iii. 565. 11. 45. S. 135. 15. E.
CROISIC, LE, a sea-port of France, 40 miles W. Nantes. 47. 17. N. 2. 33. W.
CROIT ISLAND, ix. 497. 55. 2. N. 8. 23. W.
CROIX, ST., river of, v. 159.
CROIX, ST., a small town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. The name also of several other small towns.
CROIX DE VELVESTRE, ST., a town of France, department of the Arriege.
CROMARTY, ix. 476. 53. 0. N. 5. 0. W.
CROMARTY, ix. 478. 57. 42. N. 3. 59. W.
CROMARTY FRITH, ix. 380, 478. 57. 40. N. 3. 10. W.
CROMER, a maritime town of England, on the north-east coast of Norfolk, 130 miles N.N.E. London. 52. 57. N. 1. 17. E.
CROMFORD, a town of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 142 miles N.W. London.
CROMWELL, OLIVER, ix. 327.
CROMPTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
CRONACH, a town of the Bavarian states, 30 miles N.E. Bamberg. 50. 17. N. 11. 21. E.
CRONBORG, or CRONNENBORG, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, a little N. of Elsinore, and opposite Helsingborg, in Sweden. 24 miles N. Copenhagen. 56. 3. N. 12. 18. E.
CRONSLOT, fort of, vi. 510.
CRONSTADT, or KRONSCHTAT, vi. 510. 59. 59. N. 29. 49. E.
CRONSTADT, bay of, vi. 502.
CRONSTADT, a large trading town of Transylvania, on the river Farcas, 50 miles E.N.E. Hermannstadt. 45. 40. N. 25. 32. E.
CROOKED ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, or rather a cluster of islands, of which North Crooked island, South Crooked island, commonly called Acklin's island, and Long Key, or Fortune island, are the principal. 22. 30. N. 74. 0. W.
CROOKED LAKE, v. 178. 42. 30. N. 17. 15. W.
CROOKHAVEN, ix. 493. 51. 28. N. 9. 41. W.
CROOM, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 131 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 30. N. 8. 40. W.
CROSS CREEK, in the U. States, Virginia, a tributary of the Ohio.
CROSS ROADS, a village of the U. States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.
CROSS SOUND, a large opening, discovered by Cook, on the W. coast of North America. 58. 8. N. 136. 0. W.
CROSSEN, vii. 93. 50. 58. N. 11. 53. E.
CROSS-FELL, ix. 285. 54. 42. N. 2. 34. W.
CROSSFORD, a village of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 2 miles W. Dunfermline.
CROSSGATES, a village of Scotland, county of Fife, between Edinburgh and Perth.
CROSSMALINA, a post town of Ireland, in the

county of Mayo, 192 miles N.W. by W. Dublin. 54. 6. N. 9. 15. W.

CROTENDORF, a large village of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge.

CROTON, a head branch of the Hudson river, in Connecticut.

CROTON, LE, a small sea-port of France, with a good harbour, 12 miles N.W. Abbeville.

CROTONA, town of, vii. 721.

CROUCH, ix. 112.

CROWLAND, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 86 miles N. London. 52. 42. N. 0. 9. W.

CROWLE, a parish and town of England, in Lincolnshire, 36 miles N. Lincoln. 53. 38. N. 0. 50. W.

CROWN POINT, a post township of the U. States, in Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain. 44. 0. N. 73. 25. W.

CROYA, or CROUIA, town of, vi. 185.

CROYDON, a town and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, 10 miles S. London. 51. 23. N. 0. 7. W.

CROZON, a trading town of France, department of Finisterre.

CRUMLIN WATER, in Ireland, county of Antrim, falls into Lough Neagh. On it is a small neat town called Crumlin.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, ix. 128.

CRUZ, SANTA, one of the Carribee islands, in the West Indies.

CRUZ, SANTA, an island in the North Pacific ocean. 34. 7. N. 144. 43. E.

CRUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, v. 432.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Honduras, 76 miles N.E. Valladolid.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, 15 miles N. Durango.

CRYSORANT, river of, iii. 392.

CRYSTALINE HILLS, iv. 314. 28. 45. S. 24. 10. E.

CSATH, a market town of Hungary, 24 miles S. by W. Tokay.

CSEPREG, a market town of Hungary, county of Oedenburg. 47. 23. N. 16. 39. E.

CSERHAT, mountains of, vi. 281.

CSORNA, a town of Hungary, county of Oedenburg, 22 miles W.S.W. Raab. 47. 36. N. 17. 10. E.

CTESIPHON, ruins of, ii. 118.

CUAMA, river of, iv. 3.

CUBA, v. 575. 21. 30. N. 78. 30. W.

CUBA, v. 577. 20. 1. N. 76. 3. W.

CURAGUA, a small island near the coast of Cumana. 10. 42. N. 63. 30. W.

CUBEGI, river of, iv. 317.

CUCHIVARA, river of, v. 357.

CUCKFIELD, a town of England, in Sussex, 46 miles S. London. 51. 1. N. 0. 9. W.

CUCKMERE, a small river of England, in Sussex, which falls into the English channel.

CUCKOLD'S POINT, on the east coast of Barbadoes. 13. 32. N. 58. 28. W.

CUDDALORE, iii. 183. 11. 44. N. 79. 50. E.

CUDDAPAH, iii. 194. 14. 32. N. 78. 54. E.

CUDDREN, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde. 24. 46. N. 69. 4. E.

CUDGWA, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 26. 4. N. 80. 26. E.

CUDREFIN, a small town of Switzerland, 5 miles S.E. Neufchatel.

CUELLAR, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles from Segovia. 41. 24. N. 4. 13. W.

CUENÇA, viii. 89. 40. 1. N. 2. 13. W.

CUENÇA, viii. 89. 39. 55. N. 2. 25. W.

CUENÇA, SANTA ANA DE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Quito, 180 miles S. Quito. 2. 55. S. 78. 50. W.

CUERNAVACCA, v. 336. 18. 45. N. 99. 10. W.

CUERS, a town of France, in Provence, 11 miles N.N.E. Toulon. 43. 16. N. 6. 5. E.

CUERVO, island of, iv. 467.

CUIABA, v. 510, 544. 15. 33. S. 56. 2. W.

CULDACOORCHY, town of, iii. 191.

CUL DE SAC, the name of various bays in the West Indies.

CULEMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, on the Leck, 27 miles S.S.E. Amsterdam.

CULHAC, a town of France, in Auvergne, 10 miles E. Riom.

CULIACAN, v. 330. 24. 54. N. 108. 10. W.

CULLEN, a small and ill built sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Banff, 58½ miles N.W. Aberdeen. 57. 41. N. 2. 45. W.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, 21 miles S. Valencia. 39. 6. N. 0. 14. W.

CULLY, a neat little town of Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva. 46. 29. N. 6. 45. E.

CULM, vii. 24. 53. 20. N. 18. 30. E.

CULM, or CHULM, a market town of Bohemia, circle of Saatz, 8 miles N.E. Egra. 50. 8. N. 12. 33. E.

CULMBACH, a town of the Bavarian states, 15 miles N.N.W. Bayreuth.

CULMOS, anciently CYLLENE, mountain of, vi. 120.

CULNA, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Bhagarutty river. Another in the district of Jessore. 22. 50. N. 89. 32. E.

CULPEE, a town of Bengal, district of Hoogly, on the Hoogly, 33 miles below Calcutta. 22. 6. N. 88. 25. E.

CULPEPPER, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Fairfax.

CULROSS, a parish and ancient town of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the north shore of the frith of Forth, 5 miles W. Dunfermline. 56. 4. N. 3. 37. W.

CULTER, two small rivers of Scotland, which fall, the one into the Clyde, the other into the Dee.

CUMANA, a province and government of the Caraccas, in South America, bounded N. and E. by the Carribbean sea, W. by the river Unara, which divides it from Venezuela, and S. by the river Orinoco. 9. 20. N. 63. 0. W.

CUMANA, v. 385. 10. 37. N. 64. 13. W.

CUMANACOA, a town of the Caraccas, 14 leagues S.E. Cumana. 10. 10. N. 63. 52. W.

CUMANCHES, v. 331.

CUMANIA, GREAT, or NAGG-KUNSAG, plain of, vi. 321.

CUMANIA, LITTLE, or KIS-KUNSAG, vi. 322.

CUMBER, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 9 miles S.E. Belfast. 54. 54. N. 7. 5. W.

CUMBERLAND, ix. 284. 54. 43. N. 3. 0. W.

CUMBERLAND, COAST OF, ix. 101.

CUMBERLAND, a county of the U. States, in New Brunswick, at the head of the bay of Fundy. 2d, A county in the south-west part of Maine, bounded N. by Oxford, E. by Lincoln, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by York. Chief town Portland. 3d, A county of New Jersey, on Delaware bay, bounded N. by Gloucester county, E. by Cape May county, S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem county. Chief town Bridgetown. 4th, A county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Mifflin, E. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Dauphin, S. by York and Adams, and S.W. and W. by Franklin. Chief town Carlisle. 5th, A county of Virginia, on the N. side of Appomatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. Chief town Cartersville. 6th, A county of Fayette district, North Carolina. Chief town Fayetteville. 7th, A county of Kentucky. Chief town Berksville. 8th, A township of Providence county, Rhode island. 9th, A township of Green county, Pennsylvania. 10th, A post town and capital of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the Potomac.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, v. 87. 31. 0. N. 81. 40. W.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the north-east coast of New Holland. 20. 36. S. 141. 28. W.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Virginia. 36. 20. N. 84. 0. W.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, v. 157.

CUMBERNAULD, a village and parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. 55. 58. N. 3. 57. W.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, ix. 459. 55. 47. N. 4. 53. W.

CUMENI, river of, iv. 317.

CUMIANA, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles S.W. Turin.

CUMMINGTON, a post township of the U. States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Ayr, 15 miles E. Ayr. 55. 25. N. 4. 20. W. 2d, NEW, a parish in Ayrshire. 55. 21. N. 4. 14. W.

CUNCHI, v. 469. 2. 20. S. 79. 4. W.

CUNEIE MOUNTAINS, viii. 5.

CUNDAPOUR, iii. 204. 13. 40. N. 74. 50. E.

CUNDWAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Camdeish. 21. 53. N. 76. 25. E.

CUNLHAT, viii. 355. 45. 38. N. 3. 32. E.

CUNNERSDORF, a village of Prussia, 3 miles E.N.E. Frankfort on the Oder. 52. 21. N. 14. 40. E.

CUNNOOR, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore, 25 miles from Mysore.

CUORGNE, a neat town of Piedmont, on the Orco. 45. 25. N. 7. 40. E.

CUPAR, ix. 440. 56. 19. N. 3. 2. W.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish and town of Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Forfar, 12½ miles N.N.E. Perth. 56. 33. N. 3. 15. W.

CUPTANA, snowy cone of, v. 371.

CURA, ST. LEWIS DE, a town of South America, in the Caraccas, 66 miles S.W. Caraccas. Lat. 9. 45. N.

CURACOA, v. 596. 12. 6. N. 69. 2. W.

CURACOA, v. 597.

CURAEUNAS, v. 408.

CURICO, a town of Chili, province of Maule. Lat. 34. 14. S.

CURISCHES HAFF, vii. 13, 14. 55. 20. N. 21. 0. E.

CURISCH-NERUNG, vii. 15.

CURNOUL, the capital of a principality of the same name in Hindostan, on the Toombuddra. 15. 44. N. 78. 2. E.

CURRAH, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges. 25. 44. N. 81. 24. E.

CURRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh.

CURRITUCK, a county of the U. States, on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina. Currituck sound communicates with Albemarle sound, and also by several inlets with the Atlantic.

CURRUMBOSS, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 28. 20. N. 78. 14. E.

CURUGUATY, v. 461. 24. 30. S. 55. 45. W.

CURURANA, mountain of, v. 370.

CURZOLA, island of, vi. 336. Its capital is of the same name.

CURZOLARI, five small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece. 38. 36. N. 21. 18. E.

CUSAHATI, mountain of, v. 474.

CUSHENDALL, a small town of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Antrim, 146 miles N. Dublin.

Cusset, viii. 327. 46. 7. N. 3. 28. E.
Cussi, a village of Dalmatia, near Monte-Negro.
Custee, a flourishing town of Bengal, district of Ranjeshy, situated on a branch of the Ganges. 23. 57. N. 89. 3. E.
Custrin, vii. 104. 52. 37. N. 14. 35. E.
Cusu Leuvu, a large river of South America. It falls into the Atlantic in 41. 0. s. lat.
Cutch, iii. 58. Between 23. 0. and 24. 0. N. 69. 0. and 71. 0. E.
Cutch, bay of, iii. 12.
Cuttack, iii. 148. 20. 31. N. 86. 10. E.
Cutterah, town of, iii. 91. 28. 7. N. 79. 40. E.
Cutwa, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Bhagarutty river.
Cuxhaven, a village and sea-port of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, situated on the left bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, 60 miles N.W. Hamburgh. 53. 53. N. 8. 44. E.
Cuyahoga, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie. Chief town Cleveland. 2d, A river of Ohio, which enters Lake Erie, after a course of 60 miles.
Cuyo, or Cujo, v. 453. 35. 0. S. 68. 0. W.
Cuzco, v. 410, 425. 13. 42. S. 71. 4. W.
Cyclades, vi. 121, 168.
Cyprus, ii. 87, 88, 89. 35. 0. N. 33. 0. E.
Cyr, St., the name of a number of small towns and villages in France.
Cyrené, ruins of, iv. 172.
Cyrus, St., a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.
Cyzicum, island of, vi. 124.
Cyzicus, ii. 75; vi. 123.
Czaf, mountains of, vi. 284.
Czany, lake of, ii. 13.
Czarnihow, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Netz. 52. 55. N. 16. 37. E.
Czartorysk, a small town of Russia, 42 miles E.S.E. Prague.
Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of the same name. 49. 54. N. 15. 25. E.
Czaszniki, a small town of Russian Lithuania, 45 miles S.E. Polotzk.
Czataldza, a town of Greece, in Thessaly proper.
Czemerno, Mount, vi. 178, 216.
Czenstochowa, New, vi. 667. 50. 54. N. 19. 5. E.
Czerkassy, town of, vi. 572.
Czerlievisca Mount, vi. 177.
Czerna Gora, or Carpathians, vi. 677.
Czernigov, or Tschernigov, a government of European Russia, between those of Mohilev, Smolensko, Orel, Kursk, Pultava, Kiev, and Minsk.
Czernigov, or Tschernigow, the capital of the foregoing government, on the Desna, 344 miles S.W. Moscow. 51. 20. N. 32. 13. E.
Czernitz, a town of Wallachia, on the Danube, 44 miles E. Belgrade.
Czernovicz, or Tschernowitz, vi. 692. 48. 25. N. 26. 33. E.
Czersk, vi. 667.
Czirknitz, lake of, vii. 530.
Czkocyn, a town of Prussian Poland, in Podlachia.
Czongrad, a market town of Hungary, county of the same name. 46. 43. N. 20. 9. E.

D.

Dabul, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan, 85 miles S. by E. Bombay. 17. 45. N. 73. 15. E.
Dacca Jelalpore, iii. 120. 23. 43. N. 90. 24. E.
Dacca, iii. 120, 121. 23. 42. N. 90. 17. E.
Dacians, vi. 229.
Dacre, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Dadi, a town of Greece, near Parnassus, 75 miles S. Larissa. 38. 40. N. 22. 41. E.
Dadizeele, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles E. by S. Ypres.
Daff, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. Greenock.
Dagenham, a village and parish of England, in Essex, 9 miles E. London.
Daghestan, ii. 54. 42. 0. N. 47. 30. E.
Dagoe, Dagho, or Dagen, vi. 524. 58. 50. N. 22. 40. E.
Dagoue, a town of Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 12 miles N. Cairo.
Dagsborough, a post township of the U. States, in Sussex county, Delaware, 127 miles from Philadelphia.
Dahalac, iv. 150.
Dahhi, a large village of Arabia, in the county of Yemen, 46 miles S.E. Loheia.
Dahistan, ii. 278.
Dahme, a town of the Prussian states, 40 miles S. Berlin. 51. 50. N. 13. 28. E.
Dahomey, iv. 235. 7. 20. N. 2. 0. E.
Dailly, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 16. N. 4. 39. W.
Daina, a village of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 23 miles from Antioch.

DAIR EL KAMAR, a town of Syria.
DAIRSIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife. 56. 20. N. 2. 58. W.
DAL, a river in Sweden, rises amid the mountains on the Norwegian frontiers, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia.
DALABORG, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 30 miles N.E. Uddevalla.
DALBEATTIE, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright. 54. 52. N. 3. 49. W.
DALE, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle.
DALE-ABBEY, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire.
DALECARLIA, an extensive province of Sweden, bounded W. by the mountains of Norway, N. by Herjedal, E. by Helsingland, S. by Westmannland. The chief towns in this province are Fahlun, Hedemora, and Soter.
DALECARLIANS, viii. 545.
DALEN, a town of the Prussian states, 12 miles S.E. Ruremond. 52. 44. N. 6. 44. E.
DALEN, a town of Saxony, 27 miles E. Leipsic.
DALGETY, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. 56. 3. N. 3. 18. W.
DALKEITH, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, 6 miles S.E. Edinburgh. 55. 54. N. 3. 4. W.
DALKEY, ix. 489. 53. 17. N. 6. 5. W.
DALMALLY, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 16 miles N. Inverary. 56. 24. N. 4. 55. W.
DALMATIA, vi. 206, 334. 43. 45. N. 16. 30. E.
DALMATIA, mountains of, vi. 176, 177.
DALMELLINGTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 19. N. 4. 25. W.
DALMENY, a village and parish of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire.
DALRY, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 43. N. 4. 42. W.
DALRYADS, ix. 386.
DALSERF, a parish and village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire.
DALSLAND, THALLAND, or DALIA, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, bounded on the east by the lake of Wener, and on the west by Norway.
DALTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 9. N. 3. 10. W.
DALTON IN FURNESS, a parish of England, in Lancashire. 53. 58. N. 0. 37. W.
DAMANHOUR, iv. 71. 31. 2. N. 30. 31. E.
DAMANSCH, lake of, vii. 47.
DAMAR, ii. 216.
DAMASCUS, ii. 145. 33. 29. N. 36. 24. E.
DAMAUN, a sea-port on the western coast of India, 100 miles N. Bombay. 20. 22. N. 73. 1. E.
DAMAUN, country, ii. 328, 329.
DAMBACH, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
DAMERY, a town of France, in Champagne.
DAMGAN, ii. 278. 35. 50. N. 53. 36. E.
DAMIANO, ST., a town of Piedmont, on the Borbo, 9 miles S.W. Asti.
DAMICOTTA, a town of Hindostan, district of Coimbetoor, 60 miles W. Seringapatam.
DAMIETTA, iv. 68. 31. 25. N. 31. 49. E.
DAMM, lake of, vii. 115.
DAMM, ALTA or OLD, a fortified town of Farther Pomerania. 53. 51. N. 12. 46. E.
DAMMARTIN, viii. 433. 49. 2. N. 2. 40. E.
DAMME, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, 3 miles N.N.E. Bruges. 51. 15. N. 3. 18. E.
DAMMERSFELD, mount of, vii. 287.
DAMOTA, iv. 127, 134. 10. 0. N. 37. 10. E.
DAMPIER, straits of, iii. 404, 607. 0. 40. S. 130. 30. E.
DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, iii. 563. 20. 0. S. 118. 4. E.
DAMPIER'S BAY, or SHARK'S BAY, a spacious bay on the west coast of New Holland.
DAN, a river of the U. States, which, along with Staunton river, forms the Roanoke.
DANBURY, town of, ix. 238.
DANBURY, a post township of the U. States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, 33 miles W.N.W. New Haven.
DANBY, a village and parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 25. N. 0. 55. W.
DANBY, a post township of the U. States, in Rutland county, Vermont, 32 miles W. Windsor.
DANCALI, an extensive territory of Eastern Africa, situated between Abyssinia and the Red Sea. 14. 0. N. 41. 10. E.
DANCE POINT, in Virginia, in James' River. 37. 12. N. 76. 57. W.
DANDA, river of, iv. 310.
DANE, a river of England, which joins the Wever, in the county of Chester.
DANES, viii. 577.
DANGER, ISLANDS OF, in the Pacific ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in June 1765.
DANICHA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk.
DANIELE, ST., a thriving town of the Venetian territory, in Friuli.
DANIELOWITZ, vi. 682.
DANIELSVILLE, a post town of the U. States, in Madison county, Georgia.
DANKALI, or DENAKIL, iv. 151.
DANNILOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaval. 58. 11. N. 40. 25. E.
DANNEMORA, or DAMORA, the most celebrated iron mine in Sweden, in the pro-

vince of Upsal, 60 miles N.N.W. Stockholm. 60. 10. N. 17. 46. E.

DANNENBERG, a town of Hanover, on the Ietzel.

DANO, lake of, iii. 440.

DANSHALT, a small village of Scotland, parish of Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire.

DANTE, caverns of, v. 335.

DANTZIC, vii. 21. 54. 20. N. 18. 38. E.

DANUBE, vi. 124, 219, 288. vii. 41, 42, 326.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE UPPER, vii. 335, 381, 398. 48. 15. N. 10. 38. E.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE LOWER, vii. 381. 48. 40. N. 12. 53. E.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE, in the grand duchy of Baden.

DANVERS, a post township of the U. States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N.E. Boston.

DANVILLE, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Mercer county, Kentucky. 42. 35. N. 77. 45. E. 2d, A post township and capital of Caledonia county, Vermont. 3d, A post township and capital of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. 4th, A post town of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

DAO, island of, iii. 524.

DAOORIA, mountain of, ii. 392.

DAOORIA SODA, lake of, ii. 400.

DAOUD, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 23. 7. N. 74. 26. E.

DAOUDCANDY, iii. 120. 23. 30. N. 90. 36. E.

DAOUDNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in Behar. 25. 5. N. 84. 25. E.

DARABJIRD, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 150 miles N.E. Schiraz. 29. 0. N. 54. 15. E.

DARAH, province of, iv. 188.

DARAH, or DRAS, a river of Northern Africa, absorbed in the sands of the desert.

DARANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 29. 17. N. 78. 9. E.

DARAPORAM, a populous town of Hindostan, province of Coimbatoor, 139 miles S.S.E. Seringapatam. 10. 37. N. 77. 35. E.

DARBY, LOWER, two townships of the United States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

DARDANELLES, vi. 8.

DARDANELLES, STRAIT OF, vi. 122. 40. 9. N. 26. 19. E.

DARDANIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 119.

DAREMPOORY, a town of Hindostan, 103 miles S.E. Seringapatam.

DARENT, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, 3 miles N. Dartford.

DARFUR, or DARFOOR, iv. 256. 12. 30. N. 27. 0. E.

DARGEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into the Irish sea at Bray.

DARIEN, a post town and sea-port of the U. States, in Mackintosh county, Georgia, 62 miles S.S.W. Savannah.

DARIEN, v. 392, 400.

DARIEN, a great gulf on the coast of the province of Darien. 8. 20. N. 78. 0. W.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, that narrow neck of land composed of the provinces of Darien and Panama, to which may be added Veragua, by which North and South America are joined together. 8. 30. N. 77. 0. W.

DARK, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Chief town, Greenville.

DARKEHNEN, or DARKENEN, a town of East Prussia, on the Angerap, 63 miles S.E. Konigsberg. 54. 25. N. 22. 0. E.

DARLASTON, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford.

DARLEY, a parish of England, county of Derby.

DARLINGTON, ix. 277. 54. 32. N. 1. 35. W.

DARLINGTON, a district of the U. States, in South Carolina, on Lynch's creek.

DRAMSTADT, vii. 302. 49. 50. N. 8. 40. E.

DARNAE, village of, viii. 335.

DARENTAL, a town of Normandy, department of the Lower Seine.

DARNLEY'S ISLAND, in the Eastern seas, in Torres strait. 9. 39. S. 142. 59. E.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Xiloca, 45 miles S.S.W. Saragossa. 41. 10. N. 1. 25. W.

DARRA, island of, vi. 475.

DAR-RAB, desert of, iv. 259.

DARREIA, or DRAHIA, town of, ii. 206.

DART, a river of England, which rises in Dartmoor, and falls into the English channel.

DARTFORD, ix. 203. 51. 27. N. 0. 12. E.

DARTMOOR, ix. 132, 181. 50. 35. N. 4. 0. W.

DARTMOUTH, ix. 107. 50. 23. N. 3. 36. W.

DARTMOUTH, a post township and sea-port of the U. States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.

DARWAR, iii. 173. 15. 28. N. 75. 8. E.

DARWEN, a river of England, county of Lancaster, which flows into the Ribble.

DARWEN, UPPER and LOWER, two townships of England, in Lancashire.

DASSEL, an old town of Hanover, 15 miles N.N.W. Gottingen. 51. 48. N. 9. 38. E.

DATSCHUTZ, a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.W. Znaym.

DAUDER TOWN, ii. 351.

DAULE, a large and navigable river of Quito, province of Guayaquil.

DAUPHIN, fort of, iv. 426.

DAUPHIN, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the W. of Florida. 30. 18. N. 88. 12. W.

DAUPHIN, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Susquehannah. Chief town Harrisburg.
DAUPHINE, an extensive province in the south-east of France, containing the three departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.
DAUPHINE, bay of, iv. 426. 51. 20. N. 100. 30. W.
DAVANAGIRI, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore.
DAVENTRY, a town and parish of England, county of Northampton, 19 miles from Coventry. 52. 16. N. 1. 12. W.
DAVID, ST., fort of, iii. 183.
DAVID, ST., a village of Scotland on the north coast of the frith of Forth.
DAVID'S ST., ix. 365, 366.
DAVIDSON, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee, on Cumberland river.
DAVIE'S SOUND, v. 99. 72. 0. N. 23. 0. W.
DAVIS'S STRAITS, v. 84. 66. 0. N. 65. 0. W.
DAVY ISLAND, v. 89.
DAWLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, county of Salop.
DAWLISH, a town and parish of England, county of Devon.
DAX, viii. 252. 43. 41. N. 1. 2. W.
DAYTON, a post township of the U. States, capital of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Miami. 39. 40. N. 84. 5. W.
DEAD SEA, or ASPHALTITES, ii. 12, 154. 31. 30. N. 35. 36. E.
DEADMAN'S HEAD, on the coast of Cornwall, in the English channel. 50. 30. N. 4. 48. W.
DEAL, ix. 110, 205. 51. 15. N. 1. 23. E.
DEAL, a village of the U. States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 7 miles s. Shrewsbury.
DEAN, a river of Scotland, county of Angus, which falls into the Isla.
DEAN, a river of England, county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent.
DEANE, LITTLE, a parish of England, county of Gloucester.
DEARBORN, a county of the U. States, in Indiana, on Ohio river. 2d, A county in Illinois.
DEARY LOUGH, ix. 503.
DEBA, a town of Tibet, of which it may be reckoned the capital. 30. 13. N. 80. 2. E.
DEBALPORE, a town of Hindostan, on the Suttelege. 30. 39. N. 73. 37. E.
DEBEN, river of, ix. 112.
DEBENHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk, on the Deben. 52. 16. N. 1. 9. E.
DEBRETZIN, vi. 316. 47. 32. N. 21. 38. E.
DEBROTA, town of, vi. 339.
DECCAN, or THE COUNTRY OF THE SOUTH, iii. 23, 141, 144. 19. 0. N. 80. 0. E.
DECEITFUL HAVEN, iii. 588.
DECIZE, a town of France, department of the Nievre. 46. 50. N. 3. 30. W.
DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 38 miles E.S.E. Ratisbon. 48. 48. N. 12. 55. E.
DEDDINGTON, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford. 51. 59. N. 1. 21. W.
DEDHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Essex, situated on the river Stow, which is crossed by a bridge. 51. 57. N. 0. 57. E.
DEDHAM, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 10 miles s.w. Boston. 42. 15. N. 71. 5. W.
DEE, a river of Wales, which flows into the Irish sea, about 15 miles below Chester.
DEE, ix. 376, 449.
DEE, ix. 401.
DEE, a river of Ireland, which traverses the county of Louth, and runs into the bay of Dundalk.
DEEG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Agra. 27. 30. N. 77. 17. E.
DEEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Conn; on which is the small post town of Deel-castle, 188 miles W.N.W. Dublin.
DEEPING, or MARKET DEEPING, a town and parish of England, county of Lincoln.
DEER, a village and parish of Scotland, counties of Aberdeen and Banff. 57. 30. N. 2. 1. W.
DEER, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which joins the water of Strichen.
DEER ISLAND, on the coast of North America, in Penobscot bay.
DEERFIELD, a post township of the U. States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. 41. 5. N. 81. 0. W. 2d, A post township of Franklin county, Massachusetts. 3d, A township of Oneida county, New York. 4th, A post township of Cumberland county, New Jersey. 5th, A township of Ross county, Ohio.
DEERING, a post township of the U. States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 18 miles s.w. Concord.
DEGO, a town of Piedmont on the Bormida.
DEGOMBAH, country of, iv. 235.
DEHAR RIVER, ii. 363.
DEIR, town of, iv. 117.
DEIRA, ANGLIAN KINGDOM OF, ix. 19.
DELAGOA BAY, called also the BAY OF LORENZO MARQUES, is situated on the eastern coast of Africa, about midway between Mosambique and the Cape. 25. 58. S. 33. 15. E.

DELAMORE-FOREST, ix. 308.
DELAWARE, v. 188. 39. 0. N. 75. 30. W.
DELAWARE, a county of the U. States, in New York. Chief town Delhi. 2d, A county of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river. 3d, A county in Ohio, on Scioto river, north of Franklin county. 4th, A post township and capital of Delaware county, Ohio. 5th, A town in King William county, Virginia.
DELAWARE, v. 159.
DELAWARE BAY, v. 159. 39. 0. N. 75. 20. W.
DELEB, town of, iv. 122.
DELFT, iii. 229. 9. 33. N. 80. 0. E.
DELFT, viii. 660. 52. 1. N. 4. 21. E.
DELFTSHAVEN, a small fortified town of Holland, on the Maese, 2 miles S.W. Rotterdam.
DELFZIEL, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen. 53. 20. N. 6. 55. E.
DELHI, iii. 87. 29. 0. N. 77. 30. E.
DELHI, iii. 87. 28. 40. N. 77. 12. E.
DELHI, a post township of the U. States, Delaware county, New York. 42. 15. N. 74. 45. W.
DELISLE, a small river of Upper Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.
DELITSCH, a town of Saxony, on the Loberback, 12 miles N. Leipzic. 51. 30. N. 12. 22. E.
DELIVERANCE, ISLANDS OF, near the east coast of New Georgia. 11. 1. S. 162. 30. E.
DELLAMCOTTA, fortress of, iii. 136.
DELLA NURRA, mountains of, vii. 607.
DELMENHORST, vii. 195. 53. 3. N. 8. 38. E.
DELMONT, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern.
DELOS, island of, vi. 170. 37. 24. N. 25. 10. E.
DEL-REY, river of, iv. 245.
DELTA, iv. 9, 22, 69. 31. 15. N. 31. 0. E.
DELTING, a village and parish in Shetland, on the mainland of Scotland.
DELVINO, vi. 183. 39. 56. N. 20. 13. E.
DEMAWEND, mountain of, ii. 233, 234, 237. 35. 37. N. 52. 4. E.
DEMBEA, lake of, iv. 125. 12. 0. N. 37. 20. E.
DEMBEA, kingdom of, iv. 133, 294.
DEMER, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Scheldt.
DEMERARA, v. 552. 6. 50. N. 58. 0. W.
DEMERARA, v. 558.
DEMETRIO, ST., a village of Naples, in Calabria, Citra.
DEMIANSKOI, ii. 432.
DEMIQUAIN, a river of the Illinois territory, in the U. States.
DEMMIN, vii. 114. 53. 51. N. 13. 1. E.
DEMONA, VAL, one of the provinces of Sicily, which occupies the north-east portion of the island.
DEMONTE, a town of Piedmont, near the Stura, with a citadel on a high rock. 44. 20. N. 7. 24. E.
DEMOTICA, vi. 153.
DENAIN, viii. 476.
DENBIGH, ix. 359. 53. 7. N. 3. 30. W.
DENBIGH, ix. 367. 53. 9. N. 3. 27. W.
DENBY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
DENDER, a small river of the Netherlands, which joins the Scheldt.
DENDER, river of, iv. 125.
DENDERA, iv. 82. 26. 15. N. 32. 0. E.
DENDERMONDE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, at the conflux of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 miles S.W. Antwerp. 51. 2. N. 4. 6. E.
D'ENDRACHT'S LAND, iii. 560.
DENHAM, a village of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, 5 miles from Jedburgh.
DENIA, viii. 88. 38. 51. N. 0. 3. E.
DENIS, or DENYS, ST., viii. 455. 46. 2. N. 1. 22. W.
DENIZLEY, a town of Asia Minor, 108 miles E.S.E. Smyrna.
DENMARK, viii. 568. 55. 30. N. 10. 0. E.
DENMARK, a post township of the U. States, in Lewis county, New York.
DENNIS, a post township of the U. States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.
DENNY, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Stirling, 5 miles W. Falkirk. 56. 2. N. 3. 52. W.
DENT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 18. N. 2. 27. W.
DENTON, a township of England, county of Lancaster. 53. 57. N. 1. 48. W.
DENTON, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Caroline county, Maryland, 20 miles S.E. Centreville. 38. 50. N. 76. 0. W.
DENTRECASTEAUX'S CHANNEL, a strait on the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land. 34. 55. S. 116. 0. E.
DEOBUND, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi. 29. 40. N. 77. 40. E.
DEOPHUR, a town of Hindostan, 175 miles from Moorshedabad.
DEOGIRE, an ancient city of Hindostan. 21. 55. N. 79. 12. E.
DEPPEN, a village of West Prussia, 15 miles S.W. Guttstadt.
DEPTFORD, ix. 209. 51. 29. N. 0. 3. W.
DEPTFORD, a township of the U. States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.
DERAWUL, iii. 55.
DERBEND, ii. 58. 41. 52. N. 48. 58. E.

DERBY, ix. 311. 53. 5. N. 1. 35. W.
DERBY, ix. 313. 52. 55. N. 1. 32. W.
DERBY, a post township of the U. States, in New Haven county, Connecticut.
DERBES, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 4 miles N. Thazeroon.
DEREHAM, or MARKET DEERHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk, 16 miles W. Norwich. 52. 50. N. 0. 56. E.
DERENBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles W.S.W. Halberstadt. 51. 53. N. 10. 57. E.
DERG, ix. 504, 506.
DERIA KHAN, a town of Hindostan, on the Indus. 31. 36. N. 71. 2. E.
DERIAPORE, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges. 25. 19. N. 85. 30. E.
DERNE, town of, iv. 172.
DERRY, a bishoprick of Ireland, and city. See *Londonderry*.
DERRY, a township of the U. States, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. 2d, A township in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. 3d, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.
DERUYTER, a post township of the U. States, in Madison county, New York.
DERVERAGH, a considerable lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, from which the river Inny flows to the Shannon.
DERWENT, river of, iii. 548.
DERWENT, ix. 127. 2d, A river which runs into the Ouse. 3d, Another which flows into the Tyne. 4th, Another, ix. 121, 312.
DES, a small town of Transylvania, noted for salt mines. 47. 1. N. 23. 23. E.
DESAQUADERO, river of, v. 430.
DESAGUERO, a large river of South America, which falls into the Atlantic.
DESERT ISLAND, MOUNT, an island on the coast of Massachusetts.
DESFORD, a parish of England, in the county of Leicester.
DESIDERADE, island of, v. 590. 16. 19. N. 61. 3. W.
DESNA, river of, vi. 383, 567, 572.
DESSAU, vii. 314. 51. 48. N. 12. 18. E.
DESSUNNEY, a river of Wales, county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish sea.
DESVRES, a town of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais. 50. 40. N. 1. 50. E.
DETMOLD, vii. 306.
DETROIT RIVER, or STRAIT OF ST. CLAIRE, v. 116.
DETROIT, a city and port of entry of the U. States, in Wayne county, and capital of Michigan territory, on the Detroit. 42. 30. N. 83. 0. W.
DETTELBACK, a town of the Bavarian states, on the Maine, 9 miles E. Wurtzburg. 49. 48. N. 10. 9. E.
DETTINGEN, a village of the Bavarian states, on the Maine, 9 miles S. Hanau. 50. 4. N. 8. 55. E. The name also of three other towns in Wirtemberg.
DEUCALION, vi. 126.
DEUREN, a town of the Prussian states, 14 miles E. Aix-la-Chapelle.
DEURNE, a village of North Brabant, 6 miles E.S.E. Helmont.
DEUTEKOM, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.
DEUTSCHKRON, a town of West Prussia.
DEUTZ, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine.
DEUX-PONTS, LES, vii. 403. 49. 16. N. 7. 21. E.
DEUX SEVRES, department of, viii. 281.
DEVA, the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing town and sea-port in Guipuscoa, 15 miles W. St. Sebastian.
DEVA, vi. 345. 47. 19. N. 22. 45. E.
DEVAPRAYAGA, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Serinagur. 30. 9. N. 78. 38. E.
DEVELTO, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 106 miles N.W. Constantinople.
DEVENTER, viii. 646. 52. 16. N. 6. 7. E.
DEVERIL, ix. 193.
DEVERON, ix. 473.
DEVICOTTA, a fort and sea-port of India. 11. 25. N. 79. 52. E.
DEVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.
DEVIL'S-BIT MOUNTAIN, ix. 502. 52. 47. N. 8. 0. W.
DEVIZES, ix. 194. 51. 22. N. 1. 58. W.
DEVON, ix. 180. 50. 45. N. 3. 30. W.
DEVON, or DOVAN, a river of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, which falls into the Forth. There is another smaller river, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.
DEVON, v. 89.
DEVON, NORTH, v. 89. 75. 0. N. 87. 0. W.
DEVONIAN HILLS, ix. 132.
DEVONSHIRE COAST, ix. 107.
DEWA, river of, iii. 21.
DEWANGUNGE, a town of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra river. 25. 7. N. 89. 42. E.
DEWARCOTE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Northern Hindostan. 30. 59. N. 78. 2. E.
DEWASS, a town in the province of Malwa. 22. 59. N. 76. 10. E.
DEWGHUR, island of, iii. 170. 16. 20. N. 73. 30. E.
DE WITT'S LAND, iii. 561.
DEWSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Ajmeer, 36 miles E. Jeypoor. 26. 50. N. 76. 12. E.

Dewsburgh, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Deynse, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles s.w. Ghent.
Deypaulpoor, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa, belonging to Holkar. 22. 50. N. 75. 35. E.
Deyrah, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Serinagur. 30. 19. N. 77. 45. E.
Deyrah-Doon, valley of, iii. 127.
Dezaigne, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.
Dezensano, a neat town of Lombardy, on the Guarda. 45. 29. N. 10. 34. E.
Dezful, or Dezphoul, a town of Persia, province of Kusistan.
Dgioudi, mountain of, ii. 108.
Dhar, an ancient city of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 22. 35. N. 75. 24. E.
Dhelli, or the Island of Tenor, iii. 172. 8. 40. S. 125. 30. E.
Dherahs, or Pariahs, iii. 62.
Dhoolpour, a city of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Chumbul. 26. 42. N. 77. 44. E.
Dhyrsa, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 23. 20. N. 70. 55. E.
Diadin, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, 72 miles s.s.w. Erivan. 39. 20. N. 43. 45. E.
Diakovar, vi. 333.
Diala, river of Koordistan, ii. 108.
Diamond, cape of, v. 124.
Diamond Point, iii. 443.
Diano, a town of the duchy of Genoa. 40. 21. N. 15. 28. E.
Diano, a well built town of Naples, among the Appenines. 43. 56. N. 8. 4. E.
Diarbekir, ii. 111. 37. 55. N. 39. 52. E.
Dibbi, or Black Lake, iv. 251. 14. 30. N. 1. 40. E.
Dickinson, a township of the U. States, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.
Dickson, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee. Chief town Charlotte.
Didam, a village and parish of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. 51. 57. N. 6. 5. E.
Didier, St., a town of France, department of the Upper Loire.
Die, viii. 213. 44. 46. N. 5. 25. E.
Die, viii. 411.
Dieburg, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, 24 miles E.S.E. Mentz. 49. 54. N. 8. 46. E.
Diego-Alvarez, island of, iv. 459.
Diego-Garcia, island of, iv. 421. 5. 20. N. 97. 30. E.
Diego Ruys, or Rodriguez, iv. 450.
Diekirch, a town of the Netherlands, 20 miles N. Luxemburg. 49. 52. N. 6. 12. E.
Diemen's Land, Van. See *Van Diemen's Land.*
Dienlish, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Stourminster.
Diepholz, a town of Hanover on the Hunte. 53. 36. N. 8. 21. E.
Dieppe, viii. 470. 49. 55. N. 1. 3. E.
Dierdorf, a town of Germany, 8 miles N.N.E. Coblentz. 50. 33. N. 7. 37. E.
Dierstein, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 36 miles w. Vienna. 48. 26. N. 15. 29. E.
Diesenhofen, a town of Switzerland, 5 miles s. Schaffhausen.
Diessen, a town of Upper Bavaria. 52. 7. N. 8. 11. E.
Diest, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the river Demer, 22 miles w. Maestricht. 51. 0. N. 5. 1. E.
Dietendorf, New and Old, two villages in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the river Apfelstadt. 50. 11. N. 10. 46. E.
Dietenheim, a town of Suabia, on the Iller, 9 miles S.E. Ulm. 48. 13. N. 10. 4. E.
Dietz, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau.
Dieu le Fit, a town of France, department of the Drome.
Dieuse, viii. 412.
Diez, St., a town of France, department of the Vosges, on the Meuse.
Dighton, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.
Dignano, a well built town of Istria, 44 miles s. Trieste. 44. 57. N. 13. 53. E.
Digne, viii. 205. 44. 5. N. 6. 15. E.
Digoin, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. 46. 28. N. 4. 0. E.
Dihiieut, iii. 374. 34. 50. N. 64. 30. W.
Dijon, viii. 374. 47. 19. N. 5. 2. E.
Dillenburg, vii. 322. 50. 43. N. 8. 10. E.
Dillengen, a town of the Bavarian states, 24 miles N.E. Ulm.
Dilton, a parish of England, county of Wilts. 56. 3. N. 2. 47. W.
Dilworth, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
Dimchurch, a village of England, in the county of Kent, 4 miles N.N.E. New Romney.
Dimitzana, a town of the Morea, on the Erymanthus, 24 miles N.W. Tripolizza. 37. 38. N. 22. 8. E.
Dina, island of, iv. 456.
Dinagepore, iii. 115. 25. 37. N. 85. 5. E.
Dinant, viii. 300.
Dinant, viii. 626. 50. 16. N. 4. 56. E.
Dinapoor, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, on the Ganges, 10 miles w. Patna.
Dinasmouthy, a town and parish of North Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the river Dysi, 202 miles W.N.W. London. 52. 42. N. 3. 42. W.

Dindigul, iii. 188. 10. 18. N. 78. 2. W.
Din-Foan, city of, iii. 374.
Dingelfingen, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, 48 miles N.E. Munich. 48. 35. N. 12. 24. E.
Dingle, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the bay of the same name, 214 miles S.W. Dublin, and 27 from Tralee. 52. 11. N. 10. 8. W.
Dingle Bay, ix. 494. 52. 7. N. 10. 0. W.
Dingoë, districts of, iii. 374.
Dingwall, ix. 478. 57. 36. N. 4. 22. W.
Dinkelsbuhl, vii. 395. 49. 4. N. 10. 19. E.
Dinning's Land, iii. 560.
Dinslacken, a town of the Prussian states, 5 miles S.E. Wesel. 51. 34. N. 6. 40. E.
Dinteloord, a large village of South Holland. 51. 38. N. 4. 23. E.
Dinter, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.
Dinwiddie, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Petersburg.
Dinxperlo, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. 51. 54. N. 6. 29. E.
Dioclea, town of, vi. 224.
Dios, Nombre de, a town of Mexico, on the road from the mines of Sombrerete to Durango. 24. 5. N. 103. 5. W.
Dios-Ponte, v. 335.
Dippoldiswalda, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S.S.W. Dresden. 50. 52. N. 13. 37. E.
Dirk, Hartog, island of, iii. 561. 26. 0. S. 113. 0. E.
Dirksland, a village of Holland, 6 miles S. by E. Helvoetsluys.
Dirleton, a village and parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 2 miles W. North Berwick. 56. 4. N. 2. 46. W.
Dirschau, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula. 54. 5. N. 18. 46. E.
Disappointment, Islands of, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, so named by Commodore Byron. 14. 5. S. 145. 4. W. The name also of several other islands and capes.
Disco, island of, v. 92. 69. 30. N. 54. 0. W.
Disentis, a small town of the Swiss canton of the Grisons.
Disley, a township of England, in Cheshire.
Dismal Swamp, v. 156. 36. 35. N. 76. 30. E.
Dison, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Liege.
Diss, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 13 miles S.S.W. Norwich. 52. 24. N. 1. 6. E.
Ditteah, a populous and well built town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund. 25. 43. N. 78. 32. E.
Dittfurth, a town of the Prussian states, on the Bude.
Ditz, town of, vii. 822.
Diu, island and point of, iii. 11, 68. 20. 45. N. 71. 10. E.
Dive, a river of Normandy, which enters the English channel, near the town of Dive.
Divenou, river of, vii. 47.
Divni Gozi, or Strange Mountains, vi. 569.
Divrs, a town of France, department of Calvados. 49. 16. N. 0. 6. W.
Dixan, iv. 131. 14. 59. N. 39. 38. E.
Dixmuyden, a small town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the river Yperlee, 11 miles S. Ostend.
Dizier, St., viii. 417.
Djaf, or Djof-er-Szyrrhan, canton of, ii. 206.
Djamdeh, village of, ii. 120.
Djanik, mountain, ii. 99.
Djani-Sheer, defile of, ii. 362.
Djasserik, ruins of, ii. 119.
Djebail, a town of Syria, 2 miles N. of the river Ibrahim. 34. 10. N. 35. 46. E.
Djebal Arabic, ii. 215.
Djebbel Moosa, mountain, ii. 200.
Djebel-Nimrod, mountain, ii. 103.
Djébel-el-mokattem, rock, ii. 201.
Djedyd, river of, iv. 7.
Djenistan, country of, ii. 463.
Djezira, principality and town, ii. 108.
Djibbel-el-Djinse, mountain of, iv. 259.
Djibbel-el-Temmaroo, mountains of, iv. 259.
Djirdjéh, town of, iv. 81. 26. 19. N. 31. 56. E.
Djobla, town of, ii. 216.
Djoojocarta, a large and populous town of the island of Java, on a river where there is also a European port and settlement.
Djoord, district of, ii. 142.
Djrzeh, mountain of, iv. 71.
Djrzeh, town of, iv. 73.
Dmietriev, a town of Russia, on the Swapa, 432 miles S.S.E. Petersburg. 52. 7. N. 35. 18. E.
Dmietrievsk, a town of Russia, government of Orel, 126 miles S.E. Smolensko. 52. 24. N. 36. 5. E.
Dmitrov, vi. 553. 56. 21. N. 37. 35. E.
Dnieper, vi. 383, 571.
Dniester, vi. 377, 651.
Doab, country of, iii. 53, 81. 35. 10. N. 66. 58. E.
Doabeh Jallinder, country of, iii. 54.
Doabeh Rechtna, iii. 53.
Doabey Barry Country, iii. 53.
Doan, town of, ii. 212. 16. 20. N. 52. 20. E.
Doaraca, small island of, iii. 67.
Dobarva, or Barva, town of, iv. 151.
Dobberan, a town of Germany, 8 miles N.W. Rostock. 54. 3. N. 11. 58. E.

Dobrawitz, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau.
Dobrilugk, vii. 92. 51. 35. N. 13. 34. E.
Dobruska, a town of Bohemia, 34 miles N.E. Konigingratz. 58. 59. N. 51. 15. E.
Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, 65 miles N.N.W. Warsaw. 53. 5. N. 19. 0. E.
Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, on the Drewentz, 20 miles E.N.E. Thorn.
Dobschau, town of, vi. 311.
Doce, Rio, a river of Brazil, which rises near Villa Rica, and falls, after a course of 500 miles, into the Atlantic, in Lat. 19. 30. S.
Dochart, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Lochay at Killin.
Dochlen, vii. 123.
Dockschiza, a town of Russian Lithuania, at the source of the Beresina.
Dockum, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 33 miles W. Delfzyl.
Dodbrook, a town and parish of England, county of Devon. 50. 20. N. 3. 46. E.
Dodos, river of, iv. 245.
Dodrudscha, country of, vi. 228.
Doebeln, a town of Saxony, 27 miles S.E. Leipzic.
Doesburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. 52. 1. N. 6. 6. E.
Dofar, a sea-port of Arabia, province of Hadramaut, 120 miles N. Cape Fartach.
Dofrines, or Scandinavian Alps, vi. 14.
Dogger Bank, an extensive sand bank in the North sea, between the north of Germany and England, the west end extending nearly to Scarborough in Yorkshire, and the eastern within 20 leagues of the coast of Jutland.
Dogliani, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles N.N.E. Mondovi. 44. 39. N. 8. 4. E.
Dogs, Isle of, a portion of the county of Middlesex, in England, formed by the winding of the Thames, opposite Greenwich.
Dohud, a well built town of Hindostan, on the common boundary of Malwa and Gujerat. 22. 55. N. 74. 20. E.
Doira, river of, vii. 643. Also a river of Piedmont, which falls into the Po.
Dokimi, mount of, vi. 119.
Dol, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. 48. 32. N. 1. 45. W.
Dolce, Rio, v. 454.
Dole, viii. 385. 47. 6. N. 5. 31. E.
Dolgelly, ix. 369. 52. 45. E. 3. 53. W.
Dollar, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Clackmannan.
Dollart Bay, or The Dollert, vii. 45, 217; viii. 641.
Dolmar, mountain of, vii. 120. 50. 37. N. 10. 30. E.
Dolo, Il, a neat town of Italy, 8 miles E.N.E. Padua. 45. 25. N. 12. 5. E.
Dolphin, town of, ix. 178.
Dombrowice, a town of Poland, 10 miles W. Grojec. 53. 10. N. 17. 47. E.
Domburg, a village in the island of Walcheren. 51. 34. N. 3. 30. E.
Domene, a town of France, department of the Isere.
Domesnes, promontory of, vi. 523. 57. 44. N. 22. 30. E.
Domfront, a town of France, in Normandy, 35 miles W.N.W. Alençon. 48. 35. N. 0. 40. E.
Domingo, St., or Hispaniola, v. 580. 19. 0. N. 71. 0. W.
Domingo, St., v. 582. 18. 31. N. 69. 51. W.
Dominica, v. 591. 15. 25. N. 61. 22. W.
Dominica, one of the Marquesas islands, called O-heeva-oa by the natives. 9. 39. S. 139. 3. W.
Domitz, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles S. Schwerin. 53. 11. N. 11. 13. E.
Domme, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 44. 49. N. 1. 14. E.
Dommel, viii. 662.
Domremy-la-Pucelle, town of, viii. 408.
Don, ix. 376.
Don, i. 2; vi. 404.
Don, river of, viii. 170; ix. 122.
Donaghadee, ix. 499.
Donat, St., a town of France, department of the Drome.
Donau, river of, vii. 41.
Donaueschingen, a town of Baden, circle of the Danube.
Donauwerth, vii. 399.
Doncaster, ix. 272.
Donchery, viii. 428.
Dondra-head, iii. 252.
Donegal, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, S. by the county of Fermanagh and the bay of Ballyshannon. 54. 50. N. 7. 45. W.
Donegal, a decayed town of Ireland, county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, 13 miles N.N.E. Ballyshannon. 54. 38. N. 8. 1. W.
Donegal, a township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The name of several other obscure townships.
Donegal Bay, ix. 497. 54. 31. N. 8. 14. W.
Donebaile, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Awbeg, 24 miles N.W. Cork. 52. 12. N. 8. 33. W.
Donetz, or Danaetz, river of, vi. 404.
Dongen, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles E.N.E. Breda.
Donges, a town of France, in Brittany, on the Loire.

Dongo, Angola, or N'Gola, kingdom of, iv. 315.
Dongola, iv. 119. 18. 48. N. 31. 0. E.
Dongola, iv. 119. 19. 20. N. 32. 0. E.
Donkov, a town of Russia, on the Don, 560 miles S.S.E. Petersburgh.
Donnai, district of, iii. 380.
Donnington, a town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, 11 miles W.S.W. Boston. Also another village in Berks.
Donnington, a town of England, in Leicestershire.
Donobew, a town and stockade in the kingdom of Ava, province of Pegu.
Donzdorf, a market town of Wirtemberg, near Goppingen.
Donzenac, a town of France, department of the Correze. 45. 14. N. 1. 32. E.
Donzy, a town of France, department of the Nievre. 47. 23. N. 3. 12. E.
Dooab, a tract of land, in India, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, comprised in the provinces of Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad.
Doolea, a town belonging to the British, in the province of Candeish. 21. 0. N. 74. 47. E.
Doon, ix. 430.
Dooranee Country, ii. 329.
Doornspyck, a village of the Netherlands, near the Zuyder Zee. 52. 26. N. 5. 49. E.
Dooshak, or Julallabad, a town of Persia, the capital of the province of Seistan. 31. 26. N. 61. 13. E.
Dorado, El, town of, v. 563.
Dorak, or Felahi, a town of Persia, province of Kusistan.
Doran, ii. 216. 14. 56. N. 44. 27. E.
Dorat, viii. 335. 46. 13. N. 1. 5. E.
Dorchester, a town and parish of England, 9 miles E. Oxford. 51. 38. N. 1. 10. W.
Dorchester, ix. 184. 50. 43. N. 2. 26. W.
Dorchester, a township of the U. States, 3 miles S.S.E. Boston.
Dorchester, a county of the U. States, in Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Chief town Cambridge. 2d, Capital of Colleton district, South Carolina, on Ashley river, 18 miles N.W. Charleston. 32. 58. N. 30. 10. W.
Dordogne, viii. 166, 345.
Dordogne, viii. 270. 45. 5. N. 0. 45. E.
Dore, a hamlet of England, in the county of Derby.
Doria, river of, vii. 588.
Dorking, a town of England, in Surrey, near the river Mole, 23 miles S.S.W. London. 51. 16 N. 0. 20. W.
Dormans, a town of France, in Upper Champagne, on the Marne.
Dornach, a small town of Switzerland, 6 miles S. Bale. 47. 28. N. 7. 37. E.
Dornhan, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, 40 miles S.W. Stutgard. 48. 22. N. 8. 31. E.
Dornheim, a town of Germany, 5 miles W. Darmstadt.
Dornoch, Firth of, ix. 380, 479. 58. 0. N. 3. 50. W.
Dornoch, ix. 480. 57. 55. N. 4. 4. W.
Dornstetten, a town of Wirtemberg, 32 miles E. Strasburg. 48. 28. N. 8. 31. E.
Doroca, town of, viii. 77.
Dorogobush, vi. 548. 54. 57. N. 33. 15. E.
Dorpat, vi. 521.
Dorre, island of, iii. 561. 25. 15. S. 113. 15. E.
Dorset, ix. 183. 50. 48. N. 2. 30. W.
Dorset, a post township of the U. States, in Bennington county, Vermont, 27 miles N. Bennington.
Dorsten, a town of Germany, 40 miles S.W. Munster. 51. 36. N. 4. 52. E.
Dort, viii. 661. 51. 49. N. 4. 40. E.
Dortmund, vii. 227. 51. 30. N. 7. 27. E.
Dory Harbour, iii. 606.
Dotis, or Tata, vi. 324. 47. 40. N. 18. 17. E.
Douarnenez, viii. 296. 48. 5. N. 4. 23. W.
Douarnenez, bay of, viii. 172. 48. 8. N. 4. 25. W.
Douay, viii. 477. 50. 22. N. 3. 5. E.
Doubs, a river of France, in Franche Compte, which falls into the Saone at Verdun.
Doubs, viii. 391. 47. 12. N. 6. 25. E.
Doudeville, a town of Normandy, 25 miles N.N.W. Rouen.
Doue, viii. 286. 47. 13. N. 0. 19. W.
Douglas, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark. Also a small river which joins the Clyde.
Douglas, ix. 289. 51. 52. N. 4. 29. W.
Douglass, a post township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.
Doullens, viii. 472. 50. 9. N. 2. 20. E.
Dougna, vi. 564. 11. 5. N. 107. 0. E.
Doune, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, on the Teith, 8 miles N.W. Stirling. 56. 13. N. 4. 1. W.
Dour, a small town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 9 miles W.S.W. Mons. 50. 24. N. 3. 48. E.
Dourdan, viii. 446. 48. 31. N. 2. 2. E.
Dourgne, a town of France, department of the Tarn.
Dourlauch, town of, vii. 350.
Douro, viii. 8.
Douvres, a town of Normandy, 9 miles W. Caln.
Douze, La, viii. 271.
Douzy, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre.

Dove, ix. 12, 330, 312.
Dover, ix. 110, 204. 51. 6. N. 1. 19. E.
Dover, straits of, vi. 7. 51. 0. N. 1. 30. E.
Dover, a post township of the U. States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. 2d, York county, Pennsylvania, on Fox run. 3d, In Kent county, Delaware. 39. 10. N. 75. 30. W.
Dovre, or Dovrefield Mountains, viii. 523.
Dovy, or Dyffi, a river of Wales, which falls into Cardigan bay.
Dowlatabad, iii. 158. 19. 52. N. 76. 2. E.
Down, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. by the county of Antrim and an arm of the sea, E. and S. by the Irish sea, and W. by the county of Armagh. 54. 25. N. 6. 0. W.
Down, or Down Patrick, ix. 589. 54. 20. N. 5. 38. W.
Downe, a township of the U. States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey.
Downham, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse. 52. 37. N. 0. 23. E.
Downton, a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts, 6 miles S. Salisbury. 50. 59. N. 1. 47. W.
Downs, ix. 110, 205.
Doylston, a post township of the U. States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
Dracut, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts.
Dragon's Mouth, v. 360, 595. 10. 45. N. 61. 53. W.
Draguignan, viii. 205. 43. 33. N. 6. 29. E.
Drama, town of, vi. 157. 41. 8. N. 24. 11. E.
Drammen, a town of Norway, in the government of Christiana, on the Drammen, 20 miles S.W. Christiania. 59. 39. N. 10. 28. E.
Drammenselv, river of, viii. 523.
Draskirchen, a town of Lower Austria, 14 miles S. Vienna.
Drass, town of, iii. 14.
Drauburg, Upper and Lower, two small towns of Carinthia; the one 42 miles E.N.E. Brixen; the other 112 S.S.W. Vienna.
Drave, vi. 291.
Drayton, a town and parish of England, in Salop, on the Tern. 51. 1. N. 2. 49. W.
Drechsler, Mount, vii. 268.
Dreghorn, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire.
Dresden, vii. 274. 51. 2. N. 13. 43. E.
Dresden, a post township of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine.
Dreux, viii. 317. 48. 43. N. 1. 22. E.
Dreysel, mountain of, vii. 363.
Driburg, a town of Westphalia, 10 miles N.E. Paderborne.
Driel, a large village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. 54. 45. N. 5. 19. E.
Driesen, a town of the Prussian states, on the Netze. 52. 52. N. 15. 50. E.
Driffield, Great, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 1. N. 0. 26. W.
Drighlington, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Drinassa, river of, vi. 186.
Drino, vi. 124, 185.
Drino, vi. 124, 185, 211.
Drissa, a town of European Russia, government of Witepsk, on the Dwina.
Drogheda, ix. 547, 585. 53. 43. N. 6. 20. W.
Drogheda Bay, ix. 500. 53. 43. N. 6. 11. W.
Drohobitz, town of, vi. 687.
Droitwich, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the Salwarpe, 6 miles N.N.E. Worcester. 52. 16. N. 2. 8. W.
Dromahaire, a post town of Ireland, county Leitrim, 133 miles N.W. Dublin.
Drome, viii. 213. 44. 38. N. 5. 12. E.
Drome, river of, viii. 166.
Dromore, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on the Lagan, 18 miles S.W. Belfast, or 84 N. Dublin. 54. 14. N. 8. 47. W.
Dromore, a post township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.
Dronfield, a town and parish of England, county of Derby, 153 miles N.W. London. 53. 18. N. 1. 28. W.
Drontheim, the most northern of the four grand bailiages or dioceses of Norway, and situated on the west coast, between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Norrland. 64. 0. N. 11. 0. E.
Drontheim, viii. 530. 63. 25. N. 10. 20. E.
Drontheim Isles, viii. 534.
Droylsden, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Druids of Britain, ix. 7.
Drumlanrig, a small village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Nith.
Drumlithie, a village of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 56. 56. N. 2. 22. W.
Drummochy, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Fife.
Drummond, a flourishing village of Scotland, in the county of Ross.
Drum-Ochter, pass of, ix. 375.
Drumsna, a town of Ireland, in the county Leitrim, 91 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 56. N. 7. 57. W.
Dryburgh, a small village of Scotland, on the Tweed, in Berwickshire.

Dryden, a post township of the U. States, in Tompkins county, New York.
Dryfe, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which empties itself into the Annan.
Dry River, or Bahrbèla-Maié, valley of, iv. 30.
Dshceki, territory of, ii. 59.
Dshianik, the canton of, ii. 73.
Dsjar, a sea port of Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea, 67 miles w. Medina.
Dsjebl, a town and district of Arabia, in the county of Yemen, 56 miles e. Hodeida. 14. 44. n. 43. 40. e.
Dsjobla, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles n.e. Mocha. 13. 54. n. 44. 28. e.
Dsjof, an extensive province of Arabia, in the country of Yemen.
Duanesburg, a township of the U. States, Schenectady county, New York.
Dubboi, a decayed town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 29. 9. n. 73. 25. e.
Duben, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 18 miles n.e. Leipsic. 5. 55. n. 12. 31. e.
Dubitsa, vi. 213.
Dublin, a county of Ireland, bounded e. by the Irish sea, n. by the county of Meath, w. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, s. by the county of Wicklow. 53. 23. n. 6. 20. w.
Dublin, ix. 488, 547, 580. 53. 21. n. 6. 12. w.
Dublin, a township of the U. States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. 2d, Of Cheshire county, New Hampshire. 3d, (Lower,) in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. 4th, (Upper,) in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.
Dubno, vi. 579.
Dubrowna, town of, vi. 615.
Ducie, island of, iii. 639. 24. 0. s. 124. 0. w.
Duckinfield, a township of England, in Cheshire.
Duddingston, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh.
Duderstadt, a town of Hanover, 14 miles e.n.e. Gottingen. 51. 32. n. 10. 13. e.
Dudley, a market town and parish of England, in Worcestershire, 8½ miles w. Birmingham. 52. 30. n. 2. 5. w.
Dudley Hills, ix. 337.
Duero, or Douro, the ancient Durius, river of, viii. 8.
Duffala, mountains of, iii. 137.
Duffel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp.
Dug, a town of Hindostan, in Malwa. 24. 0. n. 75. 1. e.
Dugledy, river of, ix. 104.
Duisburg, vii. 234. 51. 25. n. 6. 46. e.
Dukagin, town of, vi. 186.
Duke's, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts. Chief town Edgartown.
Duke of York's Island, iii. 605. 56. 20. n. 132. 30. w. Several islands go by this name in the South Pacific ocean, and off the west coast of North America.
Dulas, the name of six small rivers of Wales. Also a river in the isle of Anglesey, with a village at its mouth.
Dulashe, a river of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Towy.
Dulcigno, vi. 186. 41. 54. n. 19. 14. e.
Duleek, a village of Ireland, county of Meath, 6 miles s.s.w. Drogheda. 53. 39. n. 6. 23. w.
Dulken, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles n.n.w. Juliers.
Dull, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 38. n. 3. 55. w.
Dulmen, a town of Westphalia, 16 miles s.w. Munster. 51. 51. n. 7. 15. e.
Dulverton, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. 51. 3. n. 3. 32. w.
Dulwich, a village of England, county of Surrey, 5 miles s.e. London.
Duma, island of, iii. 521. 7. 20. s. 128, 30. e.
Dumbarney, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire.
Dumbarton, ix. 461. 56. 0. n. 4. 32. w.
Dumbarton, ix. 460. 55. 57. n. 4. 32. w.
Dumfries, ix. 402. 55. 10. n. 3. 35. w.
Dumfries, ix. 403. 55. 1. n. 3. 36. w.
Dumfries, the capital of Prince William county, Virginia, on Quantico creek.
Dumfront, town of, viii. 460.
Dummer, lake of, vii. 47, 205. 52. 30. n. 8. 19. e.
Dummerston, a post township of the U. States, Windham county, Vermont.
Dun le Roi, a town of France, department of the Cher.
Dun sur Auron, a small town of France, department of the Cher.
Duna, river of, vi. 517, 545.
Dunaburgh, vi. 546. 55. 33. n. 26. 24. e.
Dunajee, river of, vi. 279, 291.
Dunbar, ix. 411. 56. 0. n. 2. 30. w.
Dunbarton, a township of the U. States, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.
Dunbeath, a river of Scotland, runs into the sea, 8 miles n.e. Ord of Caithness.
Dunblane, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Allan, 6 miles n. Stirling. 56. 12. n. 3. 55. w.
Dunboyne, a village of Ireland, county of Meath, 10 miles n.w. Dublin. 53. 26. n. 6. 28. w.
Duncannon, a small town and fort of Ireland, in Wexford.
Duncansby Head, ix. 379. 58. 33. n. 2. 53. w.
Dundalk, ix. 586.

DUNDALK BAY, ix. 500. 53. 59. N. 6. 18. W.
DUNDEE, ix. 445. 56. 28. N. 2. 59. W.
DUNDERQUE, town of, viii. 479.
DUNDONALD, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire.
DUNFANAGHY BAY, ix. 498.
DUNFERMLINE, ix. 442. 56. 5. N. 3. 25. W.
DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 14 miles N. Armagh, 96 N. Dublin. 54. 28. N. 6. 37. W.
DUNGARVAN, ix. 590. 52. 5. N. 7. 39. W.
DUNGARVAN BAY, ix. 491. 52. 5. N. 7. 36. W.
DUNGENESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, England. 50. 55. N. 0. 57. E.
DUNGIVEN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 183 miles N.W. by N. Dublin. 54. 55. N. 6. 51. W.
DUNGLO, a small sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the Atlantic ocean, nearly opposite to the N. Arran isles. 54. 57. N. 8. 19. W.
DUNHAM, a township of Bedford county, Lower Canada, on the Yamaska.
DUNKARD, a township of the U. States, in Green county, Pennsylvania.
DUNKELD, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, 15 miles N. Perth. 56. 35. N. 3. 33. W.
DUNKIRK, *i. e.* "the Church on the Downs," (so called from sand-banks on the coast,) a sea-port of French Flanders, 25 miles N.E. Calais. 51. 3. N. 2. 28. E.
DUNLAVIN, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 32 miles from Dublin. 53. 4. N. 6. 45. W.
DUNLEARY, a sea-port of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin bay, with a fine pier.
DUN LEER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, 8 miles N. Drogheda. 53. 51. N. 6. 21. W.
DUN-LE-ROI, town of, viii. 330.
DUNLOCHER RIVER, ix. 462.
DUNLOP, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 44. N. 4. 32. W.
DUNMANUS BAY, ix. 493. 51. 32. N. 9. 40. W.
DUNMANWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 37 miles S.W. Cork. 51. 43. N. 9. 5. W.
DUNMORE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 135 miles W. Dublin. 52. 11. N. 7. 3. W.
DUNMORE BAY, ix. 490. 52. 6. N. 18. 20. W.
DUNMORE HARBOUR, ix. 490.
DUNMORE-HEAD, a cape on the west coast of Ireland. 52. 6. N. 10. 20. W.
DUNMOW, GREAT, an ancient town of England, county of Essex, 37 miles N.N.E. London. 51. 52. N. 9. 21. W.
DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village and parish of England, county of Essex.
DUNNET, a parish of Scotland, county of Caithness. 58. 38. N. 3. 25. W.
DUNNET, a bay and promontory of Scotland, in Caithness-shire. 58. 38. N. 3. 30. W.
DUNNING, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 9 miles W.S.W. Perth. 56. 19. N. 3. 32. W.
DUNNOTTAR, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. 56. 57. N. 2. 12. W.
DUNOON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Argyleshire.
DUNSE, ix. 408. 55. 47. N. 2. 19. W.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, a post town of Ireland, county Meath, 18 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 31. N. 6. 30. W.
DUNSTABLE, a town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, 20 miles S. Bedford. 51. 53. N. 0. 31. W.
DUNSTABLE, a post township of the U. States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.
DUNSTER, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. 51. 11. N. 3. 27. W.
DUNWICH, a town of England, in Suffolk, 30 miles N.E. Ipswich. 52. 17. N. 1. 38. E.
DUPINDSCHA, mountains, vi. 155.
DUPLIN, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
DUPPLIN, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 miles from Perth.
DUQUELLA, a province of Morocco. 32. 35. N. 8. 0. W.
DURANCE, viii. 166, 210.
DURANGO, a town of Spain, province of Biscay. 43. 4. N. 2. 43. W.
DURANGO, v. 275, 330, 331. 24. 30. N. 103. 35. W.
DURAS, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
DURATSCHEVO, district of, vi. 555.
DURAVEL, a town of France, department of the Lot. 44. 31. N. 1. 5. E.
DURAZZO, a sea-port of European Turkey, on the coast of Albania, 88 miles S.S.E. Ragusa. 41. 21. N. 19. 25. E.
DUREMAS, mount, iv. 469.
DUREN, vii. 246.
DURETAL, a town of France, in Anjou, 8 miles S.W. La Fleche.
DURHAM, ix. 273. 45. 0. N. 1. 45. W.
DURHAM, ix. 274. 54. 54. N. 1. 33. W.
DURHAM, a post township of the U. States, in Green county, New York. 2d, Of Middlesex county, Connecticut. 3d, Of Cumberland county, Maine, on the Androscoggin. 4th, Of Strafford county, New Hampshire.
DURHAM-COAST, ix. 115.
DURISDEER, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. 55. 15. N. 3. 47. W.
DURLACH, a neat town of Germany, on the

Enz, 32 miles N.N.W. Stutgard. 49. 0. N.. 8. 29. E.
Durnes Bay, ix. 479. 58. 34. N. 4. 43. W.
Durra Lake, ii. 350.
Durrenstein, town of, vii. 506.
Durrow, a town of Ireland, 18 miles N.N.W. Kilkenny. 52. 9. N. 7. 32. W.
Dursey's Island, ix. 494.
Dursley, a town and parish of England, in Gloucester, 15 miles S. Gloucester. 51. 40. N. 2. 23. W.
Durtal, viii. 286. 47. 41. N. 0. 16. W.
Dursuik, a village of Ireland, 4 miles N.W. Dublin.
Dusseldorf, vii. 234. 51. 13. N. 6. 46. E.
Dutch, character of the, viii. 663.
Dutchess, a county of the U. States, in New York. Chief town Poughkeepsie.
Dutlingen, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 25 miles N.W. Constance.
Duxborough, a post township of the U. States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. Plymouth.
Duyveland, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zealand. The principal village is East Duyveland.
Dwaraca, a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 22. 21. N. 69. 15. E.
Dwina, vi. 444. Also a river of Russia, which enters the White sea, a little N.W. Archangel.
Dyle, a small river of the Netherlands, which joins the Demer a little below Mechlin.
Dylern, mountains of, ii. 263.
Dymel, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.
Dyne, country of, iv. 123.
Dyne, mountains of, iv. 20.
Dysart, a parish and burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 1 mile N.E. Kirkaldy. 56. 7. N. 3. 7. W.

E.

Eachaig, a river of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which runs into the frith of Clyde.
Eagle Island, ix. 497. 54. 17. N. 9. 54. W.
Eaglesham, a parish and village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. 55. 45. N. 4. 17. W.
Ealing, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex.
Earl, a post township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.
Earlstown, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Also a village in Clackmannanshire.
Earne, or Erne, ix. 376, 466.
Easington, a village and parish of England, 7 miles N. Whitby. 54. 46. N. 1. 23. W.
Easingwold, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 8. N. 1. 14. W.
East Anglia, Anglian kingdom of, ix. 18.
East Greenwich, a post town of the U. States, in Rhode Island.
East Haddam, a post town of the U. States, Middlesex county, Connecticut.
East Hartford, a post township of the U. States, Hartford county, Connecticut.
East Haven, a township of the U. States, in New Haven county, Connecticut.
East Island, the name of several small islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
East River, v. 179.
Eastbourne, a town of England, in Sussex. 50. 47. N. 0. 17. E.
Easter Island, or Davis's Land, iii. 639. 27. 9. S. 109. 29. W.
Eastern Ocean, ii. 551.
Eastington, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire.
Eastmeon, a parish of England, in Hants.
Easton, a parish of England, county of Somerset. 52. 50. N. 0. 39. W. The name of other inconsiderable parishes.
Eastport, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, in Washington county, Maine.
Eastry, a parish of England, in Kent.
East-Windsor, a post township of the U. States, in Hartford county, Connecticut.
Eastwood, a parish of Scotland, county of Renfrew.
Eaton, a town of the U. States, in North Carolina, on the Roanoke. Also a small town in New Hampshire.
Eaton, a post township of the U. States, in Madison county, New York, 30 miles S.W. Utica, 120 miles W. Albany.
Eaton Bray, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford.
Eaton Socon, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford.
Eause, a town of France, department of the Gers.
Ebbe Mountains, vii. 222.
Ebbsfleet, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Thanet, Kent.
Ebeloi, or Bieloi, lake of, ii. 399.
Ebenezer, a town of the U. States, in Effingham county, Georgia, on the Savannah.
Ebenezer Creek, a river of the U. States, in Georgia, which joins the Savannah.

EBERACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles s. Bamberg.
EBERBACH, a town of Baden, 18 miles E. Heidelberg. 49. 26. N. 9. 0. E.
EBERNDORF, a town of Bavaria, principality of Sulzbach.
EBERSBACH, UPPER and LOWER, a large village of Saxony. 50. 51. N. 8. 11. E.
EBERSBERG, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 miles N.W. Ens. 48. 55. N. 9. 34. E.
EBERSDORF, vii. 311. 50. 28. N. 11. 39. E. The name of several other small towns.
EBERSHEIM, a village of France, in Alsace.
EBINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, 36 miles S. Stutgard. 48. 14. N. 9. 2. E.
EBREUIL, a town of France, department of the Allier. 46. 6. N. 3. 5. E.
EBRO, viii. 10.
EBSAMBOOL, iv. 118. 22. 18. N. 31. 46. E.
EBURONES, vii. 241.
ECCLESALL BIERLOW, a township of England, 3 miles S.W. Sheffield.
ECCLESBOURN, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, in Derbyshire.
ECCLESFECHAN, a small town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 16 miles N.E. Dumfries. 55. 3. N. 3. 15. W.
ECCLESFIELD, a township of England, 5 miles N. Sheffield. 53. 27. N. 1. 30. W.
ECCLESHALL, a town of England, county of Stafford, on the Sow. 52. 51. N. 2. 15. W.
ECCLESHILL, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
ECCLESTON, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster.
ECHAUFFOUR, a town of Normandy, 9 miles W. Aigle.
ECHELLES, burgh of, viii. 218. 45. 26. N. 5. 45. E.
ECHEMIN, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence, 2 miles above Quebec.
ECHINADES, vi. 124.
ECHNER, marsh of, vii. 341.
ECHT, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.
ECHT, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles S. by W. Ruremond. 51. 47. N. 10. 4. E.
ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, 18 miles N.N.E. Luxemburg. 49. 50. N. 6. 27. E.
ECIJA, viii. 106. 37. 31. N. 5. 4. W.
ECKEREN, a town of the Netherlands, 4 miles N. Antwerp.
ECKERNFOEHRDE, a town of Denmark, 10 miles S. Sleswick.
ECKINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Derby. 52. 3. N. 2. 7. W.
ECKMUHL, a small town of Bavaria, 16 miles W. Straubing. 48. 17. N. 12. 3. E.

ECOMOY, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.
ECOUEN, a town of France, 12 miles N. Paris.
EDAM, a town of North Holland, near the Zuyder-Zee. 52. 31. N. 5. 2. E.
EDAY, ix. 484.
EDDYSTONE ROCKS, ix. 107. 50. 10. N. 4. 16. W.
EDEN, ix. 405.
EDEN, ix. 439.
EDEN, ix. 286, 289.
EDENDERRY, a town of Ireland, in King's county, 40 miles W. Dublin. 53. 21. N. 7. 3. W.
EDENKOBEN, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. 49. 16. N. 8. 8. E.
EDENTON, a port of entry of the U. States, in Chowan county, North Carolina, 77 miles S.S.W. Norfolk.
EDER, a river of Germany, which falls into the Fulda, 6 miles above Cassel.
EDER, a town of Hindostan, in a district of the same name. 23. 53. N. 72. 3. E.
EDESSA, vi. 158.
EDFU, iv. 89. 24. 59. N. 32. 53. E.
EDGARTON, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Duke's county, Massachusetts. 41. 20. N. 70. 30. W.
EDGBASTON, a parish of England, in the county of Warwick.
EDGECOMBE, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on Tar river.
EDGECOMBE, a post township of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine.
EDGECOTT, a small village of England, in Northamptonshire, 4 miles N. Banbury.
EDGEFIELD, a district of the U. States, in South Carolina, between Saluda and Savannah rivers, and Abbeville district. 33. 45. N. 81. 50. W.
EDGE HILLS, ix. 330. 52. 7. N. 1. 27. W.
EDGELOON, anciently GILEAD, the hill of, ii. 147.
EDGEWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. 51. 46. N. 2. 6. W.
EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 66 miles W. by N. Dublin. 53. 42. N. 7. 33. W.
EDGEWARE, a small town and parish of England, in Middlesex. 51. 36. N. 0. 16. W.
EDIKOFFEN, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 4 miles N. Landau.
EDINBURGH, or MID LOTHIAN, ix. 412. 55. 50. N. 3. 15. W.
EDINBURGH, ix. 413. 55. 57. N. 3. 12. W.
EDINBURGH, a township of the U. States, in Saratoga county, New York. 43. 15. N. 74. 0. N.
EDISTO ISLAND, on the coast of South

Carolina, U. States, 40 miles s.w. Charleston.
Edisto, or Ponpon, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina.
Edmeston, a post township of the U. States, in Otsego county, New York.
Edmonstone's Island, iii. 110.
Edmonton, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex. 51. 38. N. 0. 3. W.
Ednam, a village and parish of Scotland, 2½ miles N.E. Kelso.
Edrom, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire.
Edwards, a county of the U. States, in Illinois, on the Wabash. Chief town Palmyra.
Eecloo, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles N.W. Ghent.
Eevi, iv. 411.
Effingham, a county of the U. States, in Georgia.
Egades, or Three Islands, vii. 603.
Egean Sea, vi. 123.
Eglen, a town of the Prussian states, 16 miles s.w. Magdeburg. 51. 58. N. 11. 31. E.
Eger, vii. 441.
Eger, vii. 465. 50. 4. N. 12. 24. E.
Egerszeg, a town of Hungary, on the Sala. 46. 50. N. 16. 53. E.
Egge Mountains, vii. 222, 319.
Eggharbour, Great, an inlet and river of the U. States, in New Jersey. The river runs into the inlet, in Lat. 39. 22. N. At its mouth is the sea-port of the same name.
Eggharbour Little, an inlet of the U. States, 17 miles N. of the former.
Eggharbour, Little, a sea-port and port of entry of the U. States, in Burlington county, New Jersey. 39. 20. N. 74. 30. W.
Egg Island, a small island of the U. States, in New Jersey, on Delaware bay. 39. 10. N. 75. 0. W.
Egham, a village and parish of England, in Surry. 51. 26. N. 0. 32. W.
Eglisau, a town of Switzerland, 10 miles S.W. Schaffhausen. 47. 33. N. 8. 31. E.
Eglishay, one of the Orkney islands. 59. 0. N. 2. 49. W.
Egmont, the name of three villages in North Holland, near Alkmaer.
Egregia, or Egrygaya, town of, vi. 362.
Egremont, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland. 54. 28. N. 3. 32. W.
Eguilles, a town of France, 6 miles N.W. Aix.
Egypt, iv. 19, 62. 26. 0. to 30. 0. N. 31. 0. to 32. 0. E.
Egypt, Lower, iv. 64. 26. 0. N. 32. 0. E.
Egypt, Middle, iv. 64, 80. 28. 30. N. 31. 0. E.
Egypt, Upper, iv. 29, 64. 30. 45. N. 31. 25. E.
Ehen, or Broad River, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea.
Ehenheim, Upper and Lower, two towns of France.
Ehingen, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 10 miles s.w. Ulm. 48. 17. N. 9. 43. E.
Ehningen, a town of Wirtemberg, 15 miles S.S.E. Stutgard. 49. 5. N. 10. 32. E.
Ehrenbreitstein, vii. 247. 50. 23. N. 7. 36. E.
Ehrenfriedrichsdorf, a town of Saxony.
Eibau, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia.
Eibenstock, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 7 miles s.w. Schwartzenberg. 50. 31. N. 12. 38. E.
Eichsfeld Hill, vii. 39, 50. 51. 18. N. 10. 12. E.
Echsyadt, vii. 389.
Eichstetten, a town of Baden, 9 miles N.N.W. Freyburg.
Eildon Hills, ix. 375.
Eilenburg, a walled town of Saxony, 12 miles N.E. Leipsic. 51. 28. N. 12. 37. E.
Eimauk, ii. 347.
Eimbeck, a town of Hanover, 48 miles S.S.W. Brunswick.
Eimeo, or Movea, iii. 638.
Einselly, sea-port town of, ii. 263.
Einseidlin, vii. 574. 47. 7. N. 8. 44. E.
Eisenach, vii. 280, 281, 282. 50. 20. N. 8. 12. E.
Eisenberg, vii. 284. 51. 0. N. 11. 54. E.
Eisenerz, vii. 522. 47. 32. N. 14. 55. E.
Eisenstadt, vi. 324.
Eisfeld, a town of Germany principality of Coburg. 50. 27. N. 10. 53. W.
Eisgrub, burgh of, vii. 479.
Eisleben, vii. 127. 51. 32. N. 11. 34. E.
Eivrault, a small town of France, department of the Two Sevres.
Ekaterineburg, or Catherinenburg, ii. 388, 431. 56. 50. N. 60. 17. E.
Ekaterinoslav, a town of European Russia, 728 miles S.S.E. St. Petersburgh. 48. 27. N. 35. 1. E.
Ekaterinoslav, or Catherinoslaf, a government of European Russia. 47. 0. to 49. 0. N. 33. 40. to 39. 20. E.
Eker, river of, vii. 121.
Ekeræ, island of, vi. 491.
El-Aasi, the ancient Orontes, river of, ii. 129.
El-Ahwas, mountain of, ii. 265. 32. 20. N. 50. 30. E.
El-Aice, province of, iv. 123.
Elam, province of, ii. 266.

ELAND, or ELLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
EL-ARED, province of, ii. 204.
EL-ARED, mountain of, ii. 205.
ELATMA, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov.
ELAY, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows into the sea.
ELBA, vii. 606, 668. 42. 49. N. 10. 19. E.
ELBASSAN, town of, vi. 184.
ELBE, vii. 45, 208, 438.
EL-BELKA, anciently PEREA, ii. 147.
ELBERFELD, vii. 235. 51. 12. N. 7. 8. E.
ELBERSWEILLER, a town of Alsace, in the French department of the Lower Rhine.
ELBERT, a county of the U. States, in the western district of Georgia. Chief town Elberton.
ELBEUF, viii. 469.
ELBING, vii. 23.
ELBING, vii. 23. 54. 10. N. 19. 25. E.
ELBINGERODA, a town in the district of Grubenhagen.
ELBOEUF, a thriving town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine, 10 miles S. Rouen. 49. 16. N. 1. 0. E.
ELBOORS, volcano of, ii. 238.
ELBURG, a town of the Netherlands, on the east coast of the Zuyder Zee. 52. 27. N. 5. 50. E.
EL-CAZAR, town of, iv. 97.
ELCHIE, a considerable town of Spain, province of Valencia, 8 miles S.W. Alicant. 38. 36. N. 2. 7. W.
ELCHINGEN, a small village of the Bavarian states, on the Danube, 5 miles below Ulm. 48. 28. N. 10. 6. E.
ELDA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the Elda, 20 miles W.N.W. Alicant. 38. 26. N. 0. 53. W.
ELDE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Elbe near Domitz.
ELDENA, a small town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Stor. 53. 18. N. 11. 25. E.
EL-DJIDID, river of, iv. 185.
ELEARCHIA, or BUCOLIAE, iv. 68.
ELEPHANT, river of, iv. 341.
ELEPHANT ISLE, iii. 161. 18. 57. N. 73. 0. E.
ELETZ, a town of European Russia, government of Orel. 56. 40. N. 33. 50. E.
ELEUTHERA, or ALABASTER ISLAND, one of the largest of the Bahama islands. 25. 10. N. 76. 25. W.
ELFDAL, a village of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, 61. 14. N. 13. 58. E.
ELGIN, ix. 475. 57. 38. N. 3. 15. W.
EL, GOR, valley of, ii. 153.
ELHAM, or ELEHAM, a small town of England, in Kent. 51. 9. N. 1. 5. E.
EL-HAMAD, or AL-DAHNA, plain of, ii. 205.
EL-HEIF, anciently PHILAE, island of, iv. 91.
ELIBERIS, Roman town of, viii. 118.
ELICHPOOR, iii. 155. 21. 12. N. 78. 5. E.
ELISABETHGRAD, a town and fortress of European Russia, government of Cherson, 108 miles W. Ekaterinoslav. 48. 30. N. 32. 28. E.
ELIZABETH, CAPE, the north-east point of entrance into Cook's inlet. 59. 0. N. 152. 0. W.
ELIZABETH, a township of the U. States, in Allegbany county, Pennsylvania.
ELIZABETH, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which flows into Hampton Road.
ELIZABETH CITY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, between York and James rivers, having York and Warwick counties on the west. Chief town Hampton. 2d, A post town and capital of Pasquotank county, North Carolina.
ELIZABETHTOWN, a post township of the U. States, Essex county, New York. 34. 45. N. 78. 35. W.
ELIZABETHTOWN, a post township and borough of the U. States, in Essex county, New Jersey, 15 miles W.S.W. New York.
ELK, a river of the U. States, on the shore of Maryland, which flows into the Chesapeak. 2d, A river which rises in Cumberland mountains, and joins Tennessee river, 40 miles W.N.W. Creeks Crossing-place.
EL-KANKA, town of, iv. 69.
EL-KARGEH, town of, iv. 96.
ELKAS-DAH MOUNTAIN, ii. 67.
ELK CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. 2d, In Ohio, which joins the Miami, in Madison, Butler county.
ELKHORN, a river of North America, which runs into the Kentucky. Also a river of Louisiana, which enters the river Plate.
ELKRIDGE, a town of the U. States, Maryland, 8 miles S.W. Baltimore.
ELKTON, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Cecil county, Maryland.
ELLÉ, river of, viii. 295.
ELLENBOROUGH, a village of England, in Cumberland, 6 miles N. Cockermouth.
ELLESMERE, a town and parish of England, county of Salop, 16 miles N. Shrewsbury. 52. 54. N. 2. 53. W.
ELLEZELLES, a town of the Netherlands, 23 miles N.E. Tournay.
ELLFELD, a town on the Rhine, 14 miles N.W. Mentz. 50. [illegible] N. 8. 4. E.
ELLICHPOOR, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Berar. 21. 14. N. 77. 36. E.
ELLISBURG, a post township of the U. States, in Jefferson county, New York.
ELLON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. 57. 22. N. 2. 3. W.

Ellora, village of, iii. 158.
Ellore, the capital of a district in Bengal. 16. 43. N. 81. 15. E.
Ellwangen, vii. 336. 47. 59. N. 9. 56. E.
El-Margi, lake of, ii. 129.
Elme, St., a small fortress of France, in the Pyrenees, near the Spanish frontier.
Elmeshorn, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, 18 miles N.W. Hamburgh.
Elmham, North, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk.
Elmina, or St. George del Mina, iv. 233. 5. 10. N. 2. 30. W.
Elmira, or Newton, a post township of the U. States, in Tioga county, New York, 20 miles W. Spencer.
El-Mon-Chiqueto, river of, v. 454.
Elmshorn, viii. 596. 53. 45. N. 9. 39. E.
Elmstead, a parish of England, in Essex, 64 miles N.E. London.
Elnbogen, a strong town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 75 miles N.N.W. Prague.
Elne, viii. 245. 42. 0. N. 2. 58. E.
Elne, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea, near Workington.
Elora, a town of Hindostan, province of Dowlatabad. 19. 58. N. 75. 23. E.
Elphin, a post town of Ireland, county of Roscommon, which is a bishop's see, 102 miles W.N.W. Dublin. 53. 51. N. 8. 8. W.
Elrich, vii. 130. 51. 37. N. 10. 40. E.
Elsa, river of, vii. 46.
El-Sag, anciently Elephantine, island of, iv. 91.
Elsfleth, a town of Oldenburg, 17 miles E.N.E. Oldenburg. 53. 14. N. 8. 30. E.
Elsinore, or Elsineur, viii. 589. 56. 2. N. 12. 37. E.
Elsning, village of, vii. 123.
Elster, Black and White, two rivers of Germany, which fall into the Elbe and the Saale.
Elsterberg, a town of Saxony, on the White Elster, 7 miles N. Plauen. 50. 39. N. 12. 8. E.
Elsterwerda, a town of the Black Elster, 26 miles N.N.W. Dresden. 51. 25. N. 13. 28. E.
Elstow, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford.
Elten, High and Low, two villages of the Prussian states, 5 miles N. Cleves.
Eltham, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent.
Elton, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
Elton, lake of, vi. 429.
El-Tor, harbour of, ii. 200.
Elvas, or Yelves, viii. 48. 38. 45. N. 6. 57. W.
Elven, a small town of France, department of the Morbihan.
Elverdinge, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N.W. Ypres.
Elwend, ii. 234, 255. 34. 20. N. 48. 20. E.
Ely, ix. 246. 56. 12. N. 2. 52. W.
Ely, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Fife. The town is situated on the north shore of the frith of Forth. 56. 12. N. 2. 50. W.
Elythia, caverns of, iv. 89.
Embabe, a village of Egypt, opposite to Boulac, the port of Cairo. 30. 5. N. 31. 16. E.
Embach, or Emma-Joggi, river of, vi. 529.
Embden, vii. 217. 53. 22. N. 7. 11. E.
Embrun, viii. 214.
Embs, a town subject to Austria, on the Upper Rhine, 10 miles S. Bregentz. 44. 34. N. 6. 28. E.
Embs, a small river of Holland, in Gelderland, which runs into the Zuyder Zee.
Embsay, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Emerita Augusta, now Merida, town of, viii. 20.
Emfras, town of, iv. 133. 12. 12. N. 37. 37. E.
Eminabad, iii. 53. 30. 0. N. 74. 7. E.
Emly, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 19 miles W. Cashel. 52. 48. N. 6. 51. E.
Emmen, the name of two small rivers of Switzerland, which join the Aar, and the Reus.
Emmendingen, a thriving town of Baden, 19 miles S.S.E. Strasburg.
Emmer, two small rivers of Westphalia, which join the Weser and the Werse.
Emmeres, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles N.W. Amersfort.
Emmerich, vii. 232. 51. 50. N. 6. 14. E.
Emouy, port of, ii. 576.
Empoli, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno, 18 miles S.W. Florence. 43. 42. N. 10. 53. E.
Ems, vii. 45, 208, 222.
Emsworth, a hamlet of England, county of Southampton.
Emy-vale, a post town of Ireland in the county of Monaghan, 90 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 18. N. 6. 51. W.
Enara, lake of, vi. 458. 69. 0. N. 28. 20. E.
Enarea, country of, iv. 127, 135. 8. 45. N. 35. 0. E.
Enckhuysen, viii. 650. 52. 42. N. 5. 16. E.
Endeavour Straits, iii. 404. 10. 30. S. 142. 10. E.
Endeavour, iii. 530, 566. 10. 30. S. 142. 30. E.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia, province of Kuzistan. 30. 18. N.
ENDINGEN, a town of Baden, near the Rhone, 7 miles N.W. Friburg.
ENDRICK, a river of Scotland, which falls into Loch Lomond, 14 miles from its source.
ENDRIE, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the district of Eastern Caucasus, about 20 miles from the Caspian sea, on the river Akatsch.
ENESEISK, or YENESEISK, a town of Siberia, on the river Enesei, which runs into the Frozen sea. 58. 16. N. 91. 50. E.
ENFER, valley of, viii. 344.
ENFIELD, a town and parish of England, in Middlesex. 51. 40. N. 0. 4. W.
ENGADINE, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grison country, extending along both sides of the Inn. 46. 37. N. 10. 0. E.
ENGANO, or PUGNIATAN, iii. 444. 5. 20. S. 102. 20. E.
ENGELHOLM, a sea-port of Sweden, on the east side of the Cattegat. 56. 20. N. 12. 50. E.
ENGELSBERG, a small town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles W.N.W. Troppau.
ENGELSBERG, mountains of, vii. 361.
ENGEN, a town of Baden, 22 miles W. Constance. 47. 50. N. 8. 46. E.
ENGER, vii. 223. 52. 9. N. 8. 32. E.
ENGHEIN, a town of the Netherlands, 15 miles S.W. Brussels. 50. 41. N. 4. 2. E.
ENGIA, the ancient ÆGINA, vi. 169.
ENGLAND, ix. 1. 52. 0. N. 1. 30. W.
ENGLAND, Coasts of, ix. 101.
ENGLAND, House of Commons, ix. 33.
ENGLAND, House of Lords, ix. 35.
ENGLAND, Norman Conquest of, ix. 27.
ENGLAND, Parliaments of, ix. 32, 33.
ENGLEFIELD, a village of England, county of Berks, 5 miles W. Reading.
ENGLISH, vi. 76.
ENGLISH POINT, a cape in the river St. Lawrence, on the coast of Canada.
ENGLISH TOWN, a post village of the U. States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 21 miles W. Shrewsbury.
ENGUERA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia.
ENGY, river of, iv. 261.
ENIMAGES, v. 458.
ENKIOPING, a town of Sweden, on the lake Mælar. 59. 40. N. 17. 5. E.
ENKIRCH, a town on the Moselle, 3 miles N. Trarbach.
ENNEZAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
ENNIS, ix. 592. 52. 52. N. 8. 56. W.
ENNISCORTHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Slaney, 12 miles N. Wexford. 52. 32. N. 6. 35. W.
ENNISKEA ISLAND, ix. 497. 54. 9. N. 10. 6. W.
ENNISKEAN, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon. 51. 44. N. 8. 54. W.
ENNISKERRY, a village of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 10 miles S. Dublin.
ENNISKERRY, the name of two islands of Ireland, on the coast of Clare. 52. 54. N. 9. 26. W.
ENNISKILLEN, ix. 505, 589.
ENNISMURRY, a small island on the north-west coast of Ireland, bay of Donegal. 54. 24. N. 8. 34. W.
ENNISTYMON, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, 16 miles N.W. Ennis.
ENNISTRAHUL ISLAND, ix. 498.
ENNS, vii. 507.
ENNS, vii. 42, 486.
ENOS, vi. 153. 40. 40. N. 26. 1. E.
ENSCHEDE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel. 52. 13. N. 6. 54. E.
ENSISHEIM, a neat town of Alsace.
ENTER, a village of the Netherlands, 18 miles E. Deventer.
ENTRAIGUES, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. 44. 39. N. 2. 34. E.
ENTRAIGUES, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.
ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, viii. 46. 41. 35. N. 8. 16. W.
ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in Provence, on the Var. 43. 54. N. 6. 40. E.
ENYED, or STRASBURG, vi. 344. 46. 18. N. 23. 42. E.
ENZ, vii. 325.
ENZERSDORF, a small town of Lower Austria, 9 miles E. Vienna. 48. 11. N. 16. 33. E.
EOOA, EAOWE, or MIDDLEBURG, the most eastern of the friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean. 21. 24. S. 174. 30. E.
EORDÆUS, or PATAVA, river of, vi. 158.
EPAIGNES, a village of France, department of the Eure.
EPE, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. by W. Deventer. 52. 21. N. 5. 59. E.
EPERIES, vi. 310. 48. 58. N. 21. 15. E.
EPERNAY, viii. 422. 49. 2. N. 3. 59. E.
EPERNON, viii. 317. 48. 35. N. 1. 40. W.
EPFICH, a small town of France, in Alsace.
EPHESUS, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and considered the metropolis of all Asia, but now a miserable Turkish village, 50 miles S. Smyrna. 37. 50. N. 27. 37. E.
EPHESUS, ruins of, ii. 81.
EPHRATA, or DUNKARD'S TOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. Lancaster.

EPIDAURUS, vi. 337.
EPILLA, a town of Spain, 17 miles w. Saragossa.
EPINAL, viii. 410. 48. 10. N. 6. 26. E.
EPIRUS, the modern ALBANIA, vi. 179. 39. 40. N. 20. 0. E.
EPOPEO, volcano of, vii. 605.
EPPING, a town and parish of England, in Essex, 17 miles N.N.E. London. 51. 12. N. 0. 5. E.
EPPING, a post township of the U. States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire.
EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, 18 miles S.S.E. Heidelberg. 49. 9. N. 8. 54. E.
EPSOM, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 15 miles S. London. 51. 20. N. 0. 17. W.
EPSOM, a post township of the U. States, Rockingham county, New Hampshire.
EPWORTH, a town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire. 53. 33. N. 0. 48. W.
ERAKLEA, a town of Romania, on the sea of Marmora, 46 miles W. Constantinople.
ERASINUS, river of, vi. 127.
ERBACH, a town of Germany, on the Mumming, 20 miles N.E. Manheim. 48. 20. N. 9. 54. E.
ERBRAY, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure.
ERC, a village of France, department of Ille and Vilaine, on the Saumon.
ERDING, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles S. Landshut. 48. 18. N. 11. 54. E.
EREKLEE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 37. 30. N. 34. 34. E.
EREKLI, ii. 74. 40. 59. N. 27. 57. E.
ERESMA, river of, viii. 9.
ERFURT, vii. 128. 50. 58. N. 11. 2. E.
ERGI, or ERGIOOL, country of, ii. 477.
ERICHT, or EROCHT, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Isla near Cupar.
ERIE, a county of the U. States, in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by New York, S. by Crawford county, and W. by Ohio. Chief town Erie. 42. 5. N. 80. 10. W.
ERIE, a township of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the lake of the same name.
ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Erie. 42. 59. N. 78. 20. W
ERIE, LAKE, v. 116. 42. 0. N. 81. 0. W.
ERIGINE, river of, vi. 153.
ERIGON, river of, vi. 153.
ERINDRANOU, iv. 432.
ERISKAY, one of the smaller Hebrides. 57. 3. N. 7. 21. W.
ERITH, a village and parish of England, on the Thames, 2 miles E. Woolwich. 52. 23. N.
ERITRIA, a town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, 36 miles W. Smyrna.
ERIVAN, ii. 236, 258. 40. 20. N. 45. 17. E.
ERIVAN, sometimes called PERSIAN ARMENIA, a province of Persia, bounded N. and W. by the Mossian hills, S. by Araxes river, E. by the districts Tharabang and Sharadang.
ERIVAN, IRVAN, or IRIVAN, the capital of the province of Erivan, on the Tergui. 40. 20. N. 44. 35. E.
ERKELENS, a town of the Prussian states, on the Lower Rhine. 51. 4. N. 6. 19. E.
ERKHEIM, a village of the Bavarian states, near Memmingen. 48. 3. N. 10. 20. E.
ERLAN, a town of Hungary, in the county of Hewesch. 47. 53. N. 20. 21. E.
ERLAN, river of, vi. 290.
ERLANGEN, vii. 393. 49. 33. N. 11. 1. E.
ERLAU, vi. 312. 47. 55. N. 20. 20. E.
ERLENBACH, a small village of the Bavarian states. 47. 18. N. 8. 35. E. The name of several other villages in France and Germany.
ERMELAND, town of, vii. 21.
ERMENONVILLE, viii. 437.
ERMENT, iv. 88. 25. 37. N. 32. 34. E.
ERNE, ix. 505. 54. 12. N. 7. 25. W.
ERNE, a river of Ireland, which flows into the bay of Donegal.
ERNE, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the English channel.
ERNEE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne, on the river of the same name. 48. 17. N. 0. 56. W.
ERNSTHAL, a town of Saxony, county of Schonburgh.
EROUAD, a fortified town of India, province of Coimbetoor. 11. 19. N. 77. 50. E.
ERP, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.
ERREEF, or RIF, a province of Morocco, along the Mediterranean.
ERRINGDEN, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
ERROAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Coimbetoor, 104 miles S.E. Seringapatam. 11. 21. N. 77. 45. E.
ERROMANGO, one of the New Hebrides. 13. 50. S. 169. 20. E.
ERROOR, a fortified town of India, province of Mysore. 13. 48. N. 76. 39. E.
ERSTEIN, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 12 miles S. Strasburg.
ERT HOLMER, a small group of rocky islands in the Baltic. 55. 13. N. 14. 47. E.
ERTVILDE, a town of East Flanders, 3 miles S. Ghent.
ERTZ-GEBIRGE, mountains of, vii. 438.
ERVY, a town of France, 7 miles S. Troyes.
ERWASH, a river of England, which falls into the Trent, 4 miles S.W. Nottingham.

ERZENDGIAN, town, ii. 104.
ERZERUM, ii. 99, 104. 39. 57. N. 40. 57. E.
ERZGEBIRGE, vii. 37, 38, 268, 269. 50. 30. N. 13. 0. E.
ESCALONA, a considerable town of Spain, on the Alberche, 20 miles N.W. Toledo. 40. 15. N. 4. 29. W.
ESCAMBIA, one of the largest rivers which fall into the bay of Pensacola, in West Florida.
ESCELENS, v. 323.
ESCHACH, a river of Suabia, which falls into the Aitrach above Memmingen.
ESCHACH, two large villages of Wirtemberg.
ESCHLISMATT, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne. 46. 55. N. 7. 57. E.
ESCHWEGE, vii. 294. 51. 11. N. 10. 2. E.
ESCHWEILER, a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles S. Juliers. 50. 47. N. 6. 14. E.
ESCOPICS, v. 87.
ESCURIAL, viii. 96. 40. 34. N. 4. 2. W.
ESDRELON, plains of, ii. 148.
ESENS, a town of Hanover, 20 miles N.N.E. Embden. 53. 38. N. 7. 40. E.
ESGUEIRA, an ancient town of Portugal, province of Beira.
ESK, ix. 373, 402. 2d, (NORTH,) Of the county of Edinburgh, runs into the sea at Musselburgh. 3d, (SOUTH,) Of the county of Peebles, falls into the North Esk below Dalkeith. 4th, ix. 445. 5th, Of England, runs into the Irish sea near Ravenglass, Cumberland.
ESK, SOUTH, river of, iii. 550.
ESKDALE, ix. 402. 55. 13. N. 3. 9. W.
ESKERDON, city of, ii. 617.
ESKILSTUNA, a town of Sweden, 54 miles W. Stockholm. 59. 20. N. 16. 30. E.
ESKI-SAGRA, a large town of European Turkey, in Romania. 42. 31. N. 25. 43. E.
ESLA, river of, viii. 8.
ESLINGEN, town of, vii. 336.
ESMARKTE, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel.
ESMERALDAS, mountain of, v. 509.
ESMERALDAS, a port of the province of Esmeraldas, in Quito, on the Pacific ocean, on a long strip of land which forms the mouth of the river Esmeraldas. 0. 53. N. 79. 25. W.
ESNE, or ASNA, iv. 88. 25. 17. N. 32. 34. E.
ESOPUS, a township of the U. States, in Ulster county, New York.
ESPAIN, ST., a town of France, 16 miles S.S.W. Tours.
ESPALION, a small town of France, department of the Aveiron, on the river Lot. 44. 32. N. 2. 46. E.
ESPELETTE, a town of France, 9 miles S. Bayonne.
ESPERANCE BAY, on the south coast of New Holland. 33. 55. S. 121. 47. E.
ESPICHEL, CAPE, on the west coast of Portugal. 38. 23. N. 9. 14. W.
ESPIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.
ESPINARDO, a village of Spain, province of Murcia.
ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, a town of Spain, 30 miles W. Burgos. 42. 20. N. 3. 16. E.
ESPOSENDA, a town of Portugal, 22 miles N. Oporto. 41. 32. N. 8. 39. W.
ESPRIT, ST., a town of France, on the Adour, opposite Bayonne.
ESQUIMAUX, v. 79. 69. 0. N. 140. 0. W.
ES-SALTH, village of, ii. 147.
ESSARTS, LES, a town of France, department of La Vendee. 46. 47. N. 1. 15. W.
ESSECK, vi. 333. 45. 30. N. 18. 30. E.
ESSEN, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Berg, 16 miles N.N.E. Dusseldorf. 52. 19. N. 8. 19. E.
ESSEQUEBO, v. 558. 61. 18. N. 58. 35. W.
ESSEX, ix. 235. 51. 45. N. 0. 30. E.
ESSEX, Saxon kingdom of, ix. 18, 111.
ESSEX, a county in Upper Canada, comprises the country between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, bounded W. by Detroit river, E. by Suffolk county. Chief town Amherstburg.
ESSEX, a county of the U. States, in the north-east part of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada. 2d, Of Massachusetts, in the N.E. part of the state. 3d, In New York, on Lake Champlain. Chief town Elizabethtown. 4th, In New Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York. Chief towns, Newark and Elizabethtown. 5th, In Virginia. Chief town Tappahannock. The name of several townships.
ESSLING, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, about two leagues below Vienna.
ESSLINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 34 miles N.W. Ulm.
ESSONNE, viii, 447.
ESSOYES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube.
ESTAFORT, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 44. 4. N. 0. 39. E.
ESTAGEL, a town of France, 10 miles N.W. Perpignan.
ESTAIN, a town of France, department of the Meuse. 49. 11. N. 5. 40. E.
ESTAIRES, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 14 miles W. Lille.

ESTAVAYER, a well-built town of Switzerland, 13 miles w. Friburg. 46. 51. N. 6. 51. E.
ESTE, a walled town of the Venetian territory, 13 miles s.w. Padua. 45. 12. N. 11. 40. E.
ESTELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 18 miles s.w. Pampeluna.
ESTEPA, a town of Spain, province of Seville. 27. 9. N. 5. 4. W.
ESTEPONA, viii. 113. 36. 25. N. 5. 7. W.
ESTERHAZA, town of, vi. 325.
ESTERO, SANTIAGO DEL, a town of Tucuman, 226 miles s. Salta. 27. 54. S. 63. 19. W.
ESTERO, river of. v. 577.
ESTHONIA, vi. 511, 518.
ESTHONIAN ARCHIPELAGO, vi. 523.
ESTHONIANS, vi. 526.
ESTISSAC, a town of France, department of the Aube.
ESTLE, or ESTELL, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky.
ESTREMADURA, viii. 45, 99. 39. 5. N. 8. 40. W.
ESTREMADURA, NEW, v. 332.
ESTREMOS, viii. 47. 38. 48. N. 7. 24. W.
ETAIN, viii. 406.
ETALLE, a town of the Netherlands, 26 miles w. Luxemburg.
ETAMPES, viii. 446. 48. 25. N. 2. 10. E.
ETAPLES, a sea-port of France, 11 miles s.E. Boulogne. 50. 30. N. 2. 10. E.
ETAWEH, a fortress and capital of a district of Hindostan, which lies on the Jumna, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges. 26. 47. N. 78. 53. E.
ETHIOPIA, kingdom of, iv. 123.
ETKO, iv. 22, 23, 32. 31. 13. N. 30. 20. E.
ETIENNE, ST., viii. 359.
ETIENNE, ST., a town of the county of Nice.
ETIENNE DE BAIGORRY, ST., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
ETIENNE DE ST. GREGORIE, a town of France, department of the Isere.
ETIENNE DE LUGDARES, ST., a town of France, department of the Ardeche.
ETIENNE DE MONTLUC, ST., a town of Brittany.
ETIENNE DE VALFRANCESQUE, ST., a town of France, department of the Lozere.
ETIVE, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland. 56. 28. N. 5. 25. W.
ETLINGEN, a town of Germany, on the river Alb. 48. 55. N. 8. 2[illegible]
ETNA, vi. 16; vii. 593, 734. 37. 40. N. 14. 57. E.
ETOLIA, a province of ancient Greece, bounded w. by the Achelous, s. by the gulf of Lepanto.
ETON, ix. 232. 51. 31. N. 0. 36. W.
ETRUSCANS, vi. 71.
ETSEN, lake of, vi. 309.
ETSHMIARIN, town, ii. 106.
ETTEN, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles w.s.w. Breda.
ETTENHEIM, a town of Baden, 19 miles s.s.E. Strasburg. 48. 15. N. 7. 48. E.
ETTRICK, ix. 405, 407. 55. 24. N. 3. 7. W.
ETYMANDER, or HELMUND, river, ii. 328.
EU, a town of Normandy.
EU, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the Bresle. 50. 3. N. 1. 25. E.
EUBOCA, island of, vi. 144, 170.
EUGANEI, vii. 611.
EUGANEAN MOUNTAINS, vii. 593.
EUGENIUSBERG, town of, vi. 320.
EULEN-GEBIRGE, or OWL'S mountains, vii. 64.
EUPATORIA, or KASLOV, a town of Russia, on the west coast of the Crimea, 68 miles s.w. Perekop. 45. 40. N. 33. 14. E.
EUPEN, vii. 246. 50. 39. N. 6. 1. E.
EUPHRATES, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, which has its rise in the mountains of Armenia, from two principal sources. At Korna, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris; and those two united streams, forming one of the noblest rivers in the East, fall into the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles S.E. Bassora.
EURE, viii. 168.
EURE, DEPARTMENT OF, viii. 456. 49. 5. N. 1. 5. E.
EURE AND LOIRE, viii. 316. 48. 30. N. 1. 30. E.
EUROPE, vi. 1. 55. 0. N. 30. 0. E.
EUSTATIUS, or EUSTATIA, ST., v. 588. 17. 33. N. 63. 3. W.
EUTIU, vii. 196. 54. 8. N. 10. 40. W.
EUXINE SEA, called also the BLACK SEA, either from its black and rocky shores, or from its dangerous navigation, is a large inland sea, partly in Europe and partly in Asia. It is bounded w. by European Turkey, E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia, N. by Russian Tartary, S. by Natolia. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the straits of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, and with the sea of Asoph by the strait between the Crimea and the isle of Taman. 43. 30. N. 30. 0. E.
EUXTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
EVAN, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Annan.
EVANSHAM, a town of the U. States, and capital of Wythe county, Virginia. 36. 50. N. 81. 10. W.
EVAUX, or EVAON, a town of France, department of La Creuse. 46. 9. N. 2. 30. E.

Evenclads, a river of England, county of Oxford, which joins the Isis.
Evening, island of, iii. 617. 2. 50. N. 133. 20. E.
Evercreech, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire.
Everghem, a considerable town of East Flanders, 3 miles N. Ghent.
Evershot, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, 9 miles from Dorchester.
Evesham, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the Avon, 14 miles S.E. Worcester. 52. 6. N. 1. 57. W.
Evesham, a post township of the U. States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.
Evian, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Geneva. 46. 24. N. 6. 36. E.
Evora, viii. 47. 38. 32. N. 7. 36. W.
Evran, a town of France, in Brittany, 20 miles N.W. Rennes.
Evron, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. 48. 10. N. 0. 25. W.
Evreux, viii. 457. 49. 1. N. 1. 7. E.
Ewell, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 2 miles N.E. Epsom. 51. 52. N. 0. 15. W.
Ewes, a stream of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, flowing into the Esk at Langholm.
Exe, ix. 107, 181.
Exea, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 24 miles E. Tudela. 42. 10. N. 1. 9. W.
Exeter, ix. 182. 50. 43. N. 3. 33. W.
Exeter, a post township of the U. States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. 43. 0. N. 71. 0. W. Also the name of several other townships in the U. States.
Exilles, a town of Piedmont, 38 miles W. Turin.
Exin, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Netze. 53. 0. N. 17. 30. E.
Exmouth, a township of England, in the county of Devon, 8 miles S. Exeter. 50. 38. N. 3. 24. E.
Expailly, village of, viii. 228.
Exuma, one of the Bahamas. 23. 20. N. 75. 0. W. There is also a chain of islands, called the Exuma Keys, which reach along one edge of the Great Bahama bank. Principal island, 23. 27. N. 75. 45. W.
Ex-Venetian Dalmatia, district of, vi. 334.
Eybenschutz, a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.E. Znaym.
Eybenstock, a town of Saxony, 7 miles S.W. Schwartzenberg.
Eybergen, a village of Gelderland, 2 miles E.S.E. Nimeguen.
Eybene, a village of France, department of the Dordogne.
Eyder, a river of Denmark, which falls into the North sea, in Lat. 54. 17. N.
Eye, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. 52. 21. N. 1. 8. E.
Eye, a small stream of Scotland, in Rossshire, which falls into the Moray frith.
Eyemouth, ix. 408. 55. 53. N. 2. 5. W.
Eyeos, iv. 236.
Eyffel, volcanic hills of, vii. 40, 243.
Eyguieres, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 17 miles E. by S. Tarascon.
Eyguieres, a town of France, department of the mouths of the Rhone.
Eylau, a town of East Prussia, 20 miles S. Konigsberg. 53. 35. N. 19. 32. E.
Eylau, Deutsch, a town of West Prussia, 84 miles S.S.W. Konigsberg. 54. 25. N. 20. 35. E.
Eymoutiers, a town of France, on the Vienne. 45. 46. N. 1. 46. E.
Eynapoor, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor. 16. 45. N. 75. 2. E.
Eyndhoven, a town of North Brabant, 17 miles S. Bois le Duc.
Eynsham, a parish of England, in the county of Oxford.
Eyrargues, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.
Ezeperka, marsh of, vii. 441.
Ezingi, a town of Turkish Armenia, 30 miles N. Erzerum.
Ezy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 15 miles S.E. Evreux.

F.

Faaborg, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Funen, 17 miles S. Oldensee. 55. 6. N. 10. 15. E.
Fabriano, a town of the Ecclesiastical States, 33 miles S.W. Ancona. 43. 19. N. 12. 50. W.
Faconi, mountains and lake of, ii. 519.
Faenza, a city of the Popedom, in Romagna, 20 miles S.W. Ravenna.
Faroe, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic. 54. 32. N. 11. 20. E.
Fagnano, a village of Italy, in the Veronese, 5 miles E. Mantua.
Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Dalecarlia, 110 miles N.N.W. Stockholm. 60. 35. N. 15. 46. E.
Faiecchio, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. 41. 18. N. 14. 28. E.

FAILSWORTH, a township of England, county of Lancaster.
FAIOOM, iv. 21, 22, 78. 29. 27. N. 30. 40. E.
FAIRFAX, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William county, and W. by Loudon county. Chief town Centreville.
FAIRFIELD, a county of the U. States, in Connecticut, bounded N. by Litchfield county, S.E. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. Chief towns, Fairfield and Danbury. 2d, Of Ohio. Chief town Lancaster.
FAIRFIELD, a district of the U. States, in South Carolina, between Wateree and Broad rivers. Chief town Monticello. The name also of several townships of the U. States.
FAIRFORD, a town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Colne. 51. 41. N. 1. 48. W.
FAIRHEAD, ix. 499. 55. 44. N. 6. 2. W.
FAIR ISLE, ix. 483. 59. 31. N. 1. 35. W.
FAIRLAND POINT, ix. 400.
FAIRLEY, a sea-port village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 18 miles S.W. Greenock. 55. 46. N. 4. 48. W.
FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, on the west coast of North America. 58. 50. N. 138. 0. W.
FAKENHAM LAMASTA, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk. 52. 50. N. 0. 52. E.
FALAISE, viii. 465. 48. 52. N. 0. 15. W.
FALASJAS, or ABYSSINIAN JEWS, iv. 143.
FALCON, ISLANDS, near the coast of Connecticut, in Long Island sound.
FALCONARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra.
FALE, a river of England, in Cornwall, flowing into the sea at Falmouth.
FALEME, a considerable river of Western Africa, falls into the Senegal.
FALERNUM, hills of, vii. 696.
FALKENAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 66 miles W. Prague. 50. 10. N. 12. 40. E.
FALKENBURGH, a town of Pomerania, 124 miles N.E. Berlin. 53. 33. N. 16. 0. E.
FALKENSTEIN, a town and county in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 47. 44. N. 12. 9. E.
FALKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 49. 4. N. 12. 19. E.
FALKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 56 miles E. Uddevalla.
FALKIRK, ix. 416. 56. 1. N. 3. 45. W.
FALKLAND, a small town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 10 miles W. Cupar. 56. 19. N. 3. 11. W.
FALKLAND ISLES, v. 482. 52. 0. S. 59. 0. W.
FALLALO, island of, iii. 620.
FALLEN, a river of Ireland, in the county Longford, which runs into the Shannon.
FALMOUTH, ix. 180. 50. 9. N. 5. 4. W.
FALMOUTH, a township of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Maine. 2d, A sea-port and post township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts. 3d, A post town in Stafford county, Virginia.
FALMOUTH, a sea-port of Antigua, called Falmouth harbour. 17. 9. N. 61. 28. W.
FALMOUTH, a sea-port of Jamaica, on the south side of Martha Brae harbour. 18. 31. N. 77. 33. W.
FALMOUTH-HAVEN, ix. 106. 50. 8. N. 5. 0. W.
FALOUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore, on the Sutuljee river. 31. 0. N. 75. 51. E.
FALSTER, viii. 590. 54. 50. N. 12. 0. E.
FALUN, town of, viii. 545.
FAMAGUSTA, ii. 88. 35. 10. N. 33. 30. E.
FAMARS, viii. 476.
FAMINE, PORT, v. 480.
FANJEAUX, a town of France, department of the Aude.
FANNET, a post township of the U. States, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.
FANO, a well-built town of the Popedom, legation of Ancona, 32 miles N.W. Ancona. 43. 50. N. 12. 58. W.
FANOE, viii. 590. 55. 25. N. 9. 43. E.
FANOE, town of, viii. 592.
FANTEES, iv. 234.
FAON, a town of France, on the bay of Brest.
FAOUA, a town of Lower Egypt, on the western or Rosetta branch of the Nile.
FAOUET, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. 48. 3. N. 3. 32. W.
FAQUIER, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, inclosed by Loudon, Prince William, Stafford, Culpepper, and Frederick counties. Chief town Warrentown.
FAREHAM, ix. 198. 50. 52. N. 1. 12. W.
FAREWELL, CAPE, the south point of West Greenland. 59. 37. N. 42. 42. W. Also a cape on the south-west coast of East Greenland. 59. 38. N. 42. 45. W.
FARGEAU, St., a town of France, department of the Yonne.
FARISTAN, ii. 238, 240.
FARMINGTON, a small river of Connecticut, which falls into Connecticut river. The name also of several townships of the U. States.
FARN ISLANDS, ix. 116.
FARNDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 23. N. 0. 56. W.
FARNHAM, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Wye, 27 miles N.E. Winchester. 51. 14. N. 0. 48. W.
FARNLEY, a township of England, 2½ miles from Leeds.
FARNLEY TYAS, a township of England, in Yorkshire.

FARNWORTH, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster.
FARO, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. 57. 56. N. 19. 32. E.
FARO, viii. 48. 38. S. N. 8. 4. W.
FAROE, or FOEROE ISLANDS, viii. 600. 62. 0. N. 7. 0. W.
FAR-OUT-HEAD, ix. 479. 58. 36. N. 4. 45. W.
FARRENBACH, a village of Franconia, district of Nuremberg.
FARRINGDON, an ancient town and parish of England, in Berkshire, 17 miles N.E. Oxford. 51. 38. N. 1. 36. W.
FARS, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak, E. by the province of Kerman and Lar, W. by Kuzistan, and S. by the Persian gulf. 30. 0. N. 52. 40. E. The principal towns are Schiras, the capital; Bushire, the chief port on the Persian gulf; Darabjerib, Bebahan, and some others.
FARSISTAN, anciently PERSIS, ii. 266.
FARTREY, a river of Ireland, in the county Wicklow, which runs to the Irish sea.
FASANO, a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari. 40. 50. N. 17. 22. E.
FATGAR, country of, iv. 135.
FATRA MOUNTAINS, vi. 280.
FATSISIO, island of, ii. 528. 33. 0. N. 140. 0. E.
FAUCOGNEY, viii. 381.
FAUGHAN, a river of the county Derry, Ireland, which runs into Lough Foyle.
FAUQUEMBERGUES, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. 50. 35. N. 2. 7. E.
FAVERGES, a town of Savoy, near the lake of Annecy.
FAVIGNANA, island of, vii. 603, 742. 37. 57. N. 12. 5. E.
FAWN, a township of the U. States, in York county, Pennsylvania.
FAXARDO, town of, v. 584.
FAY, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. 47. 22. N. 1. 47. W.
FAY BILLOT, LE, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. 47. 47. N. 5. 36. E.
FAYAL, iv. 490. 38. 40. N. 29. 30. W.
FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, 14 miles N.E. Draguignan.
FAYETTE, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Pennsylvania. 2d, In the central part of Kentucky. Chief town Lexington. 3d, In Ohio, west of Pickaway county. Chief town Washington.
FAYETTEVILLE, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Cumberland county, North Carolina, 60 miles s. Raleigh. 35. 5. N. 78. 52. W.
FAYOUM, a province of Egypt, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded.
FAYOUM, or MEDINA FAYOUM, the capital of the above province. 29. 27. N. 30. 39. E.
FAZUELO, province or country of, iv. 123.
FE, SANTA, a city of Mexico, and capital of the intendancy of New Mexico. 36. 13. N. 104. 54. W.
FE, SANTA, DE ANTIOQUIA, capital of the province of Antioquia, in South America, near the river Cauca, 270 miles N. by E. Popayan.
FE, SANTA, DE BOGOTA, v. 402, 410. 5. 24. N. 74. 7. W.
FE, SANTA, v. 465. 31. 40. S. 60. 5. W.
FE, SANTA, town of viii. 116.
FEALE, a river of Ireland, which, taking the name of Cashin, falls into the mouth of the Shannon, 11 miles above Kerry-Head.
FEAR, a cape on the coast of North Carolina. 33. 50. N. 78. 11. W.
FEARN, a small village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 57. 48. N. 3. 58. W.
FECAMP, viii. 467. 49. 44. N. 0. 23. E.
FEDALA, a sea-port on the western coast of Morocco, 40 miles S.S.W. Salee. 33. 34. N. 7. 30. W.
FEDERSEE, lake of, vii. 326.
FEDMIN-EL-KUMOIS, town of, iv. 80.
FEEJEE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean. They are said to be situated from about 15. 33. to 19. 15. S. lat.
FEHRABAD, or FAHRABAD, a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the south coast of the Caspian sea, at the mouth of a river, 270 miles N. Ispahan. 35. 56. N. 53. 12. E.
FEHRBELIN, vii. 104. 52. 50. N. 12. 41. E.
FEHSTEN, lake of, vi. 517.
FEIDENHEIM, a large village of Germany, 3 miles E. Manheim.
FEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 13 miles S. Oporto. 48. 50. E. 8. 31. W.
FEKETY-HEGY, mountains of, vi. 281.
FELANICHE, a considerable town of Majorca.
FELBACA, a village of Wirtemberg, department of the Rothenberg.
FELDBERG, mountain of, vii. 340.
FELDKIRCH, a town of Switzerland, in the Vorarlberg, on the Ill. 46. 45. N. 14. 5. E.
FELDKIRCHEN, a town of Carinthia, with iron and copper mines.
FELDSBERG, a town of Lower Carinthia, 45 miles N.W. Clagenfurt. Also one of Lower Austria. 53. 17. N. 13. 16. E.
FELEGY-HAZA, vi. 322. 46. 43. N. 19. 53. E.

FELICURI, or FELICUDI, vii. 604. 38. 38. N. 14. 33. E.

FELIPE, ST., or ST. PHILIP DE XATIVA, viii. 89. 38. 58. N. 0. 46. W.

FELIPPE, ST., a regularly built town of Venezuela, in South America, 150 miles w. Caraccas. The name of other small towns in America.

FELIPPE, ST., v. 455.

FELIX DE CARMAIN, ST., a town of France, 22 miles E.S.E. Toulouse.

FELIX STOW, town of, ix. 112.

FELIZIA, mountains of, iv. 154.

FELLETIN, viii. 328. 45. 52. N. 2. 10. E.

FELOOPS, iv. 222. 12. 50. N. 16. 30. W.

FELSAE-BANYA, town of, vi. 313.

FELSOE-BANYE, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Sathmar. 47. 38. N. 23. 42. E.

FELTRE, a town of the Venetian territory, 53 miles N.W. Verona. 46. 51. N. 11. 0. E.

FEMERN, viii. 592. 54. 30. N. 11. 9. W.

FENESTRANGE, a town of France, on the Sarre, 56 miles E.N.E. Nancy.

FENESTRELLE, a strong fortress of Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. Susa. 44. 59. N. 7. 0. E.

FENWICK, a small village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 39. N. 4. 28. W.

FERBANE, a town of Ireland, in the King's county, 72 miles W. Dublin. 53. 17. N. 7. 48. W.

FERE, LA, viii. 431. 49. 39. N. 3. 21. E.

FERE CHAMPENOISE, LA, viii. 422.

FERE EN TARDENOISE, LA, a town of France, department of the Aisne.

FERGANA PROVINCE, ii. 370.

FERGUANA, canton, ii. 365.

FERGUS, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 9 miles S. Ennis.

FERLACH, village of, vii. 532.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, E. by the former and the county of Monaghan, S. by the county of Cavan, and on the W. by Leitrim. 54. 17. N. 7. 30. W.

FERMO, vii. 693. 43. 10. N. 13. 42. E.

FERMOSELLA, a town of Spain, in Salamanca, 48 miles W. Salamanca.

FERMOY, ix. 592. 58. 8. N. 8. 16. W.

FERNANDEZ, or JUAN FERNANDEZ, v. 452. 33. 40. N. 78. 52. W.

FERNANDO PO, iv. 462. 3. 53. S. 7. 40. E.

FERNANDO, SAN, OF APURA, a town of South America, in the Caraccas, on the Apure.

FERNEY, viii. 370.

FERNS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 75 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 37. N. 6. 30. W.

FEROZEPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, 52 miles S.S.E. Lahore. 30. 55. N. 74. 35. E.

FERRARA, DUCHY OF, or the FERRARESE, a province of the Ecclesiastical States, having the Adriatic on the east, and the Po on the north.

FERRARA, vii. 691. 44. 50. N. 11. 38. E.

FERREIRO DE AVES, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. 38. 7. N. 8. 8. W.

FERRIERE, LA, a town of France, department of the Loiret. 43. 24. N. 5. 2. E. Another in the department of the Allier. 48. 7. N. 2. 47. E. The name of various other small towns in France.

FERRINTOSH, a small village of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

FERRISBURG, a township of the U. States, in Addison county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 22 miles S. Burlington.

FERRO, or HIERO, iv. 473. 27. 45. N. 17. 46. W.

FERROL, viii. 72. 43. 29. N. 8. 11. W.

FERRY, a village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the frith of Tay.

FERRYBRIDGE, a village of England, in the county of York, 15 miles N. Doncaster. 53. 44. N. 1. 17. W.

FERRYDEN, a village of Scotland, on the South Esk, 1 mile from Montrose.

FERRY PORT ON CRAIG, a village and parish of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Tay.

FERTE BERNARD, LA, viii. 306. 48. 11. N. 0. 52. E.

FERTE GAUCHER, LA, a town of France, in Champagne. 48. 46. N. 3. 20. E.

FERTE IMBAULT, LA, a town of France, 28 miles E.S.E. Blois.

FERTE MACES, LA, viii. 461.

FERTE MILON, LA, viii. 432.

FERTE, ST. AUBEN, a town of France, 11 miles S. Orleans.

FERTE SUR AUBE, LA, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. 48. 6. N. 4. 46. E.

FERTE SOUS JOUARRE, viii. 433. 48. 56. N. 3. 10. E.

FERVAQUES, a town of Normandy, 25 miles S.E. Caen.

FETHARD, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 109 miles S.S.W. Dublin. 52. 29. N. 7. 42. W. Also a town of the county Wexford, 108 miles S. Dublin.

FETLAR, one of the Shetland islands. 60. 36. N. 0. 45. W.

FETTERCAIRN, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. 56. 53. N. 2. 33. W.

FETTERESSO, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

FEUCHTWANG, a small town of Franconia, subject to Bavaria. 49. 12. N. 10. 22. E.

FEUGH, a rivulet of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, which falls into the Dee.

FEUILLEE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.

FEURS, viii. 360.
FEVERSHAM, ix. 203.
FEYJEE ISLANDS, or PRINCE WILLIAM'S ISLANDS, iii. 623.
FEZ, iv. 188, 189. 34. 0. N. 4. 0. W.
FEZ PROPER, a province of the above country, situated between the range of Atlas and the province of Beni-hassen.
FEZ, iv. 189. 34. 2. N. 5. 3. W.
FEZZAN, iv. 174.
FICHTEL-GEBIRGE, or PINE MOUNTAINS, vii. 38, 361, 362. 50. 26. N. 12. 56. E.
FIDGÉ, island of, viii. 534. 16. 0. S. 178. 0. E.
FIESOLE, the ancient FÆSULÆ, a town of Tuscany, 3 miles N.E. Florence.
FIFE, ix. 439. 56. 14. N. 3. 10. W.
FIFENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Fife. 56. 17. N. 2. 0. W.
FIGEAC, viii. 268. 44. 37. N. 2. 2. E.
FIGLINO, a town of Tuscany, 16 miles S.S.E. Florence.
FIGO, province of, ii. 519.
FIGUEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Mondego. 38. 57. N. 7. 29. W.
FIGUEIROS DE VINHOS, a town of Portuguese Estremadura.
FIGUERAS, viii. 79. 38. 58. N. 8. 32. W.
FILANA, river of, iv. 245.
FILEHNE, a town of Prussian Poland, 26 miles N.W. Posen. 52. 54. N. 16. 12. E.
FILEK, a town of Hungary, 40 miles S.E. Cremnitz.
FILEY-BRIDGE, ix. 114. 54. 13. N. 0. 16. W.
FILIBE, or PHILIPPOPOLIS, town of, vi. 150.
FILIPPO D'ARGIRONE, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Jaretta.
FILLAN, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into Loch Dochart.
FILS, river of, vii. 325.
FINALE, a town of the Genoese territory, now subject to the king of Sardinia, on the Riviera di Ponente, 35 miles S.W. Genoa. 44. 10. N. 8. 22. E.
FINCASTLE, or MONROE, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Botetourt county, Virginia, 55 miles W. by N. Lynchburg.
FINCHLEY, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, noted for its common.
FINDHORN, a village and sea-port of Scotland, county of Elgin, 5 miles N. Forres. 57. 39. N. 3. 34. W.
FINDHORN, river of, ix. 475, 476.
FINHAM, a town of France, near the Garonne, 22 miles N. by W. Toulouse.
FINISTERRA, CAPE, viii. 294. 42. 56. N. 9. 13. W.
FINISTERRE, viii. 294. 48. 15. N. 4. 6. W.
FINLAND, vi. 479. 62. 45. N. 26. 0. E.
FINLAND, GULF OF, vi. 7, 502. 60. 0. N. 26. 0. E.
FINLANDERS, vi. 494.
FINMARK, an extensive province of the Swedish states, lying to the north of Norway. 70. 0. N. 27. 0. E.
FINN, ix. 504.
FINNES, a town of France, on the Vesle, 17 miles W. Rheims.
FINNO-HUNNS, or URALIANS, vi. 415.
FINNS, vi. 73, 74, 416.
FINSTERWALDE, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles N. Dresden.
FINTONA, a town of Ireland, in the county Tyrone, 124 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 27. N. 7. 13. W.
FINTRY, a parish and village of Scotland, 8 miles S.W. Stirling.
FIOGO, province and town of, ii. 527.
FIONIA, or FUNEN, island of, viii. 590.
FIORENZO, ST., a sea-port of Corsica, 6 miles W. Bastia.
FIORENZUOLA, a town and fortress of Italy, 22 miles N.W. Parma. 44. 55. N. 9. 56. E.
FIRANDO, island of, ii. 519, 527. 33. 36. N. 129. 19. E.
FIRMINI, viii. 358.
FIROZABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 24 miles E. Agra. 27. 9. N. 78. 10. E.
FIROZABAD, ii. 271.
FIROZEPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 27. 58. N. 76. 39. E.
FISCHEN, a village of the Bavarian states, on the Iller.
FISGUARD, bay of, ix. 104. 52. 2. N. 4. 55. W.
FISH RIVER, GREAT, iv. 338, 341. 33. 30. S. 27. 20. E.
FISH RIVER, a river of the U. States, in West Florida, which runs into Mobile bay. 30. 30. N. 87. 50. W.
FISHBORN CREEK, a river of the Isle of Wight, which runs into the sea.
FISHER'S ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Connecticut.
FISHERROW, a town of Scotland, at the mouth of the Esk, 5 miles E. Edinburgh.
FISHGUARD, or FISGARD, a sea-port and parish of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 257 miles W. London. 52. 0. N. 4. 56. W.
FISHKILL, a post township of the U. States, in Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson, 65 miles N. New York.
FISHKILL, a river of the U. States, in New York, which joins Wood creek. Another creek of this name is the outlet of Saratoga lake into Hudson river.
FISMES, a town of France, on the Vesle, 14 miles W. Rheims. 49. 16. N. 3. 41. E.
FITCHBURG, a post township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.
FITCHEL-BERG, vii. 89. 50. 8. N. 11. 45. W.

FITTRE, or FIDDRI, a large lake of Central Africa, supposed to communicate with the Niger.
FITZ-HUGHE'S STRAIT, v. 66.
FIVIZZANO, a town of Tuscany, 18 miles E.N.E. Spezia. 44. 14. N. 10. 10. E.
FIUME, vi. 332. 45. 20. N. 14. 30. E.
FLADSTRAND, a fortified sea-port of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles N.N.E. Aalberg. 57. 27. N. 10. 32. E.
FLAMBOROUGH, a township and parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bridlington. 54. 7. N. 0. 7. W.
FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory of England, on the Yorkshire coast. 54. 9. N. 0. 19. E.
FLAMSTEAD, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. 51. 48. N. 0. 24. W.
FLANDERS, viii. 623. 51. 0. N. 3. 46. E.
FLANDERS, WEST, viii. 621.
FLANNAN ISLANDS, several uninhabited islands of the Hebrides, 12 miles N.W. Sky. 58. 26. N. 7. 25. W.
FLATBUSH, a post township of the U. States, 5 miles S. by E. New York. 40. 35. N. 74. 0. W.
FLAT HEAD, a cape on the coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. Kinsale. FLAT is the name of several small islands and capes.
FLATHOW, a town of Prussian Poland, 25 miles W.N.W. Bromberg. 53. 22. N. 17. 3. E.
FLAVIGNY, a town of France, 28 miles N.W. Dijon. 47. 30. N. 4. 32. E.
FLAWEIL, a well-built village of the Swiss canton of St. Gall, on the road to Zurich.
FLECHE, LA, viii. 308. 47. 43. N. 0. 6. W.
FLEET, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent.
FLEET, ix. 480.
FLENSBORG, viii. 591. 54. 47. N. 9. 27. E.
FLENSBURG-FIORD, viii. 572.
FLERS, viii. 461. 48. 48. N. 0. 35. W.
FLESK, a river of Ireland, which runs into the celebrated lake of Killarney.
FLEURANCE, viii. 262.
FLEURIER, a large village of the Swiss canton of Neufchatel, in the Val de Travers.
FLEURIEU, peninsula of, iii. 555.
FLEURIEU ISLANDS, v. 62.
FLEURUS, viii. 624. 50. 29. N. 4. 35. E.
FLEURY, village and valley of, viii. 458.
FLINT, ix. 359. 53. 14. N. 3. 15. W.
FLINT, ix. 368. 53. 16. N. 3. 9. W.
FLINT, a river of the U. States, in Georgia, which joins the Appalachicola.
FLITSCH, a town of the Austrian empire, county of Goritz, on the Isorozo. 46. 21. N. 13. 34. E.
FLIXTON, a township of, England, in Lancashire.
FLODDEN, ix. 389. 55. 38. N. 2. 15. W.
FLORAC, viii. 230. 44. 18. N. 3. 35. E.
FLORENCE, vii. 663. 43. 45. N. 11. 16. E.
FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. Charleroi. 50. 15. N. 4. 36. W.
FLORENSAC, a town of France, in Languedoc.
FLORENT LE-VIEL, ST., a town of France, on the Loire.
FLORENT, ST., viii. 202. 42. 38. N. 9. 19. E.
FLORENTIN, ST., a town of France, 24 miles S.S.W. Troyes.
FLORES, iv. 467, 493. 39. 34. N. 31. 0. W.
FLORES, iii. 525. 8. 0. to 9. 0. S. 120. 0. to 123. 0. E.
FLORIDA, v. 203. 30. 0. N. 84. 0. W.
FLORIDA, CAPE, the east point of East Florida. 25. 44. N. 80. 37. W.
FLORIDA, GULF OF, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of Cuba island, and through which the gulf stream finds a passage, and runs N.E. along the American coast.
FLORIDA KEYS, or MARTYR'S ISLANDS, a number of rocks and sand-banks, bounded W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida.
FLORIDA STREAM, a channel which separates the island of Cuba from the coast of Florida, between the gulf of Florida and the gulf of Mexico. 26. 30. N. 79. 40. W.
FLORIS, an island in the eastern seas. 8. 30. S. 121. 30. E.
FLOSS, a town in the Bavarian states, N. of the Danube. 49. 42. N. 12. 15. E.
FLOTA, one of the Orkney islands. 58. 49. N. 3. 8. W.
FLOTTE, a small maritime town of France, in the Lower Charente.
FLOUR, ST., viii. 341.
FLUMENDOZA, river of, vii. 608.
FLUSHING, viii. 662. 51. 26. N. 3. 35. E.
FLUSHING, a township of the U. States, in Queen's county, New York.
FLUVANNA, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
FOCHABERS, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the Spey, 9 miles E. Elgin. 57. 36. N. 3. 3. W.
FO-CHAN, a town of China, near Canton.
FOCHEA, a sea-port of Asia Minor, 28 miles N.W. Smyrna.
FOCZANI, a town of European Turkey, 54 miles W.N.W. Galacz.
FOELDWAR, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza.
FOGARAS, vi. 342.
FOGGIA, vii. 717. 41. 26. N. 15. 32. E.
FOGLIZZO, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles N.W. Chivasso.
FOHR, viii. 592. 54. 44. N. 8. 31. E.
FOIX, viii. 246. 43. 58. N. 1. 34. E.

Fo-kien, a province of China.
Fokschani, vi. 240. 45. 40. N. 27. 3. E.
Foleshill, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick.
Foligno, vii. 690. 42. 59. N. 12. 40. E.
Folkstone, or Folkestone, a town of England, in Kent, with a spacious harbour, 7 miles S.W. Dover. 51. 5. N. 1. 9. E.
Fondi, vii. 704, 705. 41. 21. N. 13. 25. E.
Fonseca, Gulf of, v. 352. 13. 15. N. 87. 45. W.
Fonsvielle, a town of France, in Provence.
Fontainebleau, viii. 434. 48. 24. N. 2. 41. E.
Fontaine l'Eveque, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles W. Charleroi. 50. 25. N. 4. 21. E.
Fontaines, island of, iii. 564.
Fontanella, a town of Lombardy.
Fontarabia, viii. 69. 43. 21. N. 1. 50. W.
Fontenay-aux-Roses, village of, viii. 456.
Fontenay le Compte, viii. 280. 46. 26. N. 0. 48. W.
Fontenoy, viii. 624. 50. 34. N. 3. 27. E.
Fontevrault, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
Foosi, mountain of, ii. 519.
Foota Jallo, iv. 208. 10. 37. N. 11. 30. W.
Forbach, viii. 402.
Forçados, river of, iv. 245.
Forcalquier, viii. 207. 43. 57. N. 5. 47. E.
Forcheim, a town of Franconia, 14 miles S. Bamberg. 49. 40. N. 11. 2. E.
Fordham, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire. Also in Essex.
Fordice, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire.
Fordingebridge, a town and parish of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Avon, 12 miles S. Salisbury. 50. 57. N. 1. 48. W.
Fordon, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Vistula. 53. 8. N. 18. 10. E.
Fordoun, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. 56. 54. N. 2. 30. W.
Fordwich, a village and parish of England, in Kent, 4 miles N.E. Canterbury.
Foreland, North, ix. 110. 51. 25. N. 1. 29. E.
Foreland, South, ix. 109. 51. 12. N. 1. 25. E.
Forelands, West, North, and East, three remarkable steep cliffy points on the west, and east side of Cook's inlet, on the west coast of North America. 60. 42. N. 151. 0. W. 61. 4. N. 151. 37. W. 60. 43. N. 151. 19. W.
Forest, Black. See *Schwarzwald*. 48. 40. N. 8. 35. E.
Forests of England, ix. 134.
Foret, village of, viii. 282.
Forfar, or Angus, ix. 443. 56. 42. N. 3. 0. W.
Forfar, ix. 445. 56. 40. N. 2. 55. W.
Forio, a town of Naples, in the island of Ischia, 4 miles E. Ischia. 40. 44. N. 13. 50. E.
Forli, vii. 691. 44. 14. N. 12. 2. E.
Forlimpopoli, a town of Italy in the Popedom, between Forli and Cesena. 44. 13. N. 12. 5. E.
Formartin, ix. 450,
Formby, a township of England, county of Lancaster. 53. 34. N. 3. 5. W.
Formery, a town of France, department of the Oise.
Formigas, isles and rocks, iv. 489.
Formosa, island of, ii. 541, 576, 558.
Formosa, channel of, ii. 551.
Formosa, one of the Bissagos islands, in W. Africa. Also a large island of the south-eastern coast of China. 11. 30. N. 16. 10. W.
Formosa, Rio, iv. 209, 237. 5. 40. N. 4. 20. E.
Fornello, a small river which runs through Naples, and falls into the sea.
Forres, ix. 476. 57. 36. N. 3. 33. W.
Forrester's Archipelago, iii. 563.
Forss River, ix. 481.
Forsta, a town of Lower Lusatia, 54 miles N.N.E. Dresden. 51. 43. N. 14. 40. E.
Fort Albany, v. 79.
Fort Anne, a post township of the U. States, in Washington county, New York, on Lake George, 10 miles N. Sandyhill, 60 N. Albany.
Fort Astoria, v. 66.
Fort Augustus, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 32 miles S.W. Inverness. 57. 10. N. 4. 37. W.
Fort Chipiwan, v. 79.
Fort Churchill, v. 79.
Fort Concordia, iii. 522.
Fort Erie, v. 127.
Fort George, (of Upper Canada) v. 126.
Fort George, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, on the extremity of a low peninsula, projecting upwards of a mile into the Moray frith. 57. 37. N. 4. 2. W.
Fort Moose, v. 79.
Fort Podor, iv. 217.
Fort, St., a village of France, in the department of Lower Charente.
Fort St. David, a town of Hindostan, on the sea-coast of the Carnatic. 11. 46. N. 79. 57. E.
Fort William, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the east extremity of Loch Linnhe, 128 miles N.W. Edinburgh. 56. 51. N. 5. 6. W.

Fort William, of Bengal, iii. 106. 22. 35. N. 88. 25. E.
Fort York, v. 79.
Forteventura, iv. 469. 28. 30. s. 14. 0. w.
Forth, ix. 376, 435, 466.
Fortified Island, in the Eastern seas, off the coast of Canara, about a mile from the land. 14. 16. N. 74. 27. E.
Fortrose, ix. 478. 57. 35. N. 4. 4. w.
Foser, town of, iv. 182.
Fossa Nuova, a village of Italy, in the Popedom, 2 miles s. Piperno.
Fossano, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura. It has manufactures of silk. 44. 36. N. 7. 48. E.
Fosses, a town of the Netherlands, province of Namur. 50. 24. N. 4. 44. E.
Fossombrone, a town of Italy, 110 miles N. Rome. 43. 42. N. 12. 46. E.
Foster, a post township of the U. States, in Providence county, Rhode Island.
Fotheringay, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire.
Fotschia, town of, vi. 216.
Fouah, town of, iv. 71. 31. 14. N. 30. 35. E.
Fouesnant, a town of France, department of Finisterre.
Fougeray, a town of France, in Brittany. 47. 43. N. 1. 45. w.
Fougeres, viii. 301. 48. 20. N. 1. 15. w.
Fougerolles, viii. 381.
Foukien, province of, ii. 576.
Foula, ix. 483. 60. 2. N. 1. 46. w.
Foul Bay, iv. 147.
Foulahs, iv. 217.
Foulis, Wester, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire.
Foulness, an island of England, on the coast of Essex.
Foulpoint, bay of, iv. 426.
Foulsham, a village and parish of England, county of Norfolk. 52. 47. N. 1. 0. E.
Fountaine-Française, burgh of, viii. 375.
Four-Cantons, lake of, vi. 12.
Fourcroy, cape of, iii. 564. 12. 0. s. 129. 45. E.
Foure, or Fore, a village of Ireland, county of Westmeath, 40 miles N.w. Dublin.
Foussebay, a town of France, 27 miles s.w. Toulouse.
Fou-tcheou-fou, city of, 576.
Fovernay, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone.
Fowey, a sea-port town of England, in Cornwall, on the Fowey, 59 miles s.w. Exeter. 50. 22. N. 4. 39. w.
Fowey, a river of England, in Cornwall, which runs into the English channel.
Fox Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. Slymehead. 2d, An island near the coast of Main. 44. 2. N. 68. 40. w. 3d, A cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence.
Fox Islands, v. 53. 43. 55. N. 68. 50. w.
Fox River, a river of Canada, which enters the gulf of St. Lawrence. Also of North America, which enters Green bay in lake Michigan.
Foxford, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 173 miles w.N.w. Dublin. 53. 59. N. 9. 2. w.
Foy, or Phayn, province of, iii. 374.
Foy la Grande, St., a town of France, 36 miles E. Bourdeaux. 44. 50. N. 0. 13. E.
Foyle, ix. 504.
Foyle, Lough, ix. 498.
Fraga, a town of Aragon, on the borders of Catalonia, 53 miles E.S.E. Saragossa. 41. 24. N. 0. 20. E.
Fragneto, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
Fragneto l'Abbate, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
Fragola, a populous town of Italy, 7 miles N.N.E. Naples.
Frails, rocks on the south coast of Ireland, lying off the county of Wexford.
Fraise, a town of France, department of the Vosges.
Framfield, a parish of England, in Sussex.
Framlingham, a market town of England, county of Suffolk, 18 miles N.E. Ipswich. 52. 15. N. 1. 17. E.
Frammersbach, a village of Franconia, principality of Aschaffenburg. 50. 6. N. 9. 30. E.
Frampton Cotrell, a parish of England, in Gloucester. 51. 45. N. 2. 24. E.
Frampton a Severn, a parish of England, in Gloucester.
Framsden, a parish of England, in Suffolk.
Française, La, a town of France, 11 miles N. by w. Montauban. 44. 8. N. 1. 15. E.
Francavilla, a large and regularly built town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 20 miles w. Brindisi. 42. 38. N. 14. 14. E.
France, viii. 138. 47. 0. N. 2. 0. E.
France, Central Region of, viii. 309.
France, Southern Region of, viii. 200.
France, Western Region of, viii. 273.
France, Eastern Region, viii. 357.
France, Northern Region, viii. 401.
France, ancient inhabitants of, viii. 141.
France, Isle of, iv. 447.
Francescas, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
Franche Comte, or Upper Burgundy, viii. 383.
Francis, St., a river of the U. States, which joins the Mississippi.

Francis, St., a river of Lower Canada, which falls into lake St. Peter.

Francis, St., lake of, v. 123.

Francisco, Rio, a large river of Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 55. s.

Francisco, St., v. 533.

Franco-Celtic Mountains, viii. 164.

Francois, Cape, v. 583. 19. 46. n. 72. 16. w.

Franconia, vii. 367.

Francourville, a town of France, 10 miles n. Paris.

Franeker, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on a canal, 9 miles from the Zuyder Zee.

Frankenberg, a town of Saxony, 9 miles w. Freyberg. 51. 3. n. 8. 46. e.

Frankenberg, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Eder. 50. 54. n. 13. 2. e.

Frankenburg, a town and county of Upper Austria, quarter of the Hausruck. 53. 12. n. 8. 56. e.

Frankenhausen, vii. 308. 51. 20. n. 11. 5. e.

Frankenstein, a town of Silesia, on the Bautza, 12 miles s.s.w. Glatz. 49. 26. n. 7. 56. e. The name of two other small towns.

Frankenthal, vii. 403.

Frankfort on the Maine, vii. 429. 50. 8. n. 8. 34. e.

Frankfort on the Oder, vii. 85, 91. 52. 18. n. 14. 34. e.

Frankfort, a post township of the U. States, in Hancock county, Maine. 44. 30. n. 69. 0. w. 2d, In Herkimer county, New York. 3d, A post town in Franklin county, Kentucky, and capital of the state, on the east side of Kentucky river, 60 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, 22 miles w.n.w. Lexington. 38. 15. n. 84. 45. w.

Frank-Hoche, mountain of, vii. 360.

Franklin, a county of the U. States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain. Chief town St. Albans. 2d, Of Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river. Chief town Greenfield. 3d, Of New York. Chief town Malone. 4th, Of Pennsylvania. Chief town Chambersburg. 5th, Of Virginia. Chief town Rocky Mount. 6th, Of North Carolina. Chief town Lewisburg. 7th, Of Georgia. Chief town Carnesville. 8th, Of Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river. 9th, Of Mississippi, on Homochito river. 10th, Of West Tennessee. Chief town Winchester. 11th, Of Kentucky. Chief town Frankfort. 12th, Of Ohio, on the Scioto. Chief town Columbus. 13th, Of Indiana, on White river, bordering on Ohio. Chief town Brookville. 14th, Of Illinois, between Gallatin and Jackson counties. 15th, Of Missouri. It is the name also of numerous townships.

Franks, viii. 150.

Frankstadt, a town of Moravia, 4 miles s. Freyberg. 49. 32. n. 18. 14. e.

Frascati, a town of the Ecclesiastical States, in the Campagna di Roma, 10 miles s.e. Rome. 41. 50. n. 12. 43. e.

Frascineto, a village of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 40. 22. n. 16. 13. e.

Frasersburgh, a sea-port town and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 miles n. Peterhead. 57. 41. n. 1. 58. w.

Frasnes le Buissenal, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. 50. 32. n. 4. 29. e.

Frasso, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora.

Frat, or Euphrates, river, ii. 100, 260.

Fratta, La, a town of the Venetian territory, 6 miles s.w. Rovigo. 43. 18. n. 12. 20. e.

Fratta Maggiore, a town in the Neapolitan territory. 45. 1. n. 11. 39. e.

Frauenburg, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles n.e. Elbing. 56. 38. n. 22. 22. e.

Frauenfeld, vii. 569. 47. 34. n. 8. 53. e.

Fraustadt, vii. 31. 51. 46. n. 16. 20. e.

Frebuge, village of, viii. 369.

Frederica, viii. 591. 55. 35. n. 9. 44. e.

Frederick, a county of the U. States, in Maryland. Chief town Fredericktown. 2d, Of Virginia. Chief town Winchester.

Frederick Factory, v. 79.

Frederick Hendrick, a fort of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, below Lillo.

Fredericksburg, a post town of the U. States, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock.

Fredericksshall, vi. 485; viii. 533. 59. 5. n. 11. 30. e.

Frederickstadt, a well built town of Denmark, 18 miles w.s.w. Sleswick. 54. 22. n. 9. 11. e.

Frederickstadt, viii. 532. 56. 34. n. 25. 5. e.

Frederickstown, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Frederick county, Maryland.

Fredericksund, a sea-port of Denmark, 19 miles n.w. Copenhagen. 55. 50. n. 12. 4. e.

Fredericktown, v. 136. 39. 25. n. 77, 30. w.

Freehold, or Monmouth, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey. 2d, (Upper,) Of Monmouth county, New Jersey, west of Freehold.

Freeport, a post township of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Maine.

Freetown, iv. 229. 8. 22. N. 13. 18. W.
Freewill Islands, iii. 611. 0. 50. S. 137. 51. E.
Freiberg, town of, vii. 277.
Freidensberg, or Mount of Peace, vi. 612.
Freinsheim, a town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. 49. 31. N. 8. 12. E.
Frejus, viii. 203. 43. 26. N. 6. 46. E.
Fremona, monastery of, iv. 132.
Frenais, a village of France, department of the Cote d'Or.
Frenay, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. 48. 15. N. 0. 1. E.
French Broad River, a river of the U. States, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in South Carolina, and crossing the western part of North Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston, 11 miles above Knoxville. 25 miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky, and 6 miles above, Big Pigeon river.
French Creek, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which flows into the Schuylkill. Another which runs into the Alleghany, 80 miles N. by E. Pittsburg.
French River, a river of Upper Canada, which enters Lake Huron. Lat. 45. 53. N.
Frenchman's Bay, a bay of United America, in the district of Maine. 44. 20. N. 68. 1. W.
Frenchman's Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica.
Frentani, vii. 694.
Freshford, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, 88 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 44. N. 7. 23. W.
Freshwater, a river of Wales, county of Pembroke, which runs into the sea.
Fresnay, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe.
Fresnay le Grand, a town of France, department of the Aisne.
Fresne, a village of France, department of the Orne. 49. 6. N. 5. 38. E.
Fresnes sur Escaut, a town of France, department of the North.
Fresse, a village of France, department of the Higher Saone.
Freudenberg, a town of the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine. 52. 51. N. 8. 41. E.
Freudenstadt, a town of Wirtemberg, 24 miles E.S.E. Strasburg. 48. 27. N. 8. 25. E.
Freudenthal, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia.
Freyberg, a celebrated mining town of Saxony, the capital of the Erzgebirg, 1200 feet above the level of the sea, on the Freyberg-ische-Mulda, 19 miles W.S.W. Dresden. 50. 55. N. 13. 20. E.
Freyberg, a town of Moravia, 36 miles E. Olmutz. 48. 45. N. 13. 31. E.
Freyburg, vii. 353. 51. 15. N. 11. 45. E.
Freyburg, a town of Silesia, 7 miles W. Schweidnitz. 50. 50. N. 16. 20. E.
Freyburg, a town of the Prussian states, on the Unstrut. 51. 13. N. 11. 45. E.
Freydenberg, a town of Baden, on the Maine, 28 miles N.E. Heidelberg.
Fredenwald, a town of Brandenburg, on the Oder.
Freysingen, vii. 385.
Freystadt, a town of Silesia, principality of Glogau. 53. 36. N. 19. 10. E.
Freystadt, a town of Upper Austria, 82 miles W. Vienna. 48. 22. N. 18. 0. E.
Frias, a town of Spain, 138 miles N. Madrid. 42. 41. N. 3. 2. W.
Fribourg, vii. 575. 46. 45. N. 7. 7. E.
Fribourg, vii. 575. 46. 49. N. 7. 10. E.
Frick, Lower, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, in the Frickthal, to which district it gives name. The district of Frickthal extends, on the south side of the Rhine, from Augst to Botzberg.
Friderikshaab, v. 91.
Friedberg, a town of Bavaria, 28 miles W.N.W. Munich. 47. 35. N. 16. 4. E.
Friedberg, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 48. 22. N. 10. 59. E. Also a town of Styria. Two other small towns of this name in Germany.
Friedeberg, a town of Germany, 82 miles E.N.E. Berlin. 50. 55. N. 15. 24. E.
Friedek, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Ostrowicza.
Friedensthal, village of, vii. 320.
Friedersdorf, a village of Lusatia, on the borders of Silesia. Also the name of various other villages.
Friedland, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Willich. 50. 55. N. 15. 2. E.
Friedland, a town of East Prussia, circle of Konigsberg, on the Alle. 53. 33. N. 17. 14. E.
Friedland (Markish), a town of the grand duchy of Posen. 52. 5. N. 14. 16. E. Also a town of West Prussia.
Friedland, vii. 187. 53. 20. N. 16. 7. E. Several other small towns and villages in Silesia, Prussia, and Moravia.
Friedricksham, a town of Finland, on a peninsula in the gulf of Finland, 108 miles W.S.W. Petersburg. 60. 36. N. 28. 18. E.
Friedricksrode, a town of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. Gotha.
Friendly Islands, iii. 623. 19. 40. to 21. 30. S. 184. 46. to 185. 45. E.

Friesach, a town of Lower Carinthia, on the Metnitz.

Friesland, a name which in former ages comprised all the country from the Scheldt northwards to the Weser, including not only the seven United Provinces, but a part of Germany. At present the name of Friesland is much more restricted, and is confined to two portions of this extensive tract, viz. the Dutch province, situated to the west of the province of Groningen, and the German principality, a maritime district lying to the eastward of Groningen. 53. 5. N. 6. 0. E.

Friesland, New, v. 108.

Fringy Bazar, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca. 23. 33. N. 90. 23. E.

Frio, a cape on the coast of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. 23. 3. S. 41. 36. W.

Frio, Cerro do, v. 509, 517, 538.

Frisch-Haf, lake of, vii. 14. 47.

Frisco, or Lagos, river of, iv. 230.

Frisii, viii. 643.

Fritzlar, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Edder, 13 miles S.S.W. Cassel. 51. 8. N. 9. 13. E.

Friuli, duchy of, vi. 330.

Friuli, an extensive province of Italy, subject to Austria, bounded N. by Carinthia, and S. by the gulf of Venice.

Frobisher's Straits, a narrow sea, to the north of Cape Farewell and West Greenland. 63. 0. N. 42. 0. W.

Frodingham, a village and parish of England, in Yorkshire. 53. 58. N. 0. 19. W.

Frodsham, a township of England, in Cheshire, 10 miles N.E. Chester. 53. 18. N. 2. 45. W.

Frohburg, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.S.E. Leipzig. 51. 3. N. 12. 34. E.

Frome, ix. 184.

Frome, a town of England, county of Somerset, 13 miles S. Bath. 51. 14. N. 2. 20. W.

Fromentera, island of, viii. 15, 121.

Front, St., a village of France, department of the Loire. Another of Normandy.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 14 miles N. Estremos.

Frontenac, ruins of the fort of, v. 126.

Frontera, San Juan de la, v. 428. 31. 17. S. 68. 36. W.

Frontignan, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. 48. 28. N. 3. 44. E.

Fronton, a town of France, 18 miles N. Toulouse.

Frosolone, a town of Naples, in the Molise.

Froward, Cape, v. 355. 53. 53. S. 71. 0. W.

Frozen Ocean, or the Icy Sea, ii. 3, 444.

Fruges, a town of France, in Picardy, 14 miles S.W. Arras. 50. 30. N. 2. 8. E.

Fruska-Gora, hills of, vi. 284.

Fuca, Straits of St. Juan de, an inlet on the north-west coast of North America, about 15 miles wide, between Cape Flattery on the south side, in 48. 20. N. 124. 23. W., and Quadra's isles on the north side, in 48. 40. N.

Fucino, lake of, vii. 588. 42. 0. N. 13. 0. E.

Fuego, Fogo, or St. Philips, iv. 467. 15. 0. N. 24. 20. W.

Fuenho, river of, ii. 556.

Fuente Guinaldo, a town of Spain, province of Salamanca, 16 miles N.W. Coria. 40. 38. N. 6. 36. W.

Fuente de la Figuera, a town of Spain, 56 miles S.E. Valencia.

Fuentes, a fortress of Lombardy, where the Adda falls into the lake of Como.

Fuentes d'Onore, a small town of Spain, 13 miles W. Ciudad Rodrigo. 40. 49. S. 6. 44. W.

Fuerte, Rio, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California.

Fuga Isle, one of the Philippines, in the Eastern seas. 19. 3. N. 121. 20. E.

Fukok, a large island lying off the coast of Cambodia.

Fulda, vii. 296.

Fulda, vii. 296. 50. 33. N. 9. 43. E.

Fulda, vii. 45, 208.

Fulgæ, parish of, vi. 491.

Fulgent, St., a village of France, department of La Vendee.

Fulham, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 miles from London.

Fullburn, a parish of England, county of Cambridge.

Fulta, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly river. 22. 19. N. 88. 20. E.

Fumay, viii. 428. 49. 59. N. 4. 42. E.

Fumel, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 44. 31. N. 11. 59. E.

Fumone, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna, 4 miles N.W. Alatri. 41. 46. N. 13. 15. E.

Funchal, iv. 346, 481. 32. 37. N 16. 55. W.

Fundy, Bay of, v. 136. 45. 15. N. 65. 30. W.

Funen, viii. 590. 55. 20. N. 10. 30. E.

Funfkirchen, or Pees, town of, vi. 325.

Fungeno, country of, iv. 311.

Funkirchen, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube, 140 miles W.N.W. Belgrade. 46. 5. N. 18. 45. E.

Funzha, or Rio de Bogota, river of, v. 397.

Fura, mount of, iv. 399.

Furnas, valley of, iv. 484.

Furneaux Islands, a cluster of islands in Bass strait, between New Holland and

Van Diemen's Land. 40. 25. S. 148. 10. E.

FURNES, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, near the sea, on a canal which goes from Bruges to Dunkirk, 15 miles S.W. Ostend. 51. 4. N. 2. 39. E.

FURRA ROOD, basin of, ii. 234.

FURRA ROOD, river, ii. 329.

FURREEDABAD, a small town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, from which it is 15 miles S. 28. 26. N. 77. 5. E.

FURREEDPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Bengal on the Ganges, 40 miles from Dacca.

FURRUCKABAD, iii. 85. 27. 24. N. 79. 27. E.

FURSTENBERG, vii. 92. 51. 43. N. 9. 23. E.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 40 miles N. Berlin. 53. 10. N. 12. 59. E.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Styria, 30 miles E. Gratz, 68 S. Vienna. 48. 12. N. 11. 17. E.

FURSTENWALD, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 26 miles E. Berlin. 52. 20. N. 14. 6. E.

FURTH, vii. 394. 49. 37. N. 8. 30. E.

FURTH, a town of Lower Bavaria, 86 miles N.N.E. Munich. 49. 17. N. 12. 40. E.

FUSI-GAWA, river of, ii. 520.

FUTTEHABAD, district of, iii. 163.

FUTTEHGHUR, a town of Hindostan on the Ganges, 3 miles from Furruckabad.

FUTTEHPOOR, iii. 84. 26. 56. N. 80. 45. E.

FUTTEHABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, on the Cuggur river. 29. 26. N. 75. 18. E.

FUTTIPOOR, SIKRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 19 miles W.S.W. from Agra. 26. 6. N. 77. 34. E.

FUTWA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 25. 30. N. 85. 28. E.

FYERS, a small river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into Lochness.

FYLINGDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

FYNE, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, or arm of the sea, in the county of Argyle.

FYNTIEN, or LEAO-TONG, district of, ii. 491.

FYVIE, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. 57. 25. N. 2. 20. W.

FYZABAD, iii. 94. 26. 46. N. 82. 10. E.

G.

GABARET, a town of France, in Gascony.

GABBIANO, a town of Piedmont, 17 miles W.N.W. Casal. 45. 11. N. 8. 12. E.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, 49 miles N. Prague. 50. 44. N. 14. 46. E.

GABES, town of, iv. 182.

GABON, RIO, iv. 230, 239.

GACE, a town of France, in Normandy.

GADAMES, town of, iv. 183. 29. 44. N. 11. 10. E.

GADE, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Coln.

GADEBUSCH, a town of Mechlenburg-Schwerin, on the Radegast. 53. 40. N. 11. 14. E.

GADIACZ, a town of Russia, government of Pultava.

GADIE, a small river of Scotland, which falls into the Ury.

GAEL, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.

GAELS, ix. 2.

GAET, town of, iv. 273.

GAETA, vii. 705. 41. 14. N. 13. 33. E.

GAFATES, iv. 143.

GAFSA, a town in the southern part of the territory of Tunis, 140 miles S.S.W. Tunis. 34. 25. N. 8. 54. E.

GAHIAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde. 24. 46. N. 67. 56. E.

GAILDORF, a town of Wirtemberg, 31 miles E.N.E. Stutgard. 49. 1. N. 9. 45. E.

GAILLAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. 43. 56. N. 1. 55. E.

GAILLAC, viii. 239.

GAILENREUTH, village of, vii. 391.

GAINA, mountains of, vi. 284.

GAINSBOROUGH, ix. 259. 53. 23. N. 0. 46. W.

GAIRNEY, a small stream of Scotland, which falls into Lochleven, near Kinross.

GALA, a fortified town of Algiers, to the east of Constantina, towards the desert. 14. 7. N. 16. 2. E.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, which takes its rise in the county of Mid-Lothian, and falls into the Tweed, near Galashiels.

GALAM, iv. 218. 15. 23. N. 9. 55. W.

GALASHIELS, a small town and parish of Scotland, partly in Roxburgh, and partly in Selkirk, on the Galawater, 5 miles S.W. Melrose. 55. 36. N. 2. 50. W.

GALATA, vi. 149. 38. 15. N. 20. 22. E.

GALATIA, country of, viii. 141.

GALATON, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire.

GALATZ, or GALACZ, vi. 245. 45. 24. N. 28. 24. E.

GALAUTHA, a town of Hungary, county of Presburg.

GALGOMUA, village of, iii. 231.

GALIBIS, v. 562.

GALICIA, v. 675. 43. 44. N. 8. 0. W.
GALICIA, viii. 21, 70. 50. 0. N. 23. 0. E.
GALILEE, now SAPHET, ii. 147.
GALITSCH, vi. 557. 58. 15. N. 42. 41. E.
GALITSCH, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma. 59. 11. N. 42. 43. E.
GALL, ST., vii. 569. 47. 12. N. 9. 12. E.
GALL, ST., vii. 569. 47. 25. N. 9. 21. E.
GALLA, iv. 135, 141. 10. 20. N. 41. 30. E.
GALLAPAGOS, or GALLIPAGOS, v. 407.
GALLARATO, a town of the Milanese, 31 miles N.W. Milan. 45. 38. N. 8. 45. E.
GALLATIN, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. 31. 56. N. 90. 40. W. 2d, Of Illinois, on the Wabash.
GALLATIN'S RIVER, one of the three forks of the Missouri, which it joins. 45. 15. N. 110. 5. W.
GALLEGO, river of, v. 480.
GALLI, or VALLI, viii. 140.
GALLIA, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhawa.
GALLIANAS, v. 355.
GALLICIA, or AUSTRIAN POLAND, vi. 675.
GALLICIA, NEW, v. 332.
GALLIPOLI, vii. 719. 40. 2. N. 78. 0. E.
GALLIPOLI, vi. 153. 40. 25. N. 26. 37. E.
GALLOWAY, a district of Scotland, comprehending the two counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton. 55. 0. N. 4. 14. W.
GALLOWAY, MULL OF, ix. 400. 54. 39. N. 4. 45. W.
GALLOWAY, NEW, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 19 miles N. by W. Kirkcudbright. 55. 9. N. 4. 8. W.
GALMIER, ST. viii. 360.
GALOPE, or GULPE, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles S.E. Maestricht.
GALSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 35. N. 4. 24. W.
GALTEES, ix. 517. 52. 23. N. 8. 5. W.
GALWAY, ix. 547. 53. 20. N. 9. 0. W.
GALWAY, ix. 547, 592. 53. 15. N. 8. 58. W.
GALWAY BAY, ix. 495. 53. 12. N. 9. 12. W.
GALWAY, a post township of the U. States, in Saratoga county, New York.
GAMBARA, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles W. Venice.
GAMBIA, river of, iv. 3.
GAMBIA, iv. 7, 208. 16. 30. N. 13. 30. W.
GAMBIER'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the South Pacific ocean. 23. 12. S. 135. 0. W.
GAMSHURST, a village of Germany, in Baden, 12 miles E.N.E. Strasburg.
GAN, a town of France, 4 miles S. Pau. 43. 13. N. 0. 25. W.
GANA, or GHANA, iv. 255.
GANDERSHEIM, a town of Brunswick, 33 miles S.W. Brunswick. 51. 52. N. 9. 58. E.
GANDERZEEN, territory of, vii. 316.
GANDIA, viii. 88. 38. 54. N. 0. 7. W.
GANDICOTTA, iii. 194. 14. 51. N. 78. 22. E.
GANDIOLLE, town of, iv. 278.
GANGES, iii. 18.
GANGES, viii. 234. 43. 57. N. 3. 39. E.
GANJAM, iii. 153. 19. 21. N. 85. 10. E.
GANNAT, viii. 327. 46. 6. N. 3. 13. E.
GANOS, or TELIKE-DAG, mountain of, vi. 152.
GANTHCAUME, island of, iii. 563.
GAOOR, mountains of, ii. 361.
GAOOR, province of, ii. 380. 35. 35. N. 67. 20. E.
GAP, viii. 214. 44. 34. N. 6. 7. E.
GARB, district of, ii. 142. 34. 40. N. 6. 20. W.
GARD, viii. 231. 44. 3. N. 4. 0. E.
GARD, or GARDON, viii. 166, 231.
GARDA, vii. 588. 45. 38. N. 10. 40. E.
GARDA, a small town on the above lake. 45. 35. N. 10. 45. E.
GARDANE, a town of France, in Provence, 9 miles N.N.E. Marseilles. 43. 28. N. 5. 28. E.
GARDELEBEN, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Mulda, 30 miles N. Magdeburg.
GARDENSTON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Banff, 8 miles E. Banff. 57. 40. N. 2. 19. W.
GARDINER, a post township of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.
GARDINER'S BAY, a large bay of the U. States, at the east end of Long Island, New York. 41. 3. N. 72. 15. W.
GARDINER'S CANAL, v. 62.
GARDINER'S ISLAND, or ISLE OF WIGHT, at the east end of Long Island.
GARGNANO, vii. 716. 45. 42. N. 10. 42. E.
GARGRAVE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 59. N. 2. 5. W.
GARGUNNOCK, a parish and village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire.
GARIANO, or GAREAN MOUNTAINS, iv. 154, 179.
GARLIESTON, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. 54. 47. N. 4. 17. W.
GARLIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. 43. 33. N. 0. 17. W.
GARMOUTH, a village of Scotland, county of Moray, at the mouth of the Spey.
GARNER and GARRAN, two rivers of England, in Herefordshire.
GARNOCK, ix. 480.
GARONNE, viii. 165.
GARONNE, UPPER, viii. 239. 43. 25. N. 1. 0. E.
GARRA LOUGH, ix. 506.
GARRARD, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. Chief town Lancaster.
GARRAN MOUNTAINS, ii. 551.

GARBAT ISLAND, v. 89. 74. 50. N. 98. 30. W.
GARRIT-DENIS, or GERARD DE NYS, island of, iii. 605.
GARROWS, iii. 138. 25. 30. N. 90. 40. E.
GARRY, ix. 376.
GARSDALE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 20. N. 2. 20. W.
GARSTANG, a township of England, county of Lancaster, 228 miles N.W. London. 53. 55. N. 2. 48. W.
GARSTEN, vii. 508.
GARSTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey.
GARVAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 144 miles N. Dublin. 54. 59. N. 6. 33. W.
GARVALD, a village of Scotland, in a parish of the same name, in Haddingtonshire. 55. 55. N. 2. 40. W.
GARVIE, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which joins the Conon.
GARVOCK, a parish of Scotland, county of Kincardine.
GASCONY, an extensive country in the south-west of France, forming the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, and part of those of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and the Lot and Garonne. 3. 0. S. 107. 30. E.
GASCONY, gulf of, vi. 7.
GASIMA, town of, ii. 526.
GASK, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 22. N. 3. 36. W.
GASK, TRINITY, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 22. N. 3. 40. W.
GASKENANE CHANNEL, ix. 492.
GASPAR STRAIT, a passage in the Eastern seas, between the island of Banca and that of Billiton. 2. 25. S. 107. 10. E. There is an island of the same name in the above strait.
GASPE, v. 135. 48. 30. N. 65. 0. W.
GASSINO, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles E. Turin.
GASTEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. 51. 36. N. 4. 27. E.
GASTOUNI, town of, vi. 163.
GATA, CAPE, a cape of Spain on the coast of Granada. 36. 43. N. 2. 22. W.
GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 14 miles W. by S. Castle Douglas. 54. 52. N. 4. 9. W.
GATES, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, bordering on Virginia.
GATES OF SUSA, or OF PERSIS, ii. 234.
GATESHEAD, a town of England, in the county of Durham, forming a suburb to Newcastle.
GATSCHINA, town of, vi. 510.
GATT, strait of, vii. 14, 15.
GATTINARA, a neat town of Piedmont, near the Sesia. 45. 38. N. 8. 22. E.
GATTON, a burgh of England, in Surrey. 51. 17. N. 0. 11. W.
GATTONSIDE, a village of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the Tweed. 55. 36. N. 2. 45. W.
GAUDENS, ST., viii. 241.
GAUKARNA, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of the province of Canara. 14. 32. N. 75. 25. E.
GAULNA, a fort and decayed town of Hindostan, in the province of Candeish. 20. 44. N. 74. 33. E.
GAURITZ, a rapid river in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. It falls into the ocean.
GAU-SHENKIÉH, village of, iv. 81.
GAVARDO, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N.E. Brescia. 45. 36. N. 10. 27. E.
GAVE, is the general name of the rivers in the French province of Bearn, which have their source in the Pyrenees.
GAVRAY, a town of Normandy, department of La Manche.
GAVRE, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles S. Ghent.
GAVE D'OLERON, river of, viii. 170.
GAVE DE PAU, river of, viii. 170.
GAYAH, iii. 100. 24. 49. N. 85. 0. E.
GEAUGA, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand River.
GEBA, iv. 224, 225. 12. 15. N. 13. 54. W.
GEBAIL, anciently BYBLOS, port of, ii. 137.
GEBATSCH, mountain of, vii. 511.
GEBESEE, a town of Saxony, 8 miles N.N.W. Erfurt. 51. 7. N. 10. 56. E.
GEBWEILER, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, 14 miles S. by W. Colmar.
GEDLING, a township and parish of England, county of Nottingham.
GEDNEY, a township and parish of England, in Lincolnshire.
GEEBSDORF, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia.
GEELVINK, bay of, iii. 606. 0. 45. S. 134. 15. E.
GEESH, a territory and village of Abyssinia.
GEFLE, or GIAWLE, viii. 545. 60. 39. N. 17. 7. E.
GEFLE, river of, viii. 545.
GEFLEBORG, a government of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and West Norland.
GEIL, a small river which rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Drave, in Carinthia.
GEILENKIRCHEN, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles N.W. Juliers. 50. 56. N. 6. 4. E.
GEISENHEIM, a town of Nassau, 17 miles W. Mentz.

GEISLINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, 12 miles W. Ulm. 48. 36. N. 9. 50. E.
GEISPOLZHEIM, a village of France, 6 miles S. by W. Strasburg.
GEISSMAR, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel. 51. 14. N. 10. 9. E.
GEITHAYN, a town of Saxony, 46 miles W. Dresden. 51. 2. N. 12. 42. E.
GELA, town of, vii. 739.
GELDERLAND, a large province of the Netherlands, bounded on its respective frontier lines by Overyssel, Westphalia, North Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht.
GELDERN, vii. 233.
GELDORP, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.
GELMUYDEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel.
GELNHAUSEN, vii. 294. 50. 15. N. 9. 11. E.
GEMAPPE, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near the Scheldt. 50. 27. N. 3. 54. E.
GEMARKE, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles S.E. Dusseldorf.
GEMBLOURS, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, 9 miles N.W. Namur. 50. 34. N. 4. 42. E.
GEMENOS, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.
GEMERT, a village of North Brabant.
GEMIGNANO, ST., a town of Tuscany, 20 miles S.W. Florence.
GEMISHKHANA, a town of Asia Minor, on the borders of Armenia, 30 miles S. Trebisond. 40. 25. N. 39. 37. E.
GEMONA, a town of the Austrian states, 21 miles N.W. Friuli. 46. 17. N. 14. 10. E.
GEMUND, a place of considerable antiquity, 24 miles E. Stutgard. 50. 32. N. 7. 55. E. The name also of a small town of Carinthia, 32 miles N.W. Clagenfurt; of another, 41 miles W.N.W. Coblentz; and of a fourth, 60 miles N.W. Vienna.
GEMUND, GEORGEN, PETERS, and FREDERICS, villages of the Bavarian states, in the circle of the Upper Danube, district of Pleinfeld, on the Rednitz, 2 miles from Roth.
GEMUNDEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Wohra. 50. 4. N. 9. 44. E. Another of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. A third, 37 miles E. Frankfort.
GEMUNDEN, a town of Upper Austria, on the lake and river Traun, 108 miles W.S.W. Vienna.
GENAP, a town of the Netherlands, on the Dyle. 50. 37. N. 4. 28. E.
GENARGENTU, MOUNT, vii. 607.
GENDERLINGEN, a large village of the Netherlands.
GENESEE, a county of the U. States, in New York, on the west side of Genesee river. Chief town Batavia. 42. 45. N. 77. 50. W.
GENESEE, a river of the U. States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and, flowing through New York, enters Lake Ontario.
GENEST DE MALIFAUT, ST., a town of France, in the Lyonnois.
GENEVA, vii. 577, 578. 46. 12. N. 6. 7. E.
GENEVA, a post village of the U. States, in Ontario county, New York, on Seneca Lake. 42. 55. N. 77. 0. W.
GENEVA, LAKE OF, vi. 12; vii. 577. 46. 27. N. 6. 30. E.
GENEVIEVE, a town of the U. States, in a district of the Missouri of the same name, on the Gouberie, 1 mile from the Mississippi. 37. 58. N. 89. 45. W.
GENEVIEVE, ST., a town of France, department of the Aveyron.
GENEVIEVE BAY, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland, in the straits of Belleisle.
GENEVOIS, a province belonging not to Geneva, but to Savoy.
GENGENBACH, a town of Germany, 15 miles S.E. Strasburgh. 48. 24. N. 8. 1. E.
GENGOU LE ROYAL, ST., a town of France, in Burgundy. 46. 34. N. 4. 38. E.
GENIES DE RIVEDOLT, ST., a town of France, department of the Aveyron. 44. 27. N. 2. 59. E.
GENIEZ D'OLT, town of, viii. 268.
GENIL, the ancient SINGILIS, river of, viii. 9.
GENIS-LAVAL, ST., viii. 368.
GENITS, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Also a town of the Lower Charente.
GENNES, a town of France, on the Loire, 9 miles W.N.W. Samur.
GENNESARETH, LAKE OF, ii. 148.
GENOA, vii. 645. 44. 25. N. 8. 58. E.
GENOA, THE TERRITORY OF, now a province of the Sardinian states, is a long tract extending along the shores of the gulf of Genoa. It is traversed by the Apennines. 44. 30. N. 9. 0. E.
GENOA, a post township of the U. States in Cayuga county, New York, on Cayuga lake, 25 miles S. Auburn.
GENOA, GULF OF, vi. 8; vii. 647. 44. 0. N. 9. 0. E.
GENOLA, a town of Piedmont, between Coni and Savigliano.
GENOLHAC, a town of France, in Languedoc. 44. 21. N. 3. 58. E.
GENOUX, a town of France, department of the Cher.
GENSAC, a town of France, department of the Gironde.
GENTHIN, a town of the Prussian states, 30 miles N.E. Magdeburg. 52. 23. N. 12. 12. E.

GENTILLY, a town of France, 4 miles s. Paris.
GENUAVRA, or SCILLY ISLAND, iii. 638.
GEOGRAPHER'S BAY, iii. 559. 42. 15. s. 148. 22. E.
GEOGRAPHER'S SHALLOWS, iii. 563.
GEOIRE, ST., a town of France, 18 miles N.W. Grenoble.
GEORG, ST., a town of Hungary, 7 miles N.N.E. Presburg.
GEORGE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 36 miles N.W. Perth.
GEORGE, ST., a town and parish of England, in Gloucester, 2 miles E. Bristol.
GEORGE, ST., IN THE EAST, a parish of England, in Middlesex.
GEORGE, ST., a town of the Croatian military frontiers.
GEORGE, ST., v. 143. 32. 45. N. 63. 30. W.
GEORGE, ST., a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption.
GEORGE, ST., a cape and islands nearly opposite to the river Appalachicola, on the coast of East Florida. 29. 35. N. 85. 20. W.
GEORGE, fort of Indostan, iii. 177, 178.
GEORGE, LAKE, v. 178.
GEORGES, ST., a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. 47. 25. N. 0. 46. W. Also a town of the department of the Maine and Loire.
GEORGE'S, ST., the capital of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. 12. 4. N. 64. 31. W.
GEORGE'S, ST., a post township of the U. States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.
GEORGE'S, ST., a river of the U. States, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, which runs into the Potomac.
GEORGE'S BANK, ST., a fishing bank off the coast of Massachusetts, in the U. States.
GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST., that part of the Atlantic ocean which is situated between Ireland and Wales.
GEORGES, D'OLERON, ST., a village of France, in the department of Lower Charente.
GEORGE'S KEY, ST., a small island in the bay of Honduras.
GEORGENBURG, a town of Russia, government of Wilna, 35 miles E. Tilsit. 54. 40. N. 21. 47. E.
GEORGES, ST., a town of France, 6 miles N.E. Poitiers.
GEORGES SUR LOIRE, ST., a town of France, in Anjou.
GEORGES, DU THEIL, ST., a town of France, in Normandy.
GEORGES DE SEPT VOIES, ST., a town of France, on the Loire.
GEORGE TOWN, iii. 550.
GEORGETOWN, the capital of Pooloo Penang, or Prince of Wales island. 5. 25. N. 100. 19. E.
GEORGETOWN, v. 191. 2d, A district of the U. States, in South Carolina. 53. 20. N. 79. 20. W. 3d, A township in Lincoln county, Maine. 4th, Capital of Georgetown district, South Carolina, 60 miles N.N.E. Charleston.
GEORGIA, ii. 32, 231.
GEORGIA, v. 195. 33. 0. N. 83. 0. W.
GEORGIA, NEW, or SOUTH GEORGIA, v. 483.
GEORGIA, NEW, v. 61, 62. 50. 0. N. 124. 0. W.
GEORGIA, GULF OF, v. 61. 50. 0. N. 125. 0. W.
GEORGIAN ARCHIPELAGO, NORTH, v. 88, 89. 45. 30. N. 80. 30. W.
GEORGIEVSK, ii. 45. 43. 55. N. 42. 56. E.
GEORGIO MAGGIORE, ST., an island in the Adriatic, near Venice.
GEORGSWALD, OLD, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leutmeritz.
GEPPINGEN, town of, vii. 336.
GER, a town of Normandy, department of La Manche.
GERA, vii. 311. 50. 53. N. 12. 4. E.
GERACE, vii. 722. 38. 20. N. 16. 17. E.
GERAN LE PUY, ST., a small town of France, department of the Allier.
GERARDMER, viii. 411.
GERASA, now DJERASH, ruins of, ii. 147. 52. 21. N. 36. 5. E.
GERAU, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles W.N.W. Darmstadt.
GERBEVILLER, a town of France, in Lorraine, 9 miles S. Luneville.
GERBSTAD, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles S. Magdeburg.
GERDAUEN, vii. 21. 54. 23. N. 21. 18. E.
GERENNA, a town of Spain, 12 miles N.N.W. Seville.
GERGONG, a city, and formerly the capital, of Assam, on the Dekhow river, a tributary of the Brahmapootra. 26. 55. N. 94. 40. E.
GERGOVIA, mountain and city of, viii. 347.
GERGUREWZE, a town of Sclavonia.
GERINA, a town of Cyprus, on the northern coast, 16 miles N.N.W. Nicosia.
GERINGSWALDA, a town of Saxony, 23 miles S.S.E. Leipsic. 51. 5. N. 12. 51. E.
GERMAH, iv. 175. 26. 28. N. 13. 50. E.
GERMAIN DE BELAIR, ST., a town of France, department of the Lot.
GERMAIN DU BOIS, ST., a town of France, in Burgundy.
GERMAIN DE BOURGUEIL, ST., a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire.
GERMAIN, ST., a town of France, 16 miles S.S.E. Limoges. 45. 9. N. 4. 1. E.
GERMAIN DES FOSSES, ST., a town of France, on the Allier,

GERMAIN L'HERMITE, ST., a town of France, in Auvergne.
GERMAIN LAMBRON, ST., a town of France, on the Allier.
GERMAIN LAVAL, ST., a town of France.
GERMAIN EN LAYE, ST., viii. 441.
GERMAIN'S ST., a borough and parish of England, county of Cornwall, 52 miles S.W. Exeter.
GERMAN, a township of the U. States, in Chenango county, New York. 2d, Of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
GERMAN OCEAN, or NORTH SEA, vi. 5. 55. 0. N. 3. 0. E.
GERMANO, SAN, town of, v. 584.
GERMANO, ST., vii. 702. 45. 22. N. 8. 15. E.
GERMANO, ST., a town of Piedmont, 4 miles E. Santhia. 41. 32. N. 13. 50. E.
GERMANS, vi. 75.
GERMANTOWN, a township of the U. States, in Columbia county, New York. 35. 25. N. 76. 30. W. 2d, In Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. The name of several other townships.
GERMANY, vii. 34.
GERMERSHEIM, vii. 402. 49. 12. N. 8. 22. E.
GERNRODA, a town of Germany, 35 miles W. Dessau. 51. 45. N. 11. 12. E.
GERNSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 18 miles S.S.E. Mentz. 49. 44. N. 8. 29. E.
GERNSPACH, a town of Baden, 4 miles E. Baden.
GEROLZHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia. 49. 55. N. 10. 22. E.
GERONA, viii. 79. 42. 1. N. 2. 52. E.
GERRI, a town of Sennaar, 150 miles N.N.E. Sennaar. 16. 17. N. 33. 3. E.
GERS, viii. 261. 43. 42. N. 0. 30. E.
GERS, viii. 165.
GERSAU, a town in the Swiss canton of Schweitz, on the lake of Lucerne. 47. 0. N. 8. 33. E.
GERSTETTEN, a village of Wirtemberg, department of the Kocker.
GERTRUYDENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 miles N.E. Breda.
GERVAIS, ST., a town of France. 43. 48. N. 3. 4. E.
GERVAIS, ST., a town of Savoy, on the Arve. 45. 55. N. 6. 7. E.
GERVAIS, ST., a town of France, 45 miles W. Montpelier. 48. 40. N. 0. 35. W.
GERZAT, a town of France, 6 miles N.E. Clermont.
GESECKE, a town of the Prussian states, 11 miles W. by S. Paderborn.
GESENKER-GEBIRGE, or LOW MOUNTAINS, vii. 37, 470.
GESHEN, or AMBA-GESHEN, state prison of, iv. 134. 10. 50. N. 39. 10. E.
GESSLINGEN, town of, vii. 336.
GESTEL, a village of the Netherlands, in N. Brabant. 51. 7. N. 5. 2. E.
GESTIN, a town of Prussian Poland, grand duchy of Posen.
GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, forming a part of the modern government of Gefleborg.
GESUALDO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
GETAE, vi. 229, 380.
GETAFE, a town of Spain, about 6 miles from Madrid. 40. 19. N. 3. 45. W.
GETÉ, volcano of, iv. 446.
GEX, viii. 370. 46. 19. N. 6. 5. E.
GEYER, a town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. 50. 37. N. 12. 54. E.
GEYERSBERG, mountain of, vii. 361.
GEYSER, a name given to some remarkable springs of hot water in Iceland.
GHANA, city of, iv. 6.
GHAUT, iii. 9. 13. 0. to 17. 0. N. 74. 0. to 75. 45. E.
GHAZIPOOR, a large town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, capital of a district, on the Ganges. 25. 35. N. 83. 33. E.
GHEDI, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S. Brescia.
GHEEL, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp.
GHELUWE, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. 50. 48. N. 3. 3. E.
GHENT, viii. 619. 51. 3. N. 3. 43. E.
GHERIAH, iii. 170. 16. 30. N. 73. 25. E.
GHERRI, town of, iv. 122.
GHILAN, mountain of, ii. 302.
GHILAN, ii. 238, 262. 37. 20. N. 49. 0. E.
GHILIAIKY, ii. 492. 53. 20. N. 133. 0. E.
GHIR, river of, iv. 240.
GHIRNAL, mount of, iii. 67.
GHISLAIN, a town of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. Mons.
GHISTEL, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Ostend. 51. 11. N. 2. 58. E.
GHIZNE, ii. 329, 345. 33. 10. N. 66. 57. E.
GHOORIA, district of, iii. 132.
GHORAGHAUT, iii. 115. 25. 13. N. 89. 25. E.
GHOUSCHUR, a large fortified town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 29. 34. N. 77. 27. E.
GHURKA, a town of Hindostan, province of Dowlatabad, better known afterwards by the name of Aurungabad. 19. 46. N. 76. 3. E.
GHYRETTY, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly river, 16 miles N. Calcutta.
GIACOMO, ST., a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
GIAGAS, iv. 411.
GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a promontory on the north coast of Ireland, county of Antrim. 55. 15. N. 6. 17. W.

GIANUTI, isle, vii. 606. 42. 18. N. 11. 6. E.

GIARETTA, river of, vii. 599, 736.

GIAT, a town of France, in Auvergne.

GIAVENNO, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, 17 miles W. Turin. 45. 3. N. 7. 20. E.

GIBBEL-SILSILI, strait of, iv. 21.

GIBOLDEHAUSEN, a town of Hanover, 6 miles N. Duderstadt. 54. 36. N. 10. 13. E.

GIBRALEON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 44 miles W. Seville. 37. 21. N. 6. 50. W.

GIBRALTAR, v. 385.

GIBRALTAR, a well-known promontory in the south of Spain, at the entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, near the part where the sea between Europe and Africa is narrowest, 16 miles N. Ceuta, 70 S. Seville. 36. 6. N. 5. 19. W.

GIBRALTAR, STRAITS OF, iv. 3. 36. 0. N. 5. 30. W.

GIBSON, a county of the U. States, in Indiana, on the Wabash. Chief town Princeton.

GIBSON PORT, a thriving place of the U. States, on the Mississippi, in Louisiana.

GIBYLE, a decayed sea-port of Tripoli, at the mouth of the river Jebilee, 12 miles S.S.W. Tripoli.

GIEN, viii. 322. 47. 40. N. 2. 38. E.

GIENGEN, a town of Wirtemburg, on the Bretz, 20 miles W. Donauwert. 48. 37. N. 10. 15. E.

GIENTOFTE, a large village of Denmark, a little to the north of Copenhagen.

GIERACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 34 miles E.N.E. Reggio.

GIESSEN, vii. 301. 50. 35. N. 8. 39. E.

GIETHOORN, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel. 52. 46. N. 6. 3. E.

GIFFORD, a village of Scotland, in East Lothian, 4 miles S. Haddington. 55. 55. N. 2. 42. W.

GIFHORN, a town of Hanover, 11 miles N. Brunswick. 52. 32. N. 10. 28. E.

GIGGLESWICK, a township and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 6. N. 2. 17. W.

GIGHA, one of the Hebrides, 3½ miles off the west coast of Kintyre. 55. 41. N. 5. 44. W.

GIGLIO, ISOLA DI, vii. 606. 42. 24. N. 10. 55. E.

GIGNAC, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. 43. 38. N. 3. 34. E.

GIJON, viii. 70. 43. 37. N. 5. 44. W.

GIHON, or OXUS, river of, ii. 260, 310, 318, 374.

GILA, RIO, v. 329.

GILDERSOME, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S.W. Leeds.

GILDONE, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata.

GILEAD, now EDGELOON, the hill of, ii. 147.

GILES, a county of the U. States, in the west part of Virginia. 2d. In West Tennessee, on Elk river, bordering on Alabama.

GILES, ST., IN THE FIELDS, a parish of England, in Middlesex.

GILFORD, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Ban, 82 miles N. Dublin.

GILGE, river of, vii. 13.

GILGIL, town of, iii. 474.

GILLES, ST., viii. 280. 43. 39. N. 4. 24. E.

GILLING, a township and parish of England, in Yorkshire.

GILLINGHAM, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, 4 miles N.W. Shaftsbury. 51. 1. N. 2. 17. W.

GILLINGHAM, a village of England, in Kent, 1½ miles N.E. Chatham. 52. 29. N. 1. 29. E.

GILLIS, ST., a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.

GILLSLAND, a watering place of England, in Cumberland, 18 miles N.E. Carlisle.

GILLY, a town of the Netherlands, 3 miles E. by N. Charleroy.

GILMANTON, a post township of the U. States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, 17 miles N.E. Concord. 43. 20. N. 71. 20. W.

GILMERTON, a village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian. 55. 54. N. 3. 7. W.

GILOLO, iii. 511. 0. 45. N. 128. 22. E.

GILZEN, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.E. Breda.

GIMNICH, a town of the Prussian States, near Cologne.

GIMONT, a town of France, in Gascony, 17 miles E. Auch. 43. 36. N. 0. 53. E.

GINDLINGEN, a village of Germany, in Baden.

GINGEE, iii. 182. 12. 15. N. 79. 34. E.

GINGIRO, state of, iv. 414.

GINGOULPH, ST., a small town on the lake of Geneva, 6 miles S. by W. Vevay. 46. 25. N. 6. 47. E.

GINNIKEN, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles S.E. Breda.

GIOJA, a town of Naples, province of Bari. 40. 50. N. 16. 54. E.

GIORGIEV, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, 40 miles S.W. Bucharest.

GIORGIO A CREMANO, ST., a town near Naples.

GIORGIO, ST., a town of Piedmont, 6 miles N.W. Chivasso. 45. 50. N. 13. 14. E.

GIORGIO, ST., a small fortified town of Austrian Italy. 5 miles S.E. Verona. 40. 3. N. 16. 23. E.

GIORGIO, ST., a town in the island of Gozzo, belonging to Malta.
GIORGIO LA MOLARA, ST., a town of Naples, 3 miles S.E. Benevento.
GIORNICO, or IRNIS, a small town in the south of Switzerland, 13 miles N. Bellinzona. 46. 24. N. 8. 55. E.
GIOVANNI, CASTEL SAN, a small town of Italy, 6 miles W. Placentia. 42. 47. N. 11. 44. E.
GIOVANNI IN GALDO, ST., a town of the Neapolitan territory.
GIOVANNI, ISOLA DI ST. See *Isolino*.
GIOVANNI ROTUNDO, ST., a town of the Neapolitan territory.
GIOVANNI, SAN, a town of Tuscany, near the Arno. 37. 30. N. 14. 18. E.
GIOVENAZZO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, 10 miles W.N.W. Bari. 41. 10. N. 16. 42. E.
GIRARDEAU, the capital of a district of the U. States, on the Mississippi, 35 miles above the mouth of the Ohio.
GIRET, a town of France, department of the Ardennes.
GIRDLENESS, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 2 miles S. Aberdeen.
GIRGE, a large town in Upper Egypt, about a quarter of a mile from the river, 215 miles S. Cairo. 37. 22. N. 31. 5. E.
GIRGENTI, vii. 739. 37. 23. N. 13. 49. E.
GIRLETON HILLS, ix. 375.
GIROMAGNY, a large village of France, in Alsace, 34 miles S.W. Colmar.
GIRONDE, river of, viii. 166.
GIRONDE, viii. 254. 44. 48. N. 0. 30. W.
GIRONDE, a town of France, department of the Gironde.
GIRONS, ST., viii. 246. 43. 43. N. 1. 10. E.
GIRVAN, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 15. N. 4. 47. W.
GIRVAN, ix. 430.
GISBURN, a township and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Ribble. 53. 57. N. 2. 14. W.
GISINE, town of, iv. 122.
GISORS, viii. 457. 49. 16. N. 1. 46. E.
GITSCHIN, a town of Bohemia, 51 miles E.N.E. Prague. 50. 25. N. 15. 22. E.
GIVET, viii. 429. 50. 9. N. 4. 49. E.
GIULAMUK, principality and town, ii. 108.
GIUGLIANO, a considerable town of Naples.
GIULIANO, SAN, a small town of Piedmont.
GIULIANO, SAN, a town of Sicily, in the Val de Mazzara.
GIUPANA, or SCIPAN, island of, vi. 339.
GIURGIEU, fortress of, vi. 240.
GIVORS, a small town of France, department of the Rhone. 55. 34. N. 4. 38. E.
GIVRY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 4 miles W. Chalons. 46. 46. N. 4. 45. E.
GIZEH, a large village of Egypt, on the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo, 3 miles S.W. Cairo.
GLADBACH, a town of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, on the small river Niers, 210 miles N. Juliers. 51. 12. N. 6. 25. E.
GLADSMUIR, a parish of Scotland, county of Haddington.
GLAMMIS, a village and parish of Scotland, 5½ miles W. Forfar. 56. 38. N. 3. 0. W.
GLAMORGAN, ix. 355. 51. 38. N. 3. 40. W.
GLAN, a small river of Carinthia, which rises near Kostenberg, and falls into the Gurk, 4 miles E. Clagenfurt.
GLANDEVES, a town of France, in Provence, situated on the river Var.
GLANDFORD BRIDGE, a town of England, in Lincolnshire.
GLARUS, or GLARIS, vii. 374. 46. 59. N. 9. 5. E.
GLARUS, vii. 572. 47. 3. N. 9. 2. E.
GLASGOW, ix. 421, 422. 55. 52. N. 4. 15. W.
GLASGOW, PORT, ix. 429. 55. 56. N. 4. 39. W.
GLASGOW, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Barren county, Kentucky, 145 miles S.W. Lexington. 37. 0. N. 85. 45. W.
GLASLOUGH, a town of Ireland, county of Monaghan, 6 miles N.N.E. Monaghan.
GLASS, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 57. 26. N. 2. 54. W.
GLASSERT, a small river of Scotland, county of Stirling, which falls into the Kelvin.
GLASSERTON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 54. 43. N. 4. 21. W.
GLASSFORD, a parish of Scotland, county of Lanark.
GLASSHOUSE BAY, iii. 566.
GLASTONBURY, a town of England, near Wells, in Somersetshire, 130 miles W. by S. London. 51. 9. N. 2. 42. W.
GLASTONBURY, a post township of the U. States, Hartford county, Connecticut, 8 miles below Hartford.
GLATT, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, which falls into the Rhine.
GLATT, a large village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.
GLATT, UPPER and LOWER, two large villages of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall.
GLATZ, or KLADSKO, a tract of country in the central part of Germany, surrounded by Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia. 46. 52. N. 12. 43. E.
GLATZ, the capital of the above country, on the Neiss, in a narrow valley between two lofty hills, 94 miles E. Prague. 50. 16. N. 16. 26. E.
GLAUCHAU, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 53 miles W. Dresden. 50. 49. N. 12. 34. E.

GLAZEDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
GLEN, ix. 120, 257.
GLEN MAGNA, a hamlet of England, 6 miles S.E. Leicester.
GLENARM, a town of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Antrim, 31 miles N. from Belfast.
GLENBERVIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine.
GLENBUCKET, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 57. 14. N. 3. 0. W.
GLENCAIRN, a parish of Scotland, county of Dumfries. 55. 9. N. 3. 53. W.
GLENCOE, a vale of Scotland, in Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Etive.
GLENDOW, a valley of Scotland, in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. 58. 14. N. 4. 50. W.
GLENDUCE, a village of Scotland, county or Sutherland.
GLENELG, a parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. 57. 12. N. 5. 31. W.
GLENELLY, a village of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, on the west coast.
GLENGARIFF PORT, ix. 493.
GLENHOLM, a parish of Scotland, county of Peebles. 55. 33. N. 3. 29. W.
GLENISLA, a parish of Scotland, county of Forfar. 56. 44. N. 3. 16. W.
GLENLUCE, bay of, ix. 400.
GLENMORE, ix. 469, 471.
GLENMUICK, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 57. 3. N. 3. 3. W.
GLENORCHAY and INISHAIL, two united parishes of Scotland, county of Argyll.
GLENSHEE, SPITTAL OF, a pass in the Highlands of Scotland, near the head of the Black water or Shee, 22 miles N. Cupar-Angus. 56. 49. N. 3. 26. W.
GLENSHIEL, a parish of Scotland, county of Ross. 57. 14. N. 5. 25. W.
GLENTILT, a narrow pass in the Highlands, of Athol, in Scotland.
GLENTRATHEN, or LINTRATHEN, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire.
GLEYWITZ, a town of Silesia, 22 miles N.E. Ratibor.
GLIKIS, river of, vi. 181.
GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland isles, 11 miles N. Lerwick.
GLIUTA, a river of the territory of Ragusa, which flows into the Adriatic.
GLOGAU, a large district of Silesia, bounded on the one side by Prussian Poland, and on the other by Lusatia.
GLOGAU, vii. 81. 50. 20. N. 17. 58. E.
GLOGAU, LITTLE or UPPER, a small town of Silesia, 67 miles S.E. Breslau. 51. 37. N. 16. 4. E.
GLOMMEN, viii. 523.
GLONS, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N.W. Liege.
GLOSSOP, a parish of England, in Derbyshire.
GLOUCESTER, v. 176. 2d, A township in Providence county, Rhode Island. 3d, A county in New Jersey, extending across the state, from the Atlantic to Delaware river. Chief towns, Woodbury and Gloucester. 4th, In Virginia, on the W. shore of the Chesapeake.
GLOUCESTER, ix. 189. 51. 45. N. 2. 0. W.
GLOUCESTER, ix. 190. 51. 52. N. 2. 14. W.
GLOUCESTER ISLAND, iii. 638. 20. 0. S. 138. 0. W.
GLOUCESTER, town of, iv. 229.
GLUCHOV, vi. 577.
GLUCKSTADT, viii. 593. 53. 49. N. 9. 26. E.
GLURENTZ, a small town of Tyrol, on the Adige, 36 miles W. Brixen.
GLUSBURN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
GLUSCHKOVA, vi. 567.
GLUVIAS, ST., a township of England, parish of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
GLYN TRAIAN, a township of Wales, in Denbighshire.
GLYN, a county of the U. States, in Georgia. Chief town Brunswick.
GMÜND, vii. 336. 46. 56. N. 13. 35. E.
GMUNDEN, vii. 508. 47. 55. N. 13. 50. E.
GNESNA, vii. 32. 52. 26. N. 17. 42. E.
GOA, a district of India, in the province of Bejapoor, situated on the western coast of India, between the 15th and 16th degrees of N. lat.
GOA, iii. 160, 171. 15. 30. N. 73. 57. E.
GOA, river, gulf, and island of, iii. 171.
GOALPARA, iii. 22, 117. 26. 5. N. 90. 40. E.
GOAT'S ISLAND, v. 116. 3. 35. N. 8. 30. E.
GOAVE, GRAND, a town of the island of Hispaniola, 10 miles S.W. Leogane.
GOAVE, PETIT, a sea-port of Hispaniola, with a good harbour. 18. 26. N. 73. 37. W.
GOBIN, viii. 431.
GOCAUK, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, on the Gutpurba. 16. 20. N. 75. 6. E.
GOCH, a town of the Prussian provinces of the Rhine. 51. 40. N. 6. 10. E.
GOCHSHEIM, a town of Germany, 27 miles N.N.W. Stutgard. 51. 1. N. 10. 13. E.
GOCHWALD MOUNT, vii. 268.
GOD'S HOUSE, LEAGUE OF, one of the three principal districts into which the Swiss canton of the Grisons is divided.
GODALMING, a town of England, county of Surrey, on the Wye, 4 miles S.W. Guildford. 51. 12. N. 0. 37. W.
GODAVERY, iii. 11, 23.
GODESBERG, a village on the Lower Rhine, 2 miles from Bonn. 50. 44. N. 7. 6. E.
GODHAVEN, v. 91.

GODMANCHESTER, ix. 326. 52. 21. N. 0. 16. W.
GODOLPHIN, a small village of England, in Cornwall.
GOERLITZ, or GOERTZLITZ, vii. 82. 51. 8. N. 15. 0. E.
GOETA, river of, viii. 538.
GOES, a town in the island of South Beveland, 10 miles E. Flushing. 51. 31. N. 3. 54. E.
GOGMAGOG HILLS, ix. 133. 52. 12. N. 0. 10. E.
GOGRA, river of, iii. 21.
GOHATI, town of, iii. 136.
GOHUD, a fortified town and capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. 26. 21. N. 78. 21. E.
GOJAM, ii. 133. 11. 0. N. 37. 30. E.
GOIANA, a city of Brazil, province of Itamarca. 7. 39. S. 35. 16. W.
GOIAZ, a province or capitanata of Brazil. It extends from 6. 0. to 21. 0. S. lat.
GOISERN, a town of Upper Austria, 5 miles N. Hallstadt.
GOITO, a town of Italy, on the Mincio, 9 miles N.N.W. Mantua. 45. 15. N. 10. 42. E.
GOKINAI, provinces of, ii. 526.
GOLBORNE, a township of England, in Lancashire.
GOLCAR, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
GOLCONDAH, iii. 157. 17. 18. N. 78. 35. E
GOLD COAST, iv. 230, 232. 5. 45. N. 1. 30. W.
GOLD ISLAND, ii. 523.
GOLDAP, vii. 17, 21. 54. 17. N. 22. 18. E.
GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, on the Katzbach, 11 miles S.W. Liegnitz. 51. 6. N. 15. 53. E.
GOLDBERG, volcanic mount of, vii. 243.
GOLDEN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 105 miles S.W. Dublin.
GOLDINGEN, a town of Russia, government of Courland, 52 miles W. by N. Mittau. 56. 58. N. 21. 50. E.
GOLDLAUTER, a village of Prussian Saxony, forest of Thuringia.
GOLETTA, or GOULETTA, iv. 182.
GOLLANCOURT, a village of France, department of the Oise, near Noyou.
GOLLENBERG, mountain of, vii. 117.
GOLLUB, a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles E. Bromberg.
GOLNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, palatinate of Zyps.
GOLNOW, a town of Pomerania, 14 miles N.E. Stettin. 53. 35. N. 14. 48. E.
GOLOS, a village of the north of Greece.
GOLSPIE, ix. 480. 58. 0. N. 4. 0. W.
GOLSSEN, vii. 93. 51. 57. N. 13. 36. E.
GOMBROON, ii. 274. 27. 15. N. 55. 57. E.
GOMER, a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, capital of a county of the same name, 180 miles E. by N. Vienna.
GOMERA, iv. 469, 472. 28. 10. N. 17. 30. W.
GOMERSALL, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
GOMMIEGNIES, a small town of French Flanders.
GOMUL, river of, ii. 328.
GONALA, town of, iv. 227.
GONAVE, an island on the western side of St. Domingo, in the bay of Leogane. Petite Gonave is a smaller isle, 40 miles W. by N. Port au Prince.
GONAVES, a sea-port in the same island, at the head of a bay of the same name, on the north side of the bay of Leogane. 19. 27. N. 72. 36. W.
GONDAR, iv. 133. 12. 30. N. 37. 40. E.
GONIER, a fortified town on the coast of the Black sea, 80 miles E.N.E. Trebisond.
GONIONDZ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno. 53. 25. N. 22. 45. E.
GONNESSEE, a town of France, 9 miles N. Paris.
GONNINGEN, a village of Wirtemberg, 7 miles S.E. Tubingen. 48. 27. N. 9. 7. E.
GONNORD, a town of France, in Anjou.
GONONG API, one of the smaller Banda islands.
GONONG TELLO, a town of the island of Celebes. 0. 28. N. 123. 0. E.
GONTUND, a village of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
GOOBANIEH, village of, iv. 111.
GOOCHLAND, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on the N. side of James river, 32 miles N.W. Richmond.
GOOD HOPE. See *Cape of Good Hope*.
GOODOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Beder. 15. 46. N. 77. 51. E.
GOODWIN SANDS, ix. 110.
GOOLGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund. Another in the province of Aurungabad.
GOOMAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 24. 24. N. 85. 20. E.
GOOMSUR, iii. 153. 19. 53. N. 84. 55. E.
GOOMTY, iii. 21, 93.
GOONEE, a river of Hindostan, province of Sinde, which, with the Loonee and the Indus, forms a large island called Majur.
GOORACKPOOR, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 26. 45. N. 83. 22. E.
GOORNOO, iv. 85, 87.
GOOSE CREEK, four rivers of the U. States, in New Jersey, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia; the latter joins the Potomac.

GOOSE ISLAND, in the river St. Lawrence, 12 miles below the island of Orleans.

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS and ROCKS, on the coast of the U. States, in Essex county, Massachusetts. Also small islands near the coast of Newfoundland.

GOOSINAE, lake of, ii. 400.

GOPAMOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Goomty. 27. 29. N. 80. 25. E.

GOPER, river of, iii. 159.

GOPPINGEN, a neat town of Suabia, 20 miles N.W. Ulm.

GORAGUA, province of, iv. 414.

GORALES, vi. 685.

GORBATOFF, a town of Russia, government of Niznei-Novgorod.

GORCAH, or GHOORCA, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. 28. 25. N. 84. 36. E.

GORCUM, a fortified town of South Holland, on the Merwe, with a harbour, 30 miles S. Amsterdam. 51. 50. N. 4. 59. E.

GORDES, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.

GORDON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Berwickshire.

GORDON, a town of France, department of the Lot.

GORE'S BRIDGE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 68 miles S.S.W. Dublin. 52. 38. N. 7. 0. W.

GORE'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean. 60. 40. N. 172. 30. W.

GOREE, an island of Holland, near the mouth of the Maese, 10 miles in circuit.

GOREE, a town of South Holland, on the above island.

GOREE, iv. 205, 221.

GOREY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 61 miles S. Dublin. 52. 42. N. 6. 17. W.

GORGONA, island of, v. 403; vii. 606. 43. 25. N. 9. 55. E.

GORGUE, a town of French Flanders, on the Lys.

GORI, ii. 35. 41. 55. N. 44. 30. E.

GORIEW, ii. 313.

GORISSEIFEN, a village of Silesia, 65 miles W. Breslau.

GORITZ, or GORZ, a province of the Austrian empire, situated between Germany and Italy, and bounded N.E. and S. by the duchy of Carniola, and W. by the Venetian states.

GORITZ, vii. 534.

GORKHA, a town and district of Northern Hindostan. 27. 52. N. 84. 22. E.

GORLESTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk. 52. 34. N. 1. 43. E.

GORLIEE, vi. 685. 49. 39. N. 21. 14. E.

GORLINGEN, a village of Wirtemberg, bailiwic of Leonberg.

GORLITZ, a town of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia, on the Neisse, 50 miles E. Dresden. 51. 8. N. 15. 58. E.

GORODISCHTJE, a town of European Russia, government of Niznei-Novgorod. 59. 8. N. 56. 9. E.

GORON, a town of France, department of the Mayenne, 9 miles N.W. Mayenne.

GORREDYK, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. 53. 1. N. 6. 2. E.

GORT, a neat village of Ireland, in Galway, 20 miles S.S.E. Galway. 53. 3. N. 8. 45. W.

GORTAP, iii. 13. 31. 42. N. 80. 25. E.

GORTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles S.E. Manchester.

GORTYNA, labyrinth of, vi. 130.

GORTZA, or KOREDG, a thriving town of Macedon, 89 miles E. by S. Durazzo.

GORUCPOOR, iii. 94. 26. 46. N. 83. 19. E.

GORZE, a town of France, 7 miles S.W. Metz. 49. 2. N. 6. 1. E.

GOSANLY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 27. 30. N. 76. 51. E.

GOSBERTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire. 52. 54. N. 0. 11. W.

GOSE, river of, vii. 215.

GOSHEN, iv. 50. 53. 43. N. 7. 37. W.

GOSHEN, a post township of the U. States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. 2d, Of Orange county, New York. 3d, A township of Chester county, Pennsylvania. 4th, Of Belmont county, Ohio. 5th, Of St. Clair county, Illinois.

GOSLAR, vii. 215. 51. 55. N. 10. 26. E.

GOSPORT, ix. 198. 50. 48. N. 1. 8. W.

GOSSAU, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, 7 miles W. St. Gall. 47. 25. N. 9. 14. E.

GOSSELIES, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. Charleroi.

GOSTADT, a mining town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge.

GOSTYN, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S. Posen.

GOTA, a walled town of Hindostan, district of Bejapoor, 23 miles S.W. Bejapoor.

GOTHA, vii. 286. 50. 57. N. 10. 42. E.

GOTHA, SAXE, vii. 279. 50. 55. N. 10. 40. E.

GOTHAAB, v. 91.

GOTHA-ELF, a great river in the south-west of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian Alps, and divides into two branches, both of which enter the Cattegat, one after passing through Gottenburg, the other a few miles north.

GOTHARD, ST., a name of a very elevated tract in the central part of Switzerland, between the cantons of Uri and Ticino,

GOTHARD, ST., or SZENT-GOTH, town of, vi. 325. 46. 57. N. 16. 20. E.

GOTHLAND, the name of the southern and most fertile division of Sweden, comprising all the country to the southward of the Lake Wener, and having thus the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic, for its maritime boundaries. 58, 0. N. 14. 0. E.

GOTHLAND, viii. 539. 57. 30. N. 18. 30. E.

GOTTALENGO, a town of Austrian Italy, 17 miles S. Brescia.

GOTTENBURG, viii. 552. 57. 42. N. 11. 57. E.

GOTTESBERG, a town of Lower Silesia, 12 miles S.W. Schweidnitz.

GOTTESGAL, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.N.E. Elnbogen.

GOTTINGEN, vii. 209. 51. 35. N. 9. 45. E.

GOTTINGEN, vii. 214. 51. 31. N. 9. 55. E.

GOTTINGEN, a small sea-port of Sweden, 28 miles S.W. Stockholm.

GOTTLIEBEN, a small town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 3 miles S.W. Constance.

GOTTO, iv. 251. 14. 10. N. 2. 30. E.

GOTTSCHEE, vii. 534.

GOUDA, a town of South Holland, on the Issel, 9 miles N.E. Rotterdam. 52. 1. N. 4. 43. E.

GOUET, river of, viii. 298.

GOUGH, or GONZALO-ALVAREZ ISLAND, iv. 458, 459. 40. 20. S. 9. 40. W.

GOULET, strait of, viii. 297.

GOUNDUL, a central town of Hindostan, in the Gujerat Peninsula. 21. 54. N. 70. 58. E.

GOUR, or GAUR, iii. 115.

GOURDON, viii. 270. 44. 46. N. 1. 23. E.

GOURDON, a small fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 2 miles S. Bervie.

GOURIN, a town of France, in Brittany, 45 miles N.W. Vannes.

GOURNAY, viii. 469. 49. 28. N. 1. 41. E.

GOUROCK, a small town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. Greenock. 55. 58. N. 4. 47. W.

GOVAN, a parish of Scotland, partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in that of Renfrew.

GOVERNOLO, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the Mincio, 12 miles S.E. Mantua.

GOVERNOR KING'S BAY, iii. 554.

GOVONE, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles N. Albi.

GOWRAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 66 miles S. by. W. Dublin. 52. 37. N. 7. 7. W.

GOYAZ, v. 539. 14. 0. S. 49. 0. W.

GOZZO, vii. 603. 35. 0. N. 24. 5. E.

GRAAF REYNET, iv. 362. 32. 40. S. 24. 0. E.

GRABOW, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe. 51. 34. N. 18. 10. E.

GRACAY, a town of France, department of the Cher.

GRACEHILL, a very neat village of Ireland, in the county Antrim, about 3 miles W. Ballymena.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a city of the province of Honduras, 140 miles E. Guatimala. 15. 0. N. 82. 45. W.

GRACIOSA ISLAND, iv. 490. 39. 25. N. 28. 8. W.

GRADICHTIE, vi. 345.

GRADISKA, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia. 41. 16. N. 22. 25. E. Also a small but strongly fortified town of Austrian Friuli.

GRADITZ, vii. 123.

GRAIGUE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 75 miles S.S.W. Dublin.

GRAFENTHA, a town of Saxe-Coburg, principality of Altenburg.

GRAFRATH, a town of Westphalia, 20 miles E. Dusseldorf.

GRAFTON, a county of the U. States, in New Hampshire.

GRAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, near Biella.

GRAGNANA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.

GRAHAMSTON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling.

GRAIN COAST, iv. 230. 6. 0. N. 8. 40. W.

GRAINE, ISLE OF, a small island opposite Shepey, at the mouth of the Thames.

GRAITNEY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire.

GRAITZ, a fortified town of Saxony, 12 miles S.W. Zwickau. 50. 12. N. 11. 10. E.

GRAMAT, a town of France, department of the Lot, 28 miles N.E. Cahors. 44. 47. N. 1. 45. E.

GRAMMONT, a considerable town of West Flanders, on the Dender, 14 miles E. by S. Oudenarde. 50. 45. N. 3. 53. E.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 15, 375. 56. 58. N. 3. 0. W.

GRAMPOUND, a town and borough of England, in Cornwall, 37 miles S.W. Launceston. 50. 19. N. 4. 53. E.

GRAN, or ESZTERGOM, vi. 306.

GRAN, a considerable river of Upper Hungary, which flows into the Danube.

GRANADA, viii. 112, 117. 37. 12. N. 3. 46. W.

GRANADA, v. 352. 10. 12. N. 87. 46. W.

GRANADA, NEW, v. 393.

GRANARD, a neat and comfortable town of Ireland, county of Longford, 14 miles N.E. Longford. 53. 47. N. 7. 27. W.

GRAND, burgh of, viii. 409.

GRAND ANSE, a town in the island of Hispaniola. 18. 15. N. 74. 5. W.

GRAND-BOURG-SALAGNAC, a town of France, department of La Creuse.

GRAND CHAMP, a town of France, in Brittany. Another of the same name, department of Loire Inferieure.

GRAND GATARGUES, a town of France, department of the Gard.
GRAND ISLE, an island of Lake Ontario.
GRAND ISLES, two large islands in Lake Champlain, of which the Americans have changed the French name to North Hero and South Hero. 46. 30. N. 87. 0. W.
GRAND LEMPS, a town of Dauphiny, department of the Isere.
GRAND-LIEU, lake of, viii. 171.
GRAND LUCE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. 47. 52. N. 0. 31. E.
GRAND MANAN, an island in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Passamaquoddy bay. 44. 48. N. 66. 43. W.
GRAND RIVER, a river of Louisiana, which enters the Missouri about 250 miles from its mouth. 2d, Which enters the Arkansaw about 700 miles from the Mississippi. 3d, In the Michigan territory, which falls into Lake Michigan. 4th, In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie. Also the name of several rivers of Canada.
GRAND TRAVERSE, islands at the entrance into Green bay, in Lake Michigan. 45. 30. N. 86. 30. W.
GRANDE, v. 513. 11. 35. S. 2d, A river of Peru, joins the Guapri. 3d, Of Brazil, falls into the Atlantic. 15. 26. S. 4th, Of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, enters the Eastern seas. 2. 0. S.
GRANDE, RIO, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about 200 miles to the south of the Gambia.
GRANDE-TERRE, island of, v. 589. 16. 20. N. 61. 20. W.
GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, south of the Tagus. 38. 11. N. 8. 31. W.
GRANDPRE, a town of France, in Champagne, on the Ayr.
GRANDRIEUX, a town of France, department of the Lozere.
GRANDVILLE, a sea-port of France, in the department of La Manche, situated at the mouth of the Bosq, 17 miles N.W. of D'Avranches. 49. 38. N. 1. 55. E.
GRANDVILLIERS, a town of Picardy, 17 miles N.N.W. Beauvais.
GRANGE, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire.
GRANGEMOUTH, ix. 436.
GRANNSEE, vii. 103. 53. 2. N. 12. 59. E.
GRANS, a town of Provence.
GRANS, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 63 miles E.N.E. Saragossa. 42. 5. N. 0. 20. E.
GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, 6 miles S.W. Neufchatel. 46. 49. N. 6. 39. E.
GRANTA, a river of England, which rises in Essex, and uniting with another river, forms the Cam.
GRANTHAM, a borough and market town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 30 miles S. Lincoln. 52. 57. N. 0. 39. W.
GRANTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Morayshire, 30½ miles S.E. Fort George. 57. 19. N. 3. 33. W.
GRANVILLE, viii. 461. 48. 50. N. 1. 37. W.
GRANVILLE, a post township of the U. States, in Washington county, New York.
GRAPPENHALL, a township of England, in Cheshire.
GRASELITZ, a mining town of Bohemia, 88 miles N.W. Prague.
GRASS, a river of the U. States, New York, which runs into the St. Lawrence.
GRASSE, viii. 205. 43. 38. N. 6. 58. E.
GRASSIAS, iii. 61.
GRASSINGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 6. N. 1. 59. W.
GRASSMERE, a township of England, in Westmoreland. 54. 29. N. 3. 0. W.
GRATIOSA, one of the Azore islands. 39. 2. N. 27. 56. W.
GRATZ, vii. 524. 47. 4. N. 15. 26. E.
GRATZ, one of the circles into which the duchy of Styria is divided.
GRATZ, a town of Bohemia, 94 miles S. Prague. 47. 4. N. 15. 18. E.
GRATZ, or GRODZISKA, a town of Prussian Poland. 52. 12. N. 16. 22. E.
GRAUDENTZ, vii. 24. 53. 30. N. 18. 45. E.
GRAULHET, a town of France, in Languedoc.
GRAUPEN, a mining town of Bohemia, 17 miles N.E. Leutmeritz.
GRAVE, a town of North Brabant, on the Maese. 51. 17. N. 5. 42. E.
GRAVE, LA, viii. 215.
GRAVELINES, viii. 478. 51. 0. N. 2. 7. E.
GRAVENMACHERN, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.W. Treves.
GRAVESANDE, a small place in South Holland, 11 miles south of the Hague. 52. 0. N. 4. 9. E.
GRAVESEND, ix. 209. 51. 27. N. 0. 23. E.
GRAVESON, a town of France, 6 miles N.E. Tarascon.
GRAVINA, a town of Naples, province of Bari, 27 miles S. Trani. 40. 54. N. 16. 31. E.
GRAY, viii. 384. 47. 26. N. 5. 35. E.
GRAYSON, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. 2d, Of Virginia.
GRAZALEMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 8 miles W. Ronda.
GREASEBROUGH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
GREASLEY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire.
GREAT CHARTREUSE, viii. 216.
GREAT ISLAND, an island in the harbour of Cork, Ireland, in which is the town of Cove.

GREAT ISLAND, in Bass's strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land.
GREAT ORMES, cape of, ix. 102.
GREAT REGLITZ, river of, vii. 47.
GREAT RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Virginia; it joins Staunton river. Also of Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence.
GREAT SALT DESERT, ii. 235.
GREAT SWAMP, v. 156. 35. 20. N. 90. 20. W.
GREAT WALL OF CHINA, ii. 600.
GREATHAM, a township of England, in Durham.
GREATHAMLET, a township of England, in Derbyshire.
GREBENSTEIN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Esse. 51. 28. N. 9. 23. E.
GREBNA, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 56 miles S.W. Salonica.
GREDING, a town of the Bavarian states, on the Schwarzach. 49. 1. N. 11. 16. E.
GREECE, vi. 117, 133. 38. 0. N. 22. 0. E.
GREEKS, vi. 72, 163.
GREEN, a county of the U. States, in the S.W. part of Ohio. The name also of several townships.
GREEN BRIAR, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Lewisburg.
GREEN BRIAR, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, joins the Kenhaway.
GREEN ISLAND, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. 57. 30. N. 62. 30. W. 2d, Near the east coast of Antigua. Another, a mile N.E. St. Thomas.
GREEN ISLAND HARBOUR, lies on the west end of the Island of Jamaica.
GREEN MOUNTAINS, v. 152.
GREEN RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.
GREEN RIVER, in Canada, runs into the St. Lawrence. 2d, In Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.
GREEN SPRINGS, a village of the U. States, in Virginia.
GREENE, a county of the U. States, in New New York, on Hudson river. 31. 5. N. 89. 5. W. 2d, Of Kentucky. Chief town Greensburg. 3d, Of Tennessee. Chief town Greenville. 4th, Of Pennsylvania. Chief town Waynesborough. 5th, Of North Carolina. Chief town Snowville. 6th, Of Georgia, on the Oconee. Chief town Greensborough. 7th, Of Mississippi, bordering on the state of Alabama. The name also of several post townships.
GREENHAM, a tything of England, in Berkshire.
GREENHITHE, a hamlet of England, in Kent, on the banks of the Thames.
GREENLAND, v. 90. 70. 0. N. 40. 0. W.
GREENLAW, a parish and town of Scotland, county of Berwick.
GREENOCK, ix. 429. 55. 57. N. 0. 18. W.
GREENOCK, a small tributary stream of the river Ayr, in Scotland.
GREENS NORTON, a parish of England, county of Northampton.
GREENSBOROUGH, a post town of the U. States, Caroline county, Maryland. 36. 10. N. 79. 40. W. 2d, Of Greene county, Georgia, 30 miles S. Athens.
GREENSBURG, a post township of the U. States, in Winchester county, New York. 40. 15. N. 79. 30. W.
GREENVILLE, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Hickford. 2d, A post township in Greene county, New York. 3d, A post town and capital of Pitt county, North Carolina, 23 miles from Washington. 4th, A post town and capital of Greenville county, South Carolina. 5th, A post town and capital of Green county, Tennessee.
GREENVILLE, a district of South Carolina. 34. 50. N. 82. 35. W.
GREENVILLE BAY, a town and port of entry on the east side of the island of Grenada.
GREENWICH, ix. 208. 51. 30. N.
GREENWICH, a post township of the U. States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts. 2d, EAST, A post township and capital of Kent county, Rhode Island. 3d, WEST, A township in Kent county, Rhode Island. 4th, A post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut. 5th, In Washington county, New York, on the Hudson. 6th, In Cumberland county, New Jersey. 7th, In Gloucester county, New Jersey. 8th, In Sussex county, New Jersey. 9th, In Berks county, Pennsylvania. 10th, A post village in Charleston district, South Carolina.
GREES, a river of Ireland, county of Kildare, which joins the Barrow.
GREGORIO, SAN, a town of Naples.
GREIFENBERG, a town of Silesia, on the Queiss.
GREIFENHAGEN, a town of Pomerania, on the Oder.
GREIFFENSEE, lake of, vi. 12.
GREIFSWALDE, vii. 114. 54. 5. N. 13. 20. E.
GREITZ, vii. 310. 50. 41. N. 12. 11. E.
GRENADA, v. 593. 12. 21. N. 61. 43. W.
GRENADA, kingdom of, viii. 25.
GRENADA, NEW, v. 380, 392.
GRENADE, viii. 299. 43. 46. N. 1. 19. E.
GRENADILLAS, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada.
GRENADINES, v. 593.
GREINER-WALD, mountain of, vii. 363, 484.
GRENOBLE, viii. 215. 45. 12. N. 5. 45. E.

GRESSIE, a town on the N.E. coast of Java.
GREVEN, a town of the Prussian states, on the Ems. 52. 6. N. 7. 37. E.
GREUSSEN, vii. 309. 51. 14. N. 10. 56. E.
GREWELLTHORPE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 6¼ miles N.W. Rippon.
GREY, or UPPER LEAGUE, one of the three leagues into which the canton of the Grisons, in Switzerland, is divided.
GREZ, a town of South Brabant, 11 miles S. by E. Louvain.
GRIESHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 miles W. by S. Darmstadt. 48. 30. N. 7. 57. E.
GRIFFITH ISLANDS, v. 89. 74. 40. N. 95. 30. W.
GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, 14 miles S.S.E. Montelimart. 44. 25. N. 4. 55. E.
GRIGNOLS, a neat town of France, department of the Gironde. 44. 25. N. 4. 55. E.
GRIMARAENS, town of, viii. 47.
GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. Brussels. 50. 56. N. 4. 32. E.
GRIMLEY, a parish of England, county of Worcester.
GRIMM, a town of Pomerania, 17 miles S. Stralsund.
GRIMMA, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 15 miles E.S.E. Leipsic. 51. 13. N. 12. 42. E.
GRIMSAY, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, 2 miles long.
GRIMSBY, GREAT, ix. 259. 53. 32. N. 0. 1. W.
GRINDLETON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
GRINGLEY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire.
GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough and market town of England, in Sussex, 29 miles S. by E. London. 51. 7. N. 0. 3. W.
GRINSTEAD, WEST, a parish of England, in Sussex. 50. 58. N. 0. 18. W.
GRINTON, a parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 24. N. 1. 55. W.
GRISON, one of the smaller Grenadillas, in the West Indies.
GRISONS, COUNTRY OF, vii. 42, 579. 46. 45. N. 9. 30. E.
GRISSOLLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, on the Garonne.
GROAIX, island of, viii. 173, 292.
GRODNO, vi. 611. 53. 40. N. 23. 49. E.
GRODNO, vi. 603. 53. 0. N. 25. 0. E.
GROLL, or GROENLOO, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 19 miles E. Zutphen.
GRONEY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Usk, near Langoney.
GRONINGEN, viii. 644. 53. 15. N. 6. 44. E.
GRONINGEN, viii. 644. 53. 12. N. 6. 35. E.
GRONINGEN, a town of Westphalia, on the Bode. 51. 57. N. 11. 11. E.
GRONINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, 7 miles N.N.W. Stutgard.
GROOTEBROCK, a town of South Holland.
GROOTZUNDERT, a town of North Brabant, 10 miles S.S.W. Breda.
GROSSA, island of, vi. 335.
GROSS-BOTWAR, a town of Wirtemberg, 18 miles N. Stutgard.
GROSSENHAYN, a town of Saxony, circle of Meissen, on the Roder, 8 miles N. Meissen. 51. 18. N. 13. 30. E.
GROSETTO, a town of Tuscany, 70 miles S. Florence. 42. 45. N. 11. 4. E.
GROSS-SCHENK, town of, vi. 342.
GROSSWIG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 3 miles S. by E. Torgau.
GROTKAU, a small town of Silesia, principality of Neisse, 14 miles N. Neisse.
GROTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk, 1 mile N. Broxford.
GROTON, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. 2d, In New London county, Connecticut.
GROTTA MINARDA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
GROTTO DE CANE, vii. 597.
GROTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in Baden.
GROUDIS, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany.
GROUPUS, a handsome town of Brazil. 26. 26. S.
GROUW, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. 53. 6. N. 5. 50. E.
GROZINHEN, a village of Germany, on the Pfintz.
GRUBENHAGEN, vii. 209. 51. 40. N. 10. 20. E.
GRUGLIASO, a town of Piedmont, district of Turin.
GRULLAS, LAS, mountains, v. 277.
GRUMO, a village of Naples, to the east of the capital.
GRUNAU, a village of Silesia, near Herschberg.
GRUNBERG, vii. 81. 50. 35. N. 8. 56. E.
GRUNBERG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, near the Lahn.
GRUNINGEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Zurich. 47. 16. N. 8. 45. E.
GRUNSTADT, vii. 402. 49. 34. N. 8. 9. E.
GRUYERS, vii. 575.
GRYFE, ix. 427.
GSHAT, a town of Russia, government of Smolensko.
GUABIARE, a tributary of the Orinoco, in New Granada. 4. 18. N. 68. 12. W.
GUADALVIAR, viii. 11.

GUADALAXARA, viii. 89. 40. 45. N. 2. 30. W.
GUADALAXARA, v. 333. viii. 89. 40. 33. N. 3. 22. E.
GUADALAXARA, province or intendancy, v. 332. 22. 0. N. 103. 0. W.
GUADALAXARA, the capital of the above intendancy, 280 miles N.W. Mexico. 21. 9. N. 103. 52. W.
GUADALBON, a river of Spain, province of Jaen, which falls into the Guadalquivir.
GUADALCANAL, island of, iii. 596.
GUADALMER, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadiana in Spanish Estremadura.
GUADALOUPE, v. 589. 16. 20. N. 61. 30. W.
GUADALOUPE, a river of Mexico, province of Texas, enters the gulf of Mexico.
GUADALQUIVER, viii. 9, 107. 36. 46. N. 4. 35. W.
GUADALUPE, viii. 10. 39. 30. N. 4. 40. W.
GUADARMENA, viii. 9.
GUADARRAMA, a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Tagus 9 miles below Toledo. Also a small town on the above river.
GUADIAMAR, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquiver, below Seville.
GUADIANA, viii. 8. 37. 10. N. 7. 26. W.
GUADIARO, viii. 113.
GUADIATO, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquivir, 16 miles below Cordova.
GUADIX, viii. 118. 37. 22. N. 3. 0. W.
GUAGUETLAN, v. 348.
GUAICAS INDIANS, v. 390.
GUAICURES, v. 324, 458.
GUAILAS, or HUAILAS, a province of Peru, 45 miles long, and 16 broad.
GUAIRA, a town of the Caraccas, province of Venezuela, 7 miles N. Caraccas. 10. 48. N. 67. 2. W.
GUAIRAS, or GUAIGNIROS, v. 408.
GUAJARIBES, v. 390.
GUALDAR, village of, iv. 469.
GUALDO, a small town of the Popedom, 6 miles N. Nocera. 42. 52. N. 13. 7. E.
GUALIOR, a district of Hindostan, province of Agra. 26. 0. to 27. 0. N. 78. 0. to 79. 0. E.
GUALIOR, iii. 85. 26. 18. N. 78. 14. E.
GUALLAGA, a large river of South America, which enters the Amazons, in 7. 16. S.
GUALTERO, a town of the states of Modena.
GUAM, or GUAHON, one of the Ladrone islands. 31. 44. N. 46. 28. E.
GUAMA, a large river of Brazil, which enters the Amazons at the town of Para.
GUAMANGA, v. 429. 12. 50. N. 77. 56. W.
GUAMES, a river of Quito, province of Pastos, which runs east into the Putumayo.
GUAMOCO, a city of the province of Antioquia, in Granada, 32 miles N.E. Antioquia. 8. 17. N. 75. 0. W.
GUAN, island of, iii. 618.
GUANARE, a neatly built town of the Caraccas, province of Varinas, on a river of the same name, 193 miles S.S.W. Caraccas. 8. 14. N. 66. 55. W. The river Guanare runs into the Apuro.
GUANACAS, peak of, v. 365.
GUANAS, v. 458.
GUANAXUATO, v. 277, 333, 334. 21. 0. N. 101. 54. W.
GUANCABAMBA, or CHAMAYA, a river of Quito, which falls into the Amazons.
GUANCABELICA, a town of Peru, and capital of the province of Angaraez, 140 miles S.E. Lima. 12. 56. S. 74. 51. W.
GUANCA-VELICA, town of, v. 428.
GUANCHES, iv. 474.
GUANICA, bay of, v. 584.
GUANTA, a province of Peru. Its capital is of the same name.
GUANUCO, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru. 10. 6. S. 75. 36. W.
GUAPIHI, river of, v. 358.
GUAPORE, v. 358.
GUARANOS INDIANS, v. 387.
GUARAPICHE, a river of South America, in Cumana, which enters the gulf of Paria.
GUARDA, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira. 40. 39. N. 7. 9. W.
GUARDAFUI, cape of, iv. 409.
GUARDAMAR, a sea-port town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura, 17 miles S.S.W. Alicant.
GUARDIA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.
GUARDIA, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.E. Madrid. 38. 27. N. 5. 31. W.
GUARDIA, a town of Naples, 11 miles E. Molise. 39. 27. N. 16. 3. E.
GUARDIA, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, 14 miles W.S.W. Tuy. 39. 49. N. 3. 33. W.
GUARDIA LOMBARDA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
GUARDIALFIERA, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles N.E. Molise.
GUARENA, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles N. by W. Alba.
GUARGALD, country of, iv. 186.
GUARICO, a large river of the Caraccas, which falls into the Apure.
GUAROCHIRI, the capital of a district of the same name in Peru. 11. 55. S. 76. 18. W.
GUASTALLA, vii. 654. 44. 54. N. 10. 39. E.
GUASH, river of, ix. 322.
GUASTECA, province of, v. 343.
GUATIMALA, v. 346. 13. 0. N. 88. 0. W.
GUATIMALA, v. 346. 14. 0. N. 89. 0. W.
GUATIMALO, SANTIAGO DE, v. 347. 14. 28. N. 92. 40. W.
GUAVIARI, a river of the Andes of Quito, which falls into the Orinoco. Lat. 4. 20. N.
GUAXACA, or ANTEQUERA, town of, v. 344.

GUAYABAMBA, a river of Peru, which runs into the Guallaga. Lat. 7. 33. S.
GUAYAQUIL, v. 405. 2. 30. S. 80. 0. W.
GUAYAQUIL, v. 392, 405. 2. 11. S. 79. 40. W.
GUAYAQUIL, a river of this province, which has its rise in the Andes. It enters the sea in the gulf of its name. Lat. 2. 27. S.
GUAYNILLA, bay of, v. 584.
GUAYRA, v. 384. 10. 37. N. 67. 2. W.
GUAYTECAS, islands of, v. 453.
GUBBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, at the foot of the Apenines, 35 miles N. Spoleto. 43. 20. N. 12. 33. E.
GUBEN, vii. 93. 51. 56. N. 14. 44. E.
GUBI, a town of India, province of Mysore. 13. 7. N. 77. 10. E.
GUBERLINSKI, mountain of, ii. 389.
GUCHHLAQUA, v. 287.
GUEBWILLER, viii. 396.
GUEGON, a town of France, department of the Morbihan.
GUELDRES, or GUELDERLAND, viii. 646. 51. 29. N. 6. 20. E.
GUEMENEE, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. 48. 4. N. 3. 15. W.
GUENTUSES, v. 458.
GUER, river of, viii. 298.
GUER, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. 47. 55. N. 2. 9. W.
GUERANDE, viii. 291.
GUERARD, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne.
GUERCHE, LA, a town of France, 18 miles E.S.E. Rennes. 46. 54. N. 0. 44. E.
GUERET, viii. 329. 46. 10. N. 1. 52. E.
GUERLESQUIN, a town of France, in Brittany, 11 miles S.E. Morlaix.
GUERNICA, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 22 miles N.N.E. Vittoria.
GUERNSEY, viii. 173. ix. 177. 49. 26. N. 2. 37. W.
GUERNSEY, a county of the U. States, in Ohio. Chief town Cambridge.
GUETARIA, a fortified castle and small town of Spain, 9 miles W. St. Sebastian. 43. 19. N. 2. 11. W.
GUGERNI, vii. 229, 230.
GUHRAU, a town of Silesia, 17 miles E. Glogau.
GUIANA, v. 386, 388, 551.
GUIBARRA, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic.
GUICHEN, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
GUIDORE, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic.
GUIELAN, a town of France, department of Finisterre.
GUIENNE, a large province in the south-west of France, to the north of Gascony, and in general separated from it by the great river Garonne. The modern division of this extensive tract is into five departments, viz. the Gironde, the Lot and Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, and the Aveyron.
GUIGAN, town of, iii. 490.
GUIGNEN, a village in France, department of the Ile and Vilaine.
GUILDFORD, ix. 224. 51. 16. N. 0. 35. W.
GUILESBOROUGH, a township of England, in Northamptonshire.
GUILFORD, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
GUILFORD, a post township and borough of the U. States, in New Haven county, Connecticut. 2d, Of Windham county, Vermont.
GUILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan.
GUILSBOROUGH, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
GUIMARAENS, an inland town of Portugal, on the Ave, province of Entre Douroe Minho, 30 miles N.N.E. Oporto. 41. 29. N. 8. 11. W.
GUINEA, iv. 205, 206, 223, 268. 8. 0. N. 1. 0. E.
GUINEA, NEW, iii. 606.
GUINEGAST, or ENGUINEGATTE, a village of France, department of the Pas de Calais.
GUINES, viii. 472. 50. 54. N. 1. 50. E.
GUINGAMP, viii. 299. 48. 33. N. 3. 9. W.
GUIOLLE, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. 44. 41. N. 2. 51. E.
GUIPANA, the largest of a group of islands called the Cervine islands, in the Adriatic.
GUIPAVAZ, a town of France, department of Finisterre.
GUIPRY, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
GUIPUZCOA, viii. 69.
GUISCARD, a town of France, department of the Oise.
GUISE, viii. 430. 49. 52. N. 3. 38. E.
GUISELY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
GUISHDEN, a river of Ireland, county of Mayo, runs into the Moy.
GUISSENEY, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
GUITO, river of, v. 403.
GUJERAT, or GUJRAT, a very large province of Hindostan. 22. 35. N. 72. 0. E.
GUJERAT PENINSULA, a territory of Hindostan, situated principally between the 21st and 23d degrees of N. lat.; and occupying the south-western extremity of the province, to the main land of which it is joined by an isthmus.
GUJUNDERGHUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapour. 15. 45. N. 75. 56. E.

GULAN, a small straggling village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 2 miles E. Aberlady.
GULAN NESS, the southern point of the frith of Forth, Scotland. 56. 5. N. 2. 44. W.
GULF STREAM, a remarkable current in the ocean, which runs along the coast, at unequal distances, from Cape Florida to the isle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs down through the Western islands; thence to the coast of Africa, and along that coast in a southern direction, till it arrives at, and supplies the place of, those waters carried by the constant trade-winds from the coast of Africa towards the west, thus producing a constant circulating current.
GULI, ISLAND, a small island near the coast of North Carolina, in Pamlico sound. 48. 20. N. 88. 20. W.
GULSDOBA, mountains of, iv. 172.
GUMBINNEN, one of the governments into which East Prussia has been lately divided.
GUMBINNEN, vii. 20. 54. 31. N. 22. 35. E.
GUMURGINIA, a considerable town of Thrace.
GUNDELFINGEN, a town of the Bavarian states, on the Brenz. 48. 2. N. 7. 52. E.
GUNDUCK, iii. 6, 21.
GUNDWANAH, or GOANDWANAH, ii. 351. iii. 144. 21. 0. N. 82. 0. E.
GUNDACOTTA, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Cuddapah. 14. 47. N. 78. 20. E.
GUNDEGAMA, river of, iii. 174.
GUNGPOORA, or KANGPOORA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Delhi.
GUNPOWDER, a river of the U. States, which flows into Chesapeake bay.
GUNS, or KOESZEG, a town of Hungary, 58 miles S. by E. Vienna. 47. 21. N. 16. 35. E.
GUNTERSDORF, a village of Silesia.
GUNTOOR, district of, iii. 153.
GUNTOOR, the capital of the above district. 16. 20. N. 80. 30. E.
GUNTZ, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube.
GUNTZBURG, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles E. Ulm. 48. 28. N. 10. 17. E.
GUNZ, vi. 325. 48. 21. N. 10. 18. E.
GUNZENHAUSEN, a town of the Bavarian states, 10 miles S.S.E. Anspach. 49. 7. N. 10. 45. E.
GURAGS, iv. 143.
GURAL-HISSAR, ii. 82.
GURIA, the district of, ii. 37.
GURK, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave. It has a town of the same name on its banks.
GURKFELD, vii. 533. 45. 57. N. 15. 30. E.
GURRAH, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 23. 10. N. 80. 15. E.
GURRAN TUAL, MOUNT, ix. 502.
GURRUMCONDAH, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. 13. 45. N. 78. 40. E.
GURTNAMACKIN, a river of Ireland, which falls into Galway bay.
GURWAL, iii. 125. 30. 20. N. 78. 30. E.
GUSTAFS-SVOERD, island of, vi. 489.
GUSTAFS-VERN, fortress of, vi. 488.
GUSTAVIA, v. 587. 17. 50. N. 63. 0. W.
GUSTROW, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality of Wenden, on the Nebel.
GUTERSLOH, a town of Westphalia, government of Minden.
GUTHHAUS, mount, vii. 268.
GUTPURBA, iii. 24, 169.
GUTTSTADT, a town of East Prussia, 60 miles S. Konigsberg.
GUTY, or GOOTY, a fortress of India, and capital of a district of the same name. 15. 9. N. 77. 35. E.
GUYANGIOS, town of, vi. 312.
GUYAVARI, river of, v. 260.
GUY'S CLIFF, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 1 mile N. Warwick.
GUZELHISAR, ii. 82, a city of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Magnesia. 37. 45. N. 27. 50. E.
GUZERAT, iii. 11, 60.
GWANA, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Gwayn.
GWAYN, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which enters the sea at Fishguard.
GWEGER, a river of Wales, in Anglesey, which enters the Irish sea below Llanbaderick.
GWELLY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish sea.
GWENDRATHVAG, a river of Wales, which falls into the Bristol Channel.
GWENROW, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee.
GWILLY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Towey at Abergwilly.
GWYNT, a river of Anglesey, which falls into the Kevenny opposite Llangristolis.
GWYTHEL, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Aro near Kyneton.
GY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. 47. 24. N. 5. 48. E.
GYONGYOS, a town of Hungary, 21 miles W.S.W. Erlau. 47. 48. N. 19. 56. E.
GYORGY, ST., a town of the military frontier of Croatia. 45. 55. N. 25. 45. E.
GYPSIES, vi. 248, 250.
GYULA, or JULIA, a town of Hungary, near the Kores. 46. 38. N. 21. 15. E.
GYULA, river of, vi. 327.

H.

HAA, a small island of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

HAAGE, a village of North Brabant, 2 miles S.W. Breda.

HAARLEM, or HAERLEM, viii. 655. 52. 22. N. 4. 38. E.

HAARLEM, lake of, an extensive lake of the Netherlands, 14 miles square.

HAASTRECHT, a village of South Holland, 3 miles E. Gouda.

HABELSCHWERDT, a town of the Prussian states, county of Glatz.

HABERGHAM EVES, a township of England, in Lancashire.

HABESH, iv. 144.

HABICHTWALD, vii. 287. 51. 22. N. 9. 22. E.

HABSHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine.

HACHA, a river of South America, which enters the Atlantic, in Lat. 11. 31. N.

HACHA, RIO DE LA, v. 402. 11. 20. N. 72. 45. W.

HACHROTH, city of, iv. 58.

HACKETSTOWN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Carlow. 52. 53. N. 6. 37. W.

HACKETSTOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

HACKINSACK, a river of the U. States, in New Jersey, which joins Passaic river.

HACKINSACK, a post township of the U. States, in Bergin county, New Jersey.

HACKNEY, ix. 223.

HADDAM, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Connecticut. 41. 25. N. 72. 30. W.

HADDENHAM, two parishes of England; the one in Cambridgeshire, the other in Buckinghamshire.

HADDINGTON, ix. 401, 409. 55. 58. N. 2. 46. W.

HADDO, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 9 miles N.N.E. Inverary.

HADDON, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, in the county of Northampton.

HADERSLEBEN, viii. 592. 55. 15. N. 9. 29. E.

HADHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Hertfordshire.

HADJYPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, nearly opposite to Patna. 25. 41. N. 85. 21. E.

HADLEIGH, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Bret, 7 miles W. Ipswich. 52. 4. N. 0. 56. E.

HADLEY, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex.

HADLEY, two post townships of the U. States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and Saratoga county, New York.

HADLOW, a parish of England, in Kent, 3 miles N.E. Tunbridge.

HADRAMAUT, ii. 200, 212. 15. 30. N. 49. 0. E.

HÆMUS, a celebrated range of mountains in European Turkey.

HAERINGHE, a town of West Flanders, 12 miles W. Ypres.

HAERLEBECKE, a town of West Flanders, on the Lys.

HAERLEM, sea or lake of, viii. 640.

HAESDONK, a town of East Flanders, 14 miles N.E. Dendermond.

HAF, vii. 113. 2d, Of East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic. 3d, A very extensive bay of the Baltic, on the coast of East Prussia.

HAFNERZELL, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles N. Passau.

HAGEN, vii. 227. 51. 22. N. 7. 27. E.

HAGETMAU, a town of France, 5 miles S.E. Tartas.

HAGUE, viii. 658. 52. 5. N. 4. 18. E.

HAGUE, CAPE, viii. 172.

HAGUENAU, viii. 400. 48. 49. N. 7. 49. E.

HAIDHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 1 mile from Munich.

HADINGSFELD, a town of Franconia, 3 miles S.E. Wurzburg.

HAIFFA, OR CAIFFA, town of, ii. 149.

HAIGERLOCK, vii. 357. 48. 23. N. 8. 48. E.

HAIGH, a township of England, in Lancashire.

HAILEY, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 1 mile N. Whitney.

HAILSHAM, a town and parish of England, in Sussex. 50. 52. N. 0. 16. E.

HAIMBURG, vii. 506.

HAINA, a large river of St. Domingo, which falls into a bay of the same name, about 12 miles W. St. Domingo.

HAINAN ISLE, ii. 581. 19. 0. N. 109. 30. E.

HAINAU, a town of Silesia, 50 miles W. by N. Breslau. 50. 9. N. 8. 50. E.

HAINAULT, viii. 623. 50. 28. N. 4. 0. E.

HAINE, a river of the Netherlands, in Hainault, which falls into the Scheldt.

HAITERBACH, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Nagold. 48. 31. N. 8. 39. E.

HAITI, kingdom of, v. 583.

HAJAR, or HEJER, province of, ii. 209.

HALASZ, a town of Hungary.

HALBERSTADT, vii. 132. 51. 55. N. 11. 7. E.

HALDENSLEBEN, NEW, a town of the Prussian states, on the Ohra, 14 miles N. Magdeburg. 52. 17. N. 11. 30. E.

HALDENWANG, a village of Bavaria, 54 miles S.S.W. Augsburg.

HALDUBARRY, a town of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. Purneah. 26. 20. N. 87. 59. E.

HALE, two townships of England, in Cheshire and Lancashire. 53. 21. N. 2. 49. W.

HALEMM, river of, iv. 264.

HALESOWEN, a market town and parish of England, county of Salop, 7½ miles S.W. Birmingham.

HALESWORTH, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the river Blyth, 32 miles N.N.E. Ipswich. 52. 22. N. 1. 29. E.

HALEWOOD, a village of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey.

HALIACMON, the modern INDGE-HARASON, vi. 155.

HALICZ, or GALICZ, vi. 680. 49. 8. N. 24. 52. E.

HALFAYA, town of, iv. 122.

HALF-MOON KEY, a small island near the south coast of Jamaica, 16. 24. N. 85. 50. E. Also two small islands in the bay of Honduras.

HALIFAX, ix. 268. 53. 44. N. 1. 55. W.

HALIFAX, v. 138. 44. 44. N. 63. 35. W.

HALIFAX, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, bordering on N. Carolina. 36. 15. N. 77. 55. W. 2d, A county in N. Carolina, enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Edgecomb, Bertie, and Warren. 3d, A post town and capital of Halifax county, N. Carolina, on the Roanoke, regularly laid out, 36 miles N. Tarborough. 36. 13. N. The name of several other post townships.

HALING, a small island in the English channel, near Portsmouth, with three villages.

HALL, or SUABIAN HALL, vii. 336, 518. 47. 27. N. 11. 32. E.

HALLADALE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Pentland frith.

HALLAM, UPPER and NETHER, two townships of England, Yorkshire.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland. 57. 0. N. 12. 30. E.

HALLATON, or HALLOUGHTON, a town of England, in Leicestershire. 52. 35. N. 0. 48. E.

HALLE, vii. 125. 51. 29. N. 11. 58. E.

HALLE, or HAUX, a town of South Brabant, 10 miles S.W. Brussels. 50. 43. N. 4. 13. E.

HALLEIN, a town of the Austrian states, duchy of Saltzburg, on the Salze, 9 miles S.E. Saltzburg. 47. 40. N. 13. 5. E.

HALLUWIN, a town of French Flanders, near Lille.

HALL IM INNTHAL, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn, 9 miles N.E. Inspruck. 47. 17. N. 11. 32. E.

HALLIWELL, a township of England, in Lancashire.

HALLOWELL, a post township of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine. 43. 50. N. 77. 10. W.

HALLSTADT, vii. 508.

HALLSTADT, vi. 12. 47. 33. N. 13. 40. E.

HALMOE, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. 10. 30. E.

HALMSTADT, a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, 96 miles W.N.W. Carlscrona.

HALOGA, MOUNT, ruins on, vi. 219.

HALSALL, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N.W. Ormskirk. 53. 38. N. 2. 58. E.

HALSTEAD, a town and parish of England, in Essex, 46 miles N.E. London. 51. 57. N. 0. 38. E.

HALTON, a town of England, county of Chester. 52. 20. N. 2. 44. W.

HALTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, on the Lune. 55. 2. N. 1. 58. W.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of England, in Northumberland. 54. 57. N. 2. 26. W.

HALYS, or KISIL IRMAUK, ii. 68.

HAM, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, on the Thames.

HAM, EAST, a village and parish of England, in Essex.

HAM, WEST, a village and parish of England, in Essex, on the Lea.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, 42 miles S.E. Amiens.

HAMADAN, ii. 255. 34. 53. N. 4. 8. E.

HAMAH, a flourishing town of Syria, on the Orontes, 62 miles S.S.W. Aleppo. 35. 1. N. 36. 57. E.

HAMAMET, town of, iv. 182.

HAMATH, town of, ii. 135.

HAMBIE, a town of Normandy, 9 miles S.E. Coutances. 48. 54. N. 1. 15. W.

HAMBLE, a river of England, which rises in Hampshire; it joins the Southampton water.

HAMBLEDON, a parish of England, county of Buckingham. 2d, Two parishes of England, in Southampton and Surrey.

HAMBOUNAS, iv. 386.

HAMBURG, a post township of the U. States, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. 40. 35. N. 76. 52. W.

HAMBURGH, vii. 422. 53. 49. N. 10. 40. E.

HAMEL, a river of Hanover, which falls into the Weser at Hameln.

HAMELN, a town and fortress of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel, 25 miles S.W. Hanover. 52. 4. N. 9. 20. E.

HAMIL, or CHAMIL, province of, ii. 476.
HAMILTON, ix. 421, 426. 55. 46. N. 4. 3. W.
HAMILTON, a county of the U. States, in New York. 42. 5. N. 78. 30. W. 2d, In the south-west part of Ohio, on Ohio river. 39. 25. N. 84. 25. W. Also the name of several other townships.
HAMILTON, v. 143.
HAMM, vii. 226. 50. 45. N. 4. 43. E.
HAMME, a town of East Flanders, adjoining a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, 6 miles N. Dendermonde. 51. 6. N. 4. 8. E.
HAMMELBURG, vii. 397. 50. 7. N. 9. 58. E.
HAMMERFEST, viii. 529. 70. 38. N. 23. 45. E.
HAMMERSMITH, a township of England, in Middlesex, on the north bank of the Thames, 3½ miles W. London from Hyde Park.
HAMONT, a town of the Netherlands, 42 miles N. Liege. 51. 15. N. 5. 33. E.
HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, SOUTHAMPTON, ix. 194. 51. 0. N. 1. 20. W.
HAMPSHIRE, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river. Chief town Northampton.
HAMPSHIRE, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Romney.
HAMPSHIRE, NEW, v. 172.
HAMPSTEAD, a populous village of England, in Middlesex, 4 miles N. Tyburn turnpike, London.
HAMPSTEAD, a post township of the U. States, in Rockland county, New York.
HAMPTON, a village of England, in Middlesex, 14 miles W. London.
HAMPTON, LITTLE, a sea-port of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Avon. 50. 49. N. 0. 33. W.
HAMPTON WICK, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex.
HAMPTON, a township of the U. States, in Windham county, Connecticut. The name of several other townships of the U. States.
HAMSTERLY, a township of England, county of Durham.
HANAU, vii. 296. 50. 9. N. 8. 59. E.
HANAZO, river of, iv. 125.
HANBURY, a parish of England, county of Worcester.
HANCOCK, a county of the U. States, in Maine, on both sides of Penobscot bay. Chief town Castine. 2d, In the western district of Georgia, on the E. side of the Oconee. 3d, Of Mississippi, on Lake Borgne, and separated by Pearl river from Louisiana. 4th, Of Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation. The name of several other townships.
HANDFORTH, a township of England, county of Chester.
HANDSWORTH, two parishes of England, one in Staffordshire, the other in Yorkshire, 4 miles E. Sheffield.
HANGMAN'S POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.
HANGO-UDD, the promontory of, vi. 488.
HANGTCHEOTOU, a large city of China, capital of the province of Tchekiang, at the extremity of the great canal which extends southward from Pekin. 30. 20. N. 119. 46. E.
HANGWELL, a town and fortress of Ceylon. 6. 55. N. 79. 54. E.
HANG-YANG-FOU, city of, ii. 584.
HANIFA, or DARAIE, canton of, ii. 204.
HANHAM, a hamlet of England, county of Gloucester.
HANKA-VESI, lake of, vi. 487.
HANLEY, a market town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles N.E. Newcastle-under-Line.
HANNEY, EAST, a township of England, in Berkshire.
HANNO, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden.
HANOVER, vii. 180, 198, 209. 52. 30. N. 9. 30. E.
HANOVER, vii. 212. 52. 22. N. 9. 42. E.
HANOVER, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, between Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers. The name also of several townships.
HANOVER, NEW, island of, iii. 605. 2. 30. S. 150. 0. E.
HANOVER, Islands on the coast of, vii. 217.
HANSBECKE, a town of East Flanders, 10 miles W. Ghent.
HANSE TOWNS, the name of a well-known association of cities of Germany, and other countries, for the protection of trade, which subsisted from the 13th to the 17th centuries.
HANSLOP, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire.
HANSY, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 28. 46. N. 76. 10. E.
HAN-TCHEOU-FOU, ii. 575. 31. 0. N. 104. 15. E.
HANTS, a county of Nova Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, 20 miles square. 45. 0. N. 64. 0. W.
HAPAE, a cluster of islets among the Friendly islands. 20. 0. S. 174. 0. W.
HARA-NOR, lake of, ii. 477.
HARBAGI, iv. 122. 14. 43. N. 33. 5. E.
HARBOROUGH, or MARKET HARBOROUGH, a market town of England, county of Leicester, on the Welland, 83 miles N.W. London.

HARBOUR ISLAND, one of the smaller Bahama Islands. 25. 30. N. 76. 48. W.
HARBOUR ISLAND, a small island of the U. States, in Pamlico sound, North Carolina.
HARBURG, a town of Hanover, duchy of Luneburgh, on the Elbe, 7 miles S. Hamburgh. 48. 47. N. 10. 41. E.
HARCASH, camp of, ii. 474.
HARDANGERFIELD MOUNTAINS, viii. 523, 524.
HARDEN, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio, adjoining Knox county.
HARDENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S.W. Coeverden. 52. 34. N. 6. 40. E.
HARDERWYK, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 40 miles E. Amsterdam. 52. 21. N. 5. 37. E.
HARDHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Erf.
HARDINKSVELDT, a village of Holland, 15 miles S.E. Rotterdam. 51. 49. N. 4. 54. E.
HARDISTON, a township of the U. States, in Sussex county, New Jersey.
HARDWICK, a post township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. 2d, Of Sussex county, New Jersey. 3d, A small town of Bryan county, Georgia.
HARDY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, bordering on Maryland.
HARE ISLAND, an island in the middle of the channel of the St. Lawrence, 103 miles below Quebec. 47. 50. N. 69. 40. W.
HAREFIELD, a parish of England, in Middlesex.
HAREWOOD, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, 8 miles N. Leeds. 53. 55. N. 1. 31. W.
HARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Lezarda. 49. 25. N. 0. 15. E.
HARFORD, a county of the U. States, in Maryland. Chief town Bellair.
HARFORD, a post town of the U. States, in Harford county, Maryland.
HARGREAVE, MR., ix. 303.
HARLECH, ix. 103. 52. 52. N. 4. 8. W.
HARLESTON, a town of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 17 miles S. Norwich. 52. 25. N. 1. 17. E.
HARLING, EAST, a town of England, in Norfolk, 21 miles S.W. Norwich. 52. 28. N. 0. 57. E.
HARLINGEN, viii. 645. 53. 11. N. 5. 26. E.
HARLOW, a town of England, in Essex, 24 miles E. London.
HARMONY, a township of the U. States, in Clark county, Ohio. 38. 15. N. 87. 50. W. 2d, Of Posey county, Indiana, on the Wabash.
HARO, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, 32 miles N.E. Burgos.
HAROODJEH, hilly desert of, iv. 174.
HAROUNIEH, ruins of, ii. 119.
HARPAZU, river, ii. 105.
HARPERSFIELD, a post township of the U. States, in Delaware county, New York, 20 miles N.E. Delhi.
HARPSWELL, a township of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Maine.
HARPTREE, EAST, a village of England, in the county of Somerset.
HARRAN, ii. 113. 36. 55. N. 39. 11. E.
HARRAT RIVER, ii. 363.
HARRATON, a township of England, 8 miles N.E. Durham.
HARRIA, or HARENLAND, district of, vi. 518.
HARRINGTON, a village and small sea-port of England, in Cumberland, 2½ miles S. Workington. 54. 37. N. 3. 34. W.
HARRINGTON, a township of the U. States, in Bergen county, New Jersey.
HARRIS, a peninsula of Scotland, in the Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of what is called the island of Lewis, from which it is separated by a narrow isthmus of about 6 miles. 57. 57. N. 6. 54. W.
HARRIS, SOUND OF, a channel between the islands of Harris and North Uist.
HARRISBURGH, a post township of the U. States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. 35. 45. N. 89. 0. W.
HARRISON, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. 2d, In the N.E. part of Kentucky. 3d, Of Ohio, between Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties. 4th, Of Indiana, on the Ohio.
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a village of England, in Middlesex, situated on the highest hill in the county, 10 miles N.W. London.
HARROWGATE, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 211 miles N. London. 53. 59. N. 1. 32. W.
HARSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode. 51. 52. N. 11. 11. E.
HARTFELL, hill of, ix. 374.
HARTFORD, a county of the U. States, in Connecticut. Chief town Hartford. 41. 45. N. 72. 40. W.
HARTFORD, a city of the U. States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, and one of the capitals of the state, regularly laid out on the Connecticut, 123 miles N.E. New York.
HARTINGTON, LOWER QUARTER, UPPER, MIDDLE, and NETHER QUARTER, four townships of England, in Derbyshire.
HARTLAND, a market and sea-port town and parish of England, in Devonshire, near the promontory of Hartland point, 217 miles W. London. 50. 59. N. 4. 27. W.
HARTLAND POINT, a cape of England, at entrance into the Bristol channel, and forming the S.W. corner of Barnstaple bay. 51. 2. N. 4. 32. W.

HARTLEBURY, a village of England, Worcestershire, at the junction of the Stour and Severn, 10 miles N. Worcester.
HARTLEPOOL, ix. 115. 54. 41. N. 1. 12. W.
HARTLEY, or HARTLET PANS, a sea-port of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles N. Shields. 55. 3. N. 1. 28. W.
HARTSHILL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire.
HARTWITH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
HARTZ, mountains of, vii. 39, 50, 201, 204, 268.
HARVEY'S BAY, iii. 566.
HARWICH, ix. 112, 238. 51. 57. N. 1. 17. E.
HARWOOD, a township of England, in Lancashire. 54. 42. N. 2. 16. W.
HARWOOD, GREAT, a township of England, in Lancashire.
HARZGERODE, vii. 315.
HASEC, harbour of, ii. 212.
HASELOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. 56. 11. N. 11. 45. E.
HASHID-OUL-BEKIL, ii. 216.
HASLACH, a village of France, 18 miles W. Strasburg.
HASLAND, a township of England, in Derbyshire.
HASLEMERE, a town of England, in Surrey. 51. 6. N. 0. 43. W.
HASLINGDEN, a market town of England, county of Lancaster, on the Swinnel, 17 miles N. Manchester. 53. 44. N. 2. 19. W.
HASLINGTON, a township of England, county of Chester. 53. 7. N. 2. 23. W.
HASPARREN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 16 miles S.E. Bayonne.
HASSAN-PALANKA, fortress of, vi. 219.
HASSELT, a well built town of the Netherlands, on the Demer, 15 miles N. by W. Maestricht. 52. 37. N. 6. 6. E. Also a small town, 10 miles E. Campen. 52. 48. N. 6. 40. E.
HASSER, properly ASEERGHUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan. 21. 32. N. 76. 21. E.
HASSLACH, a fortified town of Germany, on the Kinzig. 48. 16. N. 8. 6. E.
HASSLOCH, a small town of Germany, 5 miles E. Neustadt.
HASTINGS, ix. 109, 202. 50. 53. N. 0. 36. E.
HATCHY, a river of the U. States, in Tennessee, which joins the Mississippi.
HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, a town of England, county of Herts, on the Lea, 19 miles N. London. 51. 46. N. 0. 13. W.
HATFIELD, a village of England, county of York, in Hatfield Chase, 8 miles E. Doncaster.
HATFIELD BROAD OAK, a town and parish of England, in Essex.
HATHAZ, a town of Hungary, 11 miles N. Debreczin.
HATHERLEIGH, a town of England, in Devonshire, 28 miles N.W. Exeter. 50. 49. N. 4. 3. W.
HATHERN, a town and parish of England, in Leicestershire.
HATRASS, a fort and town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 18 miles S. Coel. 27. 37. N. 75. 58. E.
HATSOO, river of, iii. 145.
HATTEM, a town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel. 52. 29. N. 6. 1. E.
HATTERAS, a most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of North Carolina. 35. 15. N. 75. 40. W.
HATTINGEN, a town of Westphalia, 25 miles N.E. Dusseldorf. 51. 24. N. 7. 10. E.
HAVANNAH, v. 576. 23. 12. N. 82. 14. W.
HAVANT, a town of England, in Hampshire. 50. 52. N. 0. 59. W.
HAUBOURDIN, a town of French Flanders, 4 miles S.E. Lisle.
HAVEL, vii. 46, 85, 101, 102.
HAVELBERG, vii. 102.
HAVERFORDWEST, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the western branch of the river Cleddau, 17 miles N. Pembroke. 51. 47. N. 4. 56. W.
HAVERHILL, a town of England, in Essex. 52. 5. N. 0. 25. E.
HAUPOUL, a town of France, in Languedoc.
HAVRE DE GRACE, or LE HAVRE, viii. 467. 49. 29. N. 0. 6. E.
HAUPSULPOUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa, on the Chumbul river. 22. 29. N. 75. 37. E.
HAURA, remains of, ii. 202.
HAURAN, country of, ii. 146.
HAUSAY, one of the smaller Shetland islands, on the coast of Scotland.
HAUSRUCKVIERVEL, *i. e.* "Quarter of Hausrude," a circle of Upper Austria, bounded by the Danube, the circle of the Traun, and Bavaria. The capital is Lintz.
HAUTERIVE, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne.
HAWARDEN, a town of North Wales, in Flintshire, situated on a small river running into Chester new channel of the Dee, 7 miles W. Chester. 53. 11. N. 3. 3. W.
HAWASH, river of, iv. 125.
HAWES, a township of England, in Yorkshire. 54. 18. N. 2. 13. W.
HAWICK, ix. 406. 55. 27. N. 2. 48. W.
HAWK'S BAY, a bay on the coast of West Florida, westward of Mobile bay. 39. 30. S. 177. 0. E.
HAWKESBURY, iii. 530, 540.
HAWKESHEAD, a market town of England, county of Lancaster. 54. 22. N. 3. 0. W.

HAWKHURST, a parish of England, in Kent.
HAWKINS, a county of the U. States, in Tennessee, on Holston river. Chief town Rogersville.
HAWKSWORTH, a township in England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
HAWLBOWING ISLAND, ix. 491, 500.
HAWORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
HAWS, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn.
HAWSKER, a township of England, 3 miles S.E. Whitby.
HAY, a market town of Wales, county of Brecknock, on the Wye, 15 miles N. Brecon. 52. 4. N. 3. 6. W.
HAYDOCK, a township of England, in Lancashire.
HAYE DU PUITS, LA, a town of Normandy.
HAYE, LA, viii. 313. 46. 58. N. 0. 41. E.
HAYES, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex.
HAYES, a river of Guadaloupe, which rises in the S.E. part of the island.
HAYLE, ix. 179.
HAY-NAN, island of, ii. 551.
HAYNICHEN, a town of Saxony, 25 miles W. Dresden. 50. 59. N. 13. 6. E.
HAZAUREH, ii. 347. 33. 25. N. 65. 40. E.
HAZEBROUK, viii. 478. 50. 43. N. 2. 37. E.
HAZERSWOUDE, a village of the Netherlands.
HAZORTA, iv. 148.
HEADFORT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 137 miles W. Dublin. 53. 45. N. 6. 51. W.
HEADGE, a township of England, in Derbyshire. 53. 3. N. 1. 28. W.
HEADINGLEY, a township of England, 2¼ miles N.W. Leeds.
HEADON, town of, ix. 114.
HEAND, ST., a town of France, 27 miles S.W. Lyons.
HEANOR, a township of England, 9 miles N.E. Derby.
HEAP, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. Bury.
HEATH, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire.
HEATH, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 1 mile S.E. Wakefield.
HEATH CHARNOCK, a township of England, in Lancashire.
HEATHFIELD, a parish of England, in Sussex.
HEATHYLEE, a township of England, in Staffordshire.
HEATON, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
HEATON, a township of England in Staffordshire.
HEATON, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, in Lancashire.
HEATON KIRK, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
HEATON NORRIS, a township of England, Lancashire, 1½ mile N. Stockport.
HEAVITREE, a village of England, in Devonshire, 1½ mile from Exeter.
HEBDEN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, ix. 379, 464. 57. 40. N. 7. 0. W.
HEBRIDES, NEW, iii. 589.
HEBRON, ii. 153. 31. 30. N. 35. 15. E.
HEBRON, a post township of the U. States, in Washington county, New York. The name of several other townships.
HEBRUS, or MARITZA, river of, vi. 124, 152.
HECHINGEN, vii. 357.
HECKDYKE, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Funt.
HECKMONDWIKE, a township of England, 8 miles from Wakefield.
HECLA, v. 100. 63. 52. N. 19. 45. W.
HECTOR, a post township of the U. States, in Tompkins county, New York.
HECTOR, or ST. JAMES, cape of, v. 62.
HEDDIJÉ, town of, ii. 202.
HEDGEMAN, a river of the U. States, in Virginia. It joins with the Robinson to form the Rappahannock.
HEDON, a market town of England, near the mouth of the Humber, 2 miles E. Hull. 53. 47. N. 0. 9. W.
HEDSJAS, ii. 200. 23. 0. N. 40. 0. E.
HEERDE, a large village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.
HEERLEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.W. Maestricht.
HEERMUND, a river of Persia. It rises near Cabul, and falls into Lake Zerrah.
HEGY-ALLYA, mountains of, vi. 281.
HEIDELBERG, vii. 48, 349. 49. 26. N. 8. 45. E.
HEIDELBERG, a township of the U. States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. The name of several other townships.
HEIDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, 17 miles S. Heidelberg. 49. 5. N. 8. 40. E.
HEIDENHEIM, a town of Franconia, 17 miles S. Anspach. 48. 41. N. 10. 9. E.
HEIDENHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, 21 miles N.W. Ulm.
HEIGHINGTON, a township of England, county of Durham.
HEILBRONN, vii. 336. 49. 21. N. 10. 51. E.
HEILIGE-DAMM, or HOLY DIKE, vii. 183.
HEILIGENBEIL, a town of East Prussia, on the Jarft. 54. 28. N. 19. 55. E.
HEILIGENSTADT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, near the Leine. 51. 24. N. 10. 10. E.
HEILSBERG, vii. 21. 54. 8. N. 20. 33. E.

HEINOLA, vi. 487. 61. 20. N. 26. 0. E.
HEISKER, a small island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland. 57. 33. N. 7. 42. W.
HEL, a river of England, in Cornwall, which joins the Fal.
HELDER, viii. 649. 52. 57. N. 4. 45. E.
HELEN'S, ST., a road or bay in the English channel, on the coast of the Isle of Wight. 2d, One of the Scilly islands, about a mile N. Fresco.
HELENA, ST., iv. 460. 5. 49. S. 15. 55. W.
HELENA ISLAND, ST., an island of North America, on the coast of South Carolina.
HELENA PARISH, ST., in Beaufort district, South Carolina, consists of a cluster of islands on the S.W. side of St. Helena island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal.
HELENSBURGH, a village of Scotland, county of Dunbarton, opposite Greenock. 56. 1. N. 4. 41. W.
HELIEC, ancient town of, vi. 128.
HELIER, ST., ix. 177. 49. 13. N. 2. 14. W.
HELIGOLAND, or HELGOLAND, a group of small islands in the North sea, situated about 28 miles from the mouths of the Weser, the Elbe, and the Eyder. 54. 12. N. 8. 14. E.
HELIOPOLIS, ii. 144. 30. 9. N. 31. 23. E.
HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of small islands belonging to the Scots Hebrides.
HELLEII, ii. 119. 25. 18. N. 32. 36. E.
HELLESPONT, vi. 122. See *Dardanelles*.
HELLIN, a town of Spain, province of Murcia. 38. 33. N. 1. 41. W.
HELME, a river of Saxony, in Thuringia, which falls into the Unstrut at Artern.
HELMONT, a town of North Brabant, on the Aa. 51. 30. N. 5. 39. E.
HELMSDALE, ix. 480.
HELMSLEY, a town of England, in Yorkshire, near the Rye. 53. 59. N. 0. 58. W.
HELMSTADT, vii. 318. 49. 45. N. 9. 43. E.
HELMSTADT, viii. 553. 52. 14. N. 11. 0. E.
HELMUND, or ETYMANDUR RIVER, ii. 328.
HELSINGBORG, a town of Sweden, opposite to Elsinore. 56. 2. N. 12. 43. E.
HELSINGFORS, vii. 489. 60. 10. N. 25. 0. E.
HELSINGIANS, viii. 545.
HELSINGLAND, an extensive province in the north of Sweden, in Norland. 62. 0. N. 16. 0. E.
HELSINGO and HELSINGOREN, two small islands on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia.
HELSTONE, ix. 106, 179. 50. 5. N. 5. 16. W.
HELTAN, town of, vi. 342.
HELVELLEN, mountain of, ix. 285.
HELVETII, vii. 257, 563.
HELVOETSLUYS, a well built fortified town of South Holland, on the south side of the island of Voorn. 51. 49. N. 4. 7. E.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 23 miles N.W. London. 51. 47. N. 0. 29. W.
HEMODUS, mountains of, ii. 618.
HEMS, ii. 135. 34. 25. N. 37. 20. E.
HEMUS MOUNTAINS, vi. 17, 118, 132.
HENDERSON, a county of the U. States, in the north-west part of Kentucky. 2d, A post town and capital of Henderson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 75 miles below Louisville. 37. 52. N. 87. 35. W.
HENDMIND, or HELMUND, river, ii. 328.
HENDON, a parish of England, in Middlesex.
HENEAGO, or HENEAGUAS, two of the most southern of the Bahama islands.
HENGELO, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. 52. 3. N. 6. 18. E.
HENIN-LIETARD, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.
HENLEY IN ARDEN, a town of England, in the county of Warwick.
HENLEY UPON THAMES, a town of England, county of Oxford, on the Thames, 35 miles W. London.
HENLOPEN, CAPE, the south-west side of the entrance of Delaware bay, as Cape May forms the north-east side, being 18 miles apart. 35. 50. N. 75. 26. W.
HENNEBON, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, 6 miles N.E. L'Orient. 47. 49. N. 3. 17. W.
HENNERSDORF, a town in Upper Lusatia.
HENNERSDORF, a village of Silesia, principality of Jagernsdorf.
HENNERSDORF, a manufacturing village of Prussian Silesia.
HENNERSDORF, a town of Upper Lusatia.
HENNING-LIETARD, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.
HENRICHEMONT, viii. 330. 47. 18. N. 2. 32. E.
HENRICO, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
HENRY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Martinsville. 2d, Of Alabama. 3d, Of Kentucky, on the west side of Kentucky river, at its confluence with the Ohio. Chief town, Newcastle. 4th, Of Ohio, on Maumee river, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation.
HENRY, a cape of the U. States, in Virginia. 37. 0. N. 76. 16. W.
HENRY ISLAND, iii. 162. 69. 30. N. 27. 30. W.
HENSHAW, a township of England, in Northumberlandshire.
HENSINGHAM, a township of England, 1½ mile S.E. Whitehaven.
HEOLLWERMWD, a hamlet of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 5 miles from Caerphilly.
HEPPENHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles E. Worms. 49. 38. N. 8. 39. E.

HEPTONSTALL, a township of England, eight miles W. Halifax.
HEPWORTH, a township of England, eight miles S. Huddersfield.
HERAT, ii. 278, 349. 34. 50. N. 62. 20. E.
HERAULT, viii. 234. 43. 40. N. 3. 20. E.
HERAULT, viii. 171, 234. 43. 18. N. 3. 40. E.
HERBERG, mountains of, vii. 340.
HERBIERS, a town of France, in Poitou.
HERBIGNAC, a town of France, in Brittany.
HERBLAIN, ST., a town of France, in Brittany.
HERBLON, ST., a town of France, in Brittany.
HERBOLZHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden. 48. 13. N. 7. 47. E.
HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau. 50. 40. N. 8. 15. E.
HERCK, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. 50. 56. N. 5. 9. E.
HERCULANEUM, vii. 712.
HERCULANEUM, a town of the U. States, in the state of Louisiana.
HERCYNA, a stream, or rather river, of Greece, in Bœotia, with two sources.
HERCYNIAN MOUNTAINS, vi. 18.
HERCYNIO-CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, vii. 36.
HEREFORD, ix. 348, 349. 52. 10. N. 2. 40. W.
HERENSCARPEL, a village of North Holland, 7 miles N. Alkmaar.
HERENTHALS, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. 51. 11. N. 4. 51. E.
HERFORD, vii. 223. 52. 6. N. 8. 39. E.
HERGEST'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean.
HERIC, a town of France, in Brittany.
HERICOURT, viii. 381.
HERINGEN, vii. 309. 50. 53. N. 10. 1. E.
HERINNES, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.
HERISAU, vii. 569. 47. 24. N. 9. 17. E.
HERKIMER, a county of the U. States, in New York.
HERMANNSTADT, vi. 341. 45. 47. N. 24. 4. E.
HERMANNSTADT, a town of Bohemia. 45. 50. N. 24. 9. E.
HERMITAGE, a river of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, which falls into the Liddal.
HERMIT'S ISLANDS, iii. 605, 606. 55. 37. S. 68. 15. W.
HERMON, MOUNT, ii. 127. 33. 10. N. 35. 50. E.
HERMSDORF, two villages of Silesia.
HERMUND, a river of Afghanistan, which enters the sea of Zerra, or Aria Palas.
HERMUNDURI, vii. 365, 366.
HERMUS, river, ii. 68.
HERNAD, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Theysse.
HERNALS, or HERRNHALS, a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna.

HERNANI, a small town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 1½ league from the Bidassoa.
HERNAT, river of, vi. 290.
HERNO, island of, viii. 545.
HERNOSAND, a very extensive government in the north of Sweden, comprising the provinces of Angermannland, Jemptland, and Medelpad.
HERNOSAND, viii. 545. 62. 40. N. 17. 45. E.
HERO, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands in Lake Champlain.
HEROÖPOLIS, iv. 50. 30. 28. N. 32. 18. E.
HERPF, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Werra.
HERRADURA, a port of Chili, province of Quillota. 32. 44. S.
HERRENBERG, a town of Wirtemberg, 14 miles S.S.E. Stutgard.
HERRENGRUND, vi. 308. 48. 36. N. 8. 51. E.
HERRNHUT, a town of Upper Lusatia, 6 miles S. Lobau.
HERRY, a town of France, department of the Cher.
HERSBRUCK, a small town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Peguits.
HERSTAL, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege, on the Maese. 50. 42. N. 5. 38. E.
HERTFORD, ix. 233, 234. 51. 49. N. 0. 15. W.
HERTFORD, a county of Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence.
HERTFORD, a county of the U. States, in N. Carolina. 2d, A post town and capital of Perquimans county, N. Carolina.
HERTZBERG, vii. 215. 51. 40. N. 13. 15. E.
HERVE, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles S.E. Liege. 51. 40. N. 5. 48. E.
HERXHEIM, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine.
HERZBERG, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S. Goslar. 51. 39. N. 10. 21. E.
HERZBERG, a town of Saxony, on an island in the Black Elster.
HESDIN, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the Canche. 50. 21. N. 2. 3. E.
HESSE-CASSEL, vii. 287. 50. 0. N. 9. 30. E.
HESSE-DARMSTADT, vii. 298. 50. 15. N. 8. 45. E.
HESSE-HOMBURG, vii. 297. 50. 15. N. 8. 27. E.
HESSE, UPPER, province of, vii. 201.
HESSEL, a small river of Westphalia, which runs into the Ems.
HESSLE, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles W. Hull. 53. 42. N. 0. 26. W.
HETHERSGILL, a township of England, in Cumberland.
HETTOWRA, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul. 27. 14. N. 85. 22. E.

HETTSTADT, vii. 128. 51. 39. N. 11. 34. E.
HETZERDARA, mountain of, ii. 234.
HEUGH, a township of England, in Northumberland.
HEUGTON, or NEWTOWN, town of, ix. 178.
HEUSDEN, a strong town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. 51. 44. N. 5. 8. E.
HEVERSHAM, a hamlet in England, in Westmoreland.
HEVES, a small town of Upper Hungary, in a palatinate of the same name, 61 miles E. Pest. 47. 38. N. 20. 17. E.
HEWORTH, HIGH and LOW, two townships of England, in Durham.
HEXHAM, ix. 283. 54. 58. N. 2. 5. W.
HEYDE, viii. 594. 54. 14. N. 9. 9. E.
HEYDENFELD, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine.
HEYST-OB-DEN-BERG, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. 51. 5. N. 4. 44. E.
HEYTESBURY, ix. 194. 51. 12. N. 2. 7. W.
HIAQUI, RIO, v. 330.
HIATSTOWN, a village of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, 13 miles N.E. Trenton.
HIBERNIANS, vi. 77.
HICKMAN, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee.
HIDDEKEL, or TIGRIS, river of, ii. 260.
HIDDENSEE, island of, vii. 110.
HIELMAR, viii. 538.
HIEN-KING, province of, ii. 498.
HIERAPOLIS, ruins of, now MABOG, ii. 134.
HIERES, ISLES OF, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of France. 43. 6. N. 6. 7. E.
HIERES, a town of France, department of the Var, 9 miles E. Toulon. 43. 7. N. 6. 7. E.
HIGHAM, a township of England, in Lancashire. 52. 18. N. 0. 48. W.
HIGHAM FERRERS, an ancient market town of England, in Northamptonshire, 15 miles N. Bedford. 52. 19. N. 0. 37. W.
HIGH ISLAND, iii. 638. 63. 0. N. 73. 0. W.
HIGHGATE, a populous village of England, in Middlesex, 5½ miles N.W. St. Paul's. 51. 35. N. 0. 7. W.
HIGHGATE, a post township of the U. States, in Franklin county, Vermont. 44. 58. N. 73. 0. W.
HIGHLAND COUNTY, a county of the U. States, in the state of Ohio. Chief town Hillsborough.
HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudson's river, in the state of New York.
HIGHLANDS, ix. 453.
HIGHWORTH, a market town of England, in Wiltshire. 51. 36. N. 2. 45. W.
HIGUEY, a Spanish town of St. Domingo, on a river of the same name.
HIJAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 29 miles S-E. Saragossa.
HIJELLE, capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on an island near the western bank of the Hoogly. 21. 59. N. 88. 10. E.
HIKARKOR, iv. 221.
HILAIRE DE HARCOUET, ST., a village of France, department of La Manche.
HILAIRE, ST., a village of France, department of the Cher. Also of the Ille and Vilaine.
HILAIRE SUR AUTISE, ST., a town of France, department of La Vendee.
HILDBURGHAUSEN, vii. 284. 50. 25. N. 10. 43. E.
HILDESHEIM, vii. 209, 215. 52. 10. N. 9. 56. E.
HILDESHEIM, vii. 215.
HILLAH, or HELLAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province called Irak Arabi, or the Pachalic of Bagdad. It lies about 60 miles to the south of Bagdad, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert.
HILLEGERSBERG, a village of South Holland, 3 miles N. Rotterdam.
HILLEROD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 15 miles N.N.W. Copenhagen.
HILLINGDON, a parish of England, in Middlesex.
HILLSBOROUGH, a county of the U. States, in New Hampshire.
HILLSBOROUGH, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Orange county, North Carolina. Also the name of several townships.
HILLSBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 14 miles S.W. Belfast.
HILLSDALE, a post township of the U. States, in Columbia county, New York.
HILLTOWN, a township of the U. States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
HILTON HEAD, the most southern point of land in South Carolina.
HILVARENSBEEK, a village of North Brabant. 51. 29. N. 5. 8. E.
HILVERSUM, a town of North Holland, 6 miles S. Naarden. 52. 13. N. 5. 10. E.
HIMALEH MOUNTAINS, ii. 326, 618; iii. 3, 5, 6. 28. 0. N.
HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, an island on the west coast of North America, in Prince William's sound. 60. 20. N. 146. 30. W.
HINCKLEY, a town of England, in Leicestershire, 13 miles S.W. Leicester. 52. 34. N. 1. 25. W.
HINDELANG, a town of Bavaria, principality of Augsburg.

HINDELOPEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. 52. 56. N. 5. 24. E.
HINDERWELL, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
HINDIA, a fortified town of Hindostan, on the Nerbuddah river. 22. 31. N. 77. 10. E.
HINDLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire.
HINDMEND, or HELMUND, river of, ii. 236.
HINDOE, viii. 534.
HINDON, a market town of England, in Wiltshire. 51. 5. N. 2. 5. W.
HINDONE, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, 65 miles S.W. from Agra. 26. 47. N. 76. 54. E.
HINDOO COOSH, or HINDOO COH, mountain of, ii. 326, 361, 365; iii. 5.
HINDOOR, principality of, iii. 124.
HINDOSTAN, iii. 1. 24. 0. N. 80. 0. E.
HINGHAM, a market town of England, in Norfolk, 14 miles W. Norwich. 52. 36. N. 0. 58. E.
HINGHAM, a post township of the U. States, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts.
HINOJOSA, a town of Spain, in Cordova. 41. 57. N. 2. 32. W.
HINZOUAN, ANJOUAN, or JOANNA, island of, iv. 421.
HIPPABOTOS, ii. 277.
HIPPERHOLME, a town of England, 2½ miles from Halifax.
HIPPOLYTE, ST., a town of France, in Languedoc, on the Vidourle, 31 miles W. by N. Nismes. 47. 20. N. 6. 50. E.
HIPPOLYTE, ST., viii. 394. 43. 58. N. 3. 50. E.
HIPPOLYTE, ST., a town of France, in Upper Alsace.
HIRSCHBERG, vii. 82. 50. 22. N. 11. 51. E.
HIRSCHBERG, a town of Saxony, county of Reuss, on the Saale. 50. 54. N. 15. 40. E.
HIRSCHFELD, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 25 miles N. Fulda. 50. 54. N. 14. 51. E.
HIRSCHORN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar. 49. 26. N. 8. 52. E.
HIRSON, viii. 430.
HIRSOWA, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 64 miles S.W. Ismail.
HISINGEN, an island of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha-Elf. 57. 45. N. 11. 4. E.
HISPANIA, viii. 18.
HISPANIOLA. See *Domingo, St.*
HISPERIA, viii. 18.
HISSAR, ii. 381; iii. 92. 38. 26. N. 66. 5. E.
HITCHIN, a well built market town of England, county of Hertford, 16 miles S.E. Bedford. 51. 57. N. 0. 17. W.
HITTEROE, viii. 534. 58. 15. N. 6. 48. E.
HITZING, a village of Austria, between Vienna and Schoenbrunn.
HIWASSEE, a river of the U. States, which enters the Tennessee from the south.
HOAIN-GAN-FOO, a large city of China, province of Kiangnan. 53. 30. N. 118. 47. E.
HOANGHO, or YELLOW RIVER, ii. 478, 554, 555, 619.
HOANG-HAI, ii. 498. 37. 0. N. 124. 5. E.
HOAN-KIANG, river of, ii. 556.
HOAY-HO, river of, ii. 556.
HOBART TOWN, iii. 546, 550. 42. 54. S. 147. 27. E.
HOCHDORF, a village of Germany, in Baden. 48. 53. N. 8. 59. E.
HOCHENAU, a large village of Lower Austria, on the March.
HOCHFELDEN, a town of France, 12 miles N.W. Strasburgh.
HOCHHEIM, a town of Germany, 4 miles N.E. Mentz. 50. 1. N. 8. 15. E.
HOCHKIRCK, a village of Upper Lusatia. 51. 7. N. 14. 33. E.
HOCHST, a town of Germany, in Nassau, on the Maine, 17 miles N.E. Mentz. 47. 28. N. 9. 40. E.
HOCHSTADT, a town of Franconia, on the Aisch. 49. 38. N. 10. 52. E.
HOCHSTADT, a town of the Bavarian States, at the influx of the small river Egwied into the Danube, 19 miles N.W. Augsburg. 50. 10. N. 8. 45. E. The name of several small towns in Germany.
HOCKHOCKING, a small river of the U. States, in the state of Ohio, which joins the Ohio at Tray, in 38. 57. N. lat.
HODDER, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ribble at Mytton.
HODDESDON, a market town of England, in the county of Hertford, near the Lea, 17 miles N. London. 51. 46. N. 0. 1. W.
HODIMONT, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege.
HODNETT, a township of England, in Salop.
HOEDIC, viii. 292.
HOEGARD, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.
HOEGIOES, town of, vi. 325.
HOEI-TCHOO, city of, ii. 574.
HOER-HO, river of, ii. 556.
HOESSGANG, river of, vii. 42.
HOF, HOFF, or STADT ZUM HOF, vii. 391. 55. 31. N. 8. 19. E.
HOF, a town of Moravia, 8 miles N.E. Olmutz. The name also of several other small German towns.
HOFF, a small town of East Prussia, 4 miles S. Landsberg. 60. 40. N. 10. 20. E.
HOFF, a river of the Prussian states, which falls into the Roer opposite Arensberg.
HOFFENTHAL, v. 86.
HOF-GEISMAR, vii. 294. 51. 32. N. 9. 22. E.
HOG ISLAND, one of the smaller Shetland

islands. The name also of several small islands on the coast of North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island; also of several islands in the Eastern seas.

Hog Islands, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Ireland, county of Kerry.

Hog's Head, a cape of Ireland, forming the eastern boundary of Ballinaskelling bay. 51. 45. N. 10. 15. W.

Hogalvo, island of, iii. 621.

Hogezandt, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E.S.E. Groningen.

Hoghton, a township of England, in Lancashire. 53. 43. N. 2. 33. W.

Hogos, island of, iv. 117.

Hogsties, The, a dangerous reef of rocks among the Bahamas. 21. 38. N. 75. 50. W.

Hogue, La, a town of France, in Normandy, department of La Manche.

Hoheburg, hill of, vii. 183.

Hohenberg, a county of Suabia, now belonging to Wirtemberg, and situated in the thinly peopled tract of the Black Forest. 50. 4. N. 12. 12. E.

Hohenbruck, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles E. Konigingratz.

Hohenelbe, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe.

Hohenleuben, a town of Saxony, 7 miles S. Gera.

Hohenlinden, a village of Bavaria, 20 miles E. Munich. 48. 6. N. 11. 59. E.

Hohenstadt, a town of Moravia, on the Sasawa. 49. 50. N. 16. 50. E.

Hohenstein, a town of Saxony, 7 miles W. Chemnitz. 50. 48. N. 12. 45. E.

Hohenthengen, a village of Wirtemberg.

Hohenstaufen, vii. 337. 48. 45. N. 9. 44. E.

Hohentwiel, a fortress belonging to Wirtemberg, 9 miles N.E. Schaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, vii. 356. 48. 20. N. 9. 0. E.

Hohenzollern, mountain of, vii. 325.

Hohe-Veen, mountains of, vii. 40.

Hohe-Wald, mountain of, vii. 361. 49. 45. N. 7. 0. E.

Hohnstein, county of, vii. 209.

Hoho-nor, or Kono-nor, a lake, ii. 14, 477.

Holbeach, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 12 miles S. Boston. 52. 49. N. 0. 1. E.

Holbeck, a township of England, about a mile from Leeds.

Holden, a township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

Holderness, or Spurnhead, promontory of, ix. 114.

Holdsworthy, a market town of England, in Devonshire. 50. 48. N. 4. 22. W.

Hole Town, a town of Barbadoes, on the west coast.

Hole in the Wall, a village of the U. States, in Talbot county, Maryland.

Holebrook, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire.

Holeschau, a town of Moravia, 44 miles E. Brunn. 49. 18. N. 17. 36. E.

Holitsch, a town of Hungary, on the Morawa, 45 miles N. Presburg. 48. 47. N. 17. 9. E.

Holker, Lower, a township of England, in Lancashire.

Holland, viii. 637. 52. 30. N. 5. 23. E.

Holland's-Diep, viii. 640. 51. 43. N. 4. 37. E.

Holland Down, a township of England, in Lancashire.

Holland, New, iii. 529.

Holland's Point, on the coast of Maryland, on the west of Chesapeak bay. 53. 42. N. 71. 28. W.

Holland, Prussian, a town of East Prussia, on the Weeske.

Holland, Up, a township of England, in Lancashire.

Holles, a township of the U. States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

Hollingsclough, a township of England, in Staffordshire.

Hollingworth, a township of England, in Cheshire.

Hollis, or Phillipsburg, a post township of the U. States, in York county, Maine.

Holme, a parish of Scotland, in Orkney, which gives name to Holme sound, leading into the German ocean by Stromness.

Holmer, a township of England, in Herefordshire.

Holmes, Flat and Steep, two small islands in the Bristol channel, three leagues south of Caerdiff.

Holothurias, bank of, iii. 564.

Holowezyn, a town of European Russia, in the neighbourhood of Mohilev.

Holsen, town of, vii. 320.

Holstein, vii. 189; viii. 592. 54. 0. N. 10. 0. E.

Holsteinborg, v. 91.

Holston, a large river of the U. States, which joins the Tennessee. There is a settlement of the same name on this river.

Holt, a hamlet of England, in Wilts. 52. 16. N. 2. 14. W.

Holt, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee. 53. 6. N. 2. 55. W.

Holt, a neat town and parish of England, in Norfolk, 24 miles N.W. Norwich. 52. 54. N. 1. 5. E.

Holten, a large village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel. 52. 17. N. 6. 22. E.

Holum, or Holar, v. 105. 65. 42. N. 15. 0. W.

HOLY ISLAND, ix. 116, 277. 55. 40. N. 1. 48. W.

HOLYCROSS, a parish and township of England, in Worcestershire. 52. 38. N. 7. 52. W.

HOLYHEAD, ix. 103, 369. 53. 19. N. 4. 38. W.

HOLYWELL, ix. 368. 53. 17. N. 3. 15. W.

HOLZAPPEL, town of, vii. 322.

HOLZMINDEN, a town of Germany, at the confluence of the Weser and the Holz, 20 miles W. Grubenhagen. 51. 50. N. 9. 26. E.

HOMBERG IN HESSE, vii. 297. 51. 1. N. 9. 22. E.

HOMBURG, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. 49. 47. N. 9. 39. E.

HOMBURG ON THE HEIGHT, a town of Germany, 9 miles N. Frankfort. 49. 20. N. 7. 19. E.

HOMER, a township and village of the U. States, in Cortland county, New York.

HOMOCHITTO, a river of North America, which joins the Mississippi 30 miles below Natchez.

HONAN, ii. 584. 34. 44. N. 112. 9. E.

HONDA, v. 393. 5. 12. N. 74. 54. W.

HONDA, BAY OF, or BAYAHONDA, a large bay on the coast of South America, in New Granada. 12. 0. N. 71. 6. W.

HONDEY, a river of Wales, which joins the Uske at Brecknock.

HONDO, country of, iv. 231.

HONDO, v. 346. Also a river of South America, in the province of Darien.

HONDSCHOOTE, a town of French Flanders, 11 miles S.E. Dunkirk.

HONDURAS, v. 349. 15. 0. N. 87. 0. W.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, a large and convenient bay, situated between Cape Honduras, in 15. 30. N., and that of Coteche, at the eastern extremity of the province of Yucatan, in 21. 30. N.

HONDURAS, SEA OF. This appellation is sometimes given to that part of the North sea which is bounded N. by the island of Cuba; S. by the Mosquito shore; S.W. by the bay of Honduras, W. by the peninsula of Yucatan, N.W. by the gulf of Mexico, E.N.E. by Jamaica and the Carribbean sea.

HONFLEUR, viii. 466. 49. 25. N. 0. 14. E.

HONIMOA, island of, iii. 519.

HONITON, a borough, market town, and parish of England, in Devonshire, 16 miles E. Exeter. 50. 48. N. 3. 11. W.

HONLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

HONORAT, ST., island of, viii. 174.

HONTSE-HOO, lake of, ii. 557.

HOOBLY, iii. 173. 15. 20. N. 75. 15. E.

HOOD'S ISLAND, the most northerly of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. 9. 26. S. 138. 52. W.

HOOGEVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles W.N.W. Coevorden.

HOOGLAND, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht.

HOOGLEDE, a town of South Brabant, 12 miles N.E. Ypres.

HOOGHLY, formerly called GOLIN, iii. 111. 22. 24. N. 80. 28. E.

HOOGHLY RIVER, iii. 19.

HOOGSTRAATEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. 51. 23. N. 4. 44. E.

HOOKSTOWN, two villages of the U. States, in Maryland and North Carolina.

HOOLE, GREAT, a township of England, county of Lancaster.

HOOLY ONORE, a town of India, province of Mysore. 13. 44. N. 75. 41. E.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, of the U. States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, in Chesapeake bay, 7 miles long, and 2½ broad.

HOO-QUANG, province of, ii. 557.

HOORN, a considerable sea-port of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles E. Alkmar. 53. 24. N. 5. 20. E.

HOORN ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean. 15. 0. S. 171. 30. E.

HOOSAC, a post township of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York. 2d, A river of New York, which falls into the Hudson.

HOPE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the sea on the east side of Loch Eribole.

HOPE, a town of Gaspe county, Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay. 2d, Of Durham county, Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario. Also several townships of the U. States.

HOPE, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Kingston.

HOPE LAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. 46. 45. S. 32. 11. E.

HOPEWELL, the name of various townships in the U. States.

HOPKINS, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky.

HOPWOOD, a township of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles N. Manchester.

HORADIOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Wottawa. 49. 20. N. 13. 43. E.

HORB, a small town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. 47. 2. N. 8. 18. E.

HORBURY, a township of England, in Yorkshire.

HOREB, ii. 201.

HORGEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Zurich, 10 miles S.S.E. Zurich. 47. 15. N. 8. 36. E.

HORN, vii. 306. 48. 43. N. 75. 40. E.

HORN, viii. 649. 51. 52. N. 8. 55. E.

HORN, an island on the coast of West Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands, 17 miles long, and 2 broad.
HORN, CAPE, v. 355, 480. 55. 58. S. 67. 46. W.
HORNBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Ils. 52. 1. N. 10. 36. E.
HORNBY, a town of England, county of Lancaster, on the Loyne. 54. 6. N. 2. 37. W.
HORNCASTLE, a well-built market town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Bane. 21 miles E. Lincoln. 53. 14. N. 0. 8. W.
HORNCHURCH, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. 51. 33. N. 0. 14. E.
HORNCLIFF, a township of England, in Durham, 5 miles W.S.W. Berwick. 55. 45. N. 2. 6. W.
HORNE, island of, iii. 627.
HORNEBURG, a town of Hanover, on the Aue. 53. 30. N. 9. 35. E.
HORNEHAUSEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. Halberstadt.
HORNHEAD, ix. 497. 55. 13. N. 7. 51. W.
HORNINGSHAM, a village and parish of England, in Wiltshire.
HORNSEA, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, 15 miles N. Hull. 53. 55. N. 0. 9. W.
HORNSEY, a parish and very pleasant village of England, in Middlesex.
HORNUES, village of, viii. 625.
HORP, LE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.
HORSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles E.S.E. Gitschin.
HORSE, one of the Orkney Islands, on the coast of Scotland, 3 miles E. Pomona. Also an island on the S.W. coast of Ireland.
HORSENECK, a village of the U. States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.
HORSENS, a sea-port of Jutland, on the Cattegat. 55. 52. N. 9. 52. E.
HORSES HEADS, mountain of, ii. 555.
HORSEY ISLAND, off the coast of England, in Essex, 4 miles from Harwich.
HORSFORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
HORSHAM, ix. 202. 51. 5. N. 0. 20. W.
HORSLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Gloucestershire. 52. 29. N. 1. 30. W. The name also of other parishes.
HORSLEY WOODHOUSE, a township of England, in Derbyshire.
HORST, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. 51. 30. N. 6. 2. E.
HORTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 51. 15. N. 1. 1. E.
HORWICK, a township of England, in Lancashire.
HORZITZ, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.N.W. Konigingratz. 50. 20. N. 15. 35. E.
HOROZWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.W. Prague.
HOSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Tordera, 36 miles E.N.E. Barcelona. 41. 42. N. 2. 38. E.
HOSTIMURI, v. 330.
HOSZUFALU, a town of Transylvania.
HOTTENTOT HOLLAND, iv. 362.
HOTTENTOTS, iv. 354. 29. 0. S. 23. 0. E.
HOTZENPLOTZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles N. Troppau.
HOUAT, viii. 292. 47. 23. N. 2. 57. W.
HOUDAN, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise. 48. 47. N. 1. 36. E.
HOUGARDEN, a town of South Brabant, 11 miles S.E. Louvain.
HOUGHTON, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk. 52. 15. N. 0. 50. W.
HOUGHTON, a township of England, 7 miles S.E. Manchester. 55. 27. N. 1. 42. W.
HOUGHTON LE SPRING, a township of England, county of Durham. 54. 50. N. 1. 29. W.
HOUNSLOW, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Colne, 9 miles W. London. 51. 29. N. 0. 20. W.
HOUQUANG, ii. 583.
HOUSATONICK, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut, which falls into Long Island sound.
HOUSE, one of the smaller Shetland isles.
HOUSSA, or HAOUSSA, iv. 251, 255.
HOUSTON and KILLALLAN, two united parishes of Scotland, in Renfrewshire.
HOU-TCHEAOU, a city of China, of the first class, in Tche-kiang.
HOUTINIQUA, country of, 347, 362.
HOUTMAN'S ABROTHOS, isle of, iii. 560. 29. 0. S. 114. 0. E.
HOVAS, or AMBOLANS, iv. 435.
HOW OF ANGUS, ix. 444.
HOWAKIL, an island in the Red sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. 15. 8. N. 40. 30. E.
HOWAMCHEL, or VERANOLA, peninsula of, iii. 515.
HOWDEN, or HOVEDEN, an ancient town of England, in Yorkshire, about a mile from the Ouse, 25 miles W. Hull. 53. 46. N. 0. 53. W.
HOWE'S ISLANDS, one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's islands. 11. 10. S. 164. 43. E.
HOWE'S ISLANDS, two small islands in the South Pacific ocean. 16. 46. S. 154. 7. W. 31. 36. S. 159. 4. W.
HOWEY, estuary of, ix. 107.
HOWTH, harbour, ix. 489.
HOWTH, promontory, ix. 500.
HOWTH, a fishing village of Ireland, on a peninsula of the coast, which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Dublin.

HOXNE, a parish of England, in Suffolk.
HOXTER, a town of the Prussian states, on the Weser. 51. 47. N. 9. 20. E.
HOY, ix. 463. 58. 50. N. 3. 20. W.
HOYA, a considerable province in the south-west of Hanover. Its capital is Hoya. 52. 45. N. 9. 0. E.
HOYER, a town of Sleswick. 54. 57. N. 8. 49. E.
HOYLAND SWAIN, a township of England, in Yorkshire.
HOYM, a town of Saxony, on the Selke.
HOYTIAINEN, lake of, vi. 487.
HRADISCH, vii. 478.
HUAHEINE, iii. 638. 16. 43. S. 150. 58. W.
HUANCO, town of, v. 428.
HUANTAJAYA, silver mines of, v. 419.
HUASACULILCO, river of, v. 284.
HUAYATECAS, islets of the archipelago of, v. 371.
HUBBLY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 15. 24. N. 75. 10. E.
HUBERT, ST., viii. 635. 50. 1. N. 5. 21. E.
HUBERT, ST., a town of Prussian Westphalia. 51. 41. N. 5. 47. E.
HUBNICKEN, GROSS, a village of East Prussia, government of Konigsberg.
HUCHESWAGEN, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine, 28 miles E.S.E. Dusseldorf.
HUDDERSFIELD, ix. 268. 53. 39. N. 1. 50. W.
HUDE, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, 7 miles above Barnard Castle.
HUDSON, a city and port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Columbia county, New York, 30 miles S. Albany, 130 N. New York. 42. 14. N.
HUDSON, v. 179.
HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, situated to the north of Canada, reaching, in its whole extent, from 52. 0. to 66. 0. N. and from 78. 0. to 95. 0. W.
HUDSON'S RIVER, v. 159.
HUDSON'S STRAITS, v. 87. 62. 0. N. 70. 0. W.
HUDWICKSWALL, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 61. 43. N. 17. 7. E.
HUE, or HUETO, the capital of Cochin-China, divided into two parts by a large river. 16. 19. N. 107. 12. E.
HUÉ-HANE, river of, iii. 374.
HUÉ, HOÉ, or ZOAN HOA, province of, iii. 373.
HUEHNE-HAPALLAN, country, v. 340.
HULGOET, burgh of, viii. 296.
HUELMA, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, on the Odiel. 37. 8. N. 3. 51. W.
HUELVA, viii. 109.
HUESCA, viii. 78. 42. 3. N. 0. 18. W.
HUESCAR, viii. 118. 37. 52. N. 2. 30. W.
HUETA, viii. 89. 40. 12. N. 2. 50. W.
HUGGLESCOTE, a hamlet of England in Leicestershire.
HUILCHES, v. 469.
HUILQUILEMU, a province of Chili, between Chillan, the Andes, the river Biobbio, and Pucachay.
HUIZEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland. 52. 18. N. 5. 14. E.
HULDIPOOKRE, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. 22. 37. N. 86. 15. E.
HULIN, a town of Moravia, 12 miles S. Prerau.
HULL, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises among the eastern Wolds, and falls into the Humber at Hull.
HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, ix. 270. 53. 47. N. 0. 17. W.
HULL, a town of York county, Lower Canada, on Ottawa River.
HULME, a township of England, 2 miles S.E. Manchester. 53. 10. N. 2. 24. W.
HULME, LEVENS, a township of England, 3½ miles S.E. Manchester.
HULS, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine.
HULST, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 20 miles N.E. Ecloo. 51. 17. N. 4. 3. E.
HULTON, LITTLE, MIDDLE, and OVER, three townships of England, in Lancashire.
HUMANTZ, island of, vii. 110.
HUMBER, ix. 114, 256.
HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland island, which falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence.
HUME, a village of Scotland, in the county of Berwick.
HUMLING, district of, vii. 193.
HUMMELSTOWN, a township of the U. States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.
HUMMOCK ISLAND, a small island in the eastern seas. 24. 15. N. 123. 50. E.
HUMP ISLE, an island in the Eastern seas. 2. 30. S. 135. 30. E.
HUMPHREY, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee.
HUNDSRÜCH, or BACK OF THE DOG, vii. 40.
HUNDSRUCK, an extensive district of the Prussian States, on the Lower Rhine.
HUNFLEET, or HUNSLET, a township of England, liberty of Leeds.
HUNGARIANS, vi. 346.
HUNGARY, vi. 278. 47. 0. N. 19. 0. E.
HUNGERFORD, a market town and parish of England, partly in Berks, and partly in Wilts. It is situated on the Kennet, 25 miles W. Reading. 51. 25. N. 1. 31. W.
HUNGERSBERG, town of, vii. 470.
HUNGRY BAY, a bay on the coast of Lake Ontario, in North America.
HUNINGEN, viii. 395. 47. 35. N. 7. 36. E.
HUNMANBY, a town and parish of England, in Yorkshire. 54. 11. N. 0. 19. W.
HUNS, vi. 73, 418.

HUNSE, river of, viii. 640.
HUNSTANTON CLIFF, ix. 113.
HUNSWORTH, a township of England, in Yorkshire.
HUNTE, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Weser.
HUNTER'S ISLES, iii. 601. 23. 0. s. 172. 0. E.
HUNTERDON, a county of the U. States, in New Jersey, on Delaware river. Chief town, Trenton.
HUNTERSTOWN, a village of the U. States, in York county, Pennsylvania. Also a town in St. Maurice county, Lower Canada.
HUNTING CREEK, a river of the U. States, Virginia; it joins the Potomac.
HUNTING CREEK TOWN, a village of the U. States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, 18 miles N.E. Cambridge.
HUNTINGDON, ix. 325, 326. 52. 23. N. 0. 15. W.
HUNTINGDON, a county of Lower Canada, on the south side of the St. Lawrence.
HUNTINGDON, a county of the U. States, Pennsylvania. 2d, A post township and capital of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
HUNTINGTON, EAST, NORTH, and SOUTH, three townships of the U. States, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.
HUNTINGTON, a post township of the U. States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut. 2d, Of Suffock county, Long Island. 3d, Of Ross county, Ohio.
HUNTLY, a town and parish of Scotland, Aberdeenshire. The town is situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron. 57. 26. N. 2. 45. W.
HUNTON, UPPER, a parish of England, in Kent.
HUON, river of, iii. 548.
HURDANHUTTY, a fortified town of Hindostan, 41 miles S. by E. from Mysore.
HURDSFIELD, a township of England, in Cheshire.
HURDWAR, or HARDEWARA, iii. 20, 91. 29. 56. N. 78. 10. E.
HURIEL, a town of France, department of the Allier.
HURLEY, a township of the U. States, in Ulster county, New York.
HURLIAN, canton and town, ii. 377.
HURON, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie and Sandusky bay. Chief town Avery. 42. 40. N. 82. 50. W.
HURON, v. 115. 45. 0. N. 82. 0. W.
HURON, a river of North America, which enters Lake Erie, 7 miles S. Malden. 2d, a small river which falls into Lake St. Clair.
HURON, lake of, vi. 11.
HURONS, v. 133.
HURREEPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore. 31. 57. N. 75. 55. E.
HURRIAL, a town of Bengal, district of Rajesky. 24. 19. N. 89. 17. E.
HURRIANA, district of, iii. 92.
HURRYHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore Raja's territories. 14. 31. N. 75. 59. E.
HURSORA, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 22. 33. N. 75. 55. E.
HURST CASTLE, ix. 108. 50. 43. N. 1. 36. W.
HURST PIERREPOINT, a parish of England, in Sussex. 50. 57. N. 0. 13. W.
HURWORTH, a township of England, in Durham.
HUS, a town of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 miles S.W. Bender.
HUSAVIG, mine of, v. 102.
HUSCHT, town of, vi. 245.
HUSUM, viii. 592. 54. 33. N. 9. 6. E.
HUSZT, town of, vi. 313.
HUTTANY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 16. 43. N. 75. 15. E.
HUTTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. 2d, CRANSWICK, East Riding of Yorkshire. 3d, RUDBY, North Riding of Yorkshire. 4th, SHERIFF, North Riding of Yorkshire.
HUY, an ancient town of the Netherlands, 16 miles E. Namur. 50. 30. N. 5. 14. E.
HUYTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
HUYZEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland.
HVEEN, or WEEN, viii. 589. 55. 55. N. 12. 43. E.
HYACYNTHE, ST., a village of Lower Canada, on the Yamaska river.
HYCCARA, town of, vii. 749.
HYDASPES, river, ii. 353.
HYDE, a township of England, in Cheshire.
HYDE, a county of the U. States, on the coast of North Carolina.
HYDERABAD, ii. 352; iii. 156. 17. 17. N. 78. 52. E.
HYDERABAD, iii. 15, 56. 25. 22. N. 68. 41. E.
HYDRA, or IDRA, vi. 169. 37. 20. N. 23. 30. E.
HYDRAH, a considerable town of the province of Tunis, on the immediate frontier of the Algerine territory, 150 miles S.W. Tunis. 35. 47. N. 8. 15. E.
HYERES, town of, viii. 173, 204.
HYMETUS MOUNT, vi. 143, 161.
HYSIS, castle of, vi. 493.
HYTHE, ix. 205. 51. 5. N. 1. 5. E.

I.

IACA, viii. 78. 42. 27. N. 0. 32. W.
IACY, town of, ii. 615.
IAIDSCHILER, lake of, vi. 155.
IASIOLDA, river of, vi. 617.
IASZ-BERENY, vi. 323. 47. 31. N. 19. 55. E.
IAVORNIK, mountain, vi. 279.
JAZYGIA, country of, vi. 323.
IBABAO, one of the Philippine islands. 11. 30. N.
IBAR, river of, vi. 217.
IBARRA, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America, 42 miles N.E. Quito. 0. 20. N. 78. 24. W.
IBARS, ST., a town of France.
IBBERVILLE, v. 157.
IBBOS, iv. 239.
IBERI, or CARACARAS, a large lake of South America, in Paraguay.
IBERIA, viii. 18.
IBERIA, NEW, a village of Louisiana, district of Attacapas, 200 miles W. New Orleans. 30. 0. N. 91. 55. W.
IBERIAN MOUNTAINS, viii. 3.
IBI, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 61 miles N. by W. Valencia.
IBLANNOI, or DABA, mountains of, ii. 392.
IBOS, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees.
IBRIM, iv. 117.
IBSTOCK, a parish of England, in Leicestershire.
ICA, v. 427.
ICELAND, v. 98. 65. 0. N. 14. 0. W.
ICHAWUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 23. 2. N. 77. 7. E.
ICKHAM, a parish of England, in Kent.
ICKLESHAM, a parish of England, in Sussex.
ICKLETON, a parish of England, in Cambridge.
ICKLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk. 52. 22. N. 0. 35. E.
ICOLMKILL. See *Iona*.
ICONONZO, or PANDI, valley of, v. 398.
ICY CAPE, a cape on the west coast of N. America. 70. 29. N. 198. 20. E.
ICY PEAK, v. 92.
ICY SEA OF THE NORTH, v. 45.
IDA, MOUNT, vi. 166.
IDANHA A NOVA, a town of Portugal, 4 miles S.W. Idanha a Velha. 39. 53. N. 7. 5. W.
IDANHA A VELHA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles S.S.W. Alfayates. 39. 56. N. 6. 58. W.
IDE, a parish of England, in Devonshire.
IDLE, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
IDLE, ix. 316.
IDRIA, vii. 534. 46. 0. N. 14. 8. E.
IDRIA, quicksilver mines of, vii. 51.
IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, 16 miles N. Mentz.
IEGORIEWSK, district of, vi. 561.
IEKATERINODAR, town of, vi. 400.
IEKATERINOSLAV, town of, vi. 384.
IELATMA, town of, vi. 561.
IELETZ, town of, vi. 566.
IELISAWETGRAD, or ELISABETHGRAD, town of, vi. 384.
IELLALLABAD PLAIN, ii. 329. 34. 10. N. 70. 9. E.
IENIDSCHER, vi. 153.
IENOTAIEVSK, town of, vi. 411.
IESSI, ruins of, ii. 370.
IESSO, island and sea of, ii. 506, 514.
IEUZGATT, ii. 78.
IF, a small island of the south of France, 3 miles S.W. Marseilles.
IFIELD, a parish of England, in Sussex, 7 miles N.E. Horsham.
IGEL, monument at the village of, vii. 251.
IGELŪN, island of, ii. 445.
IGLA, or IGLAWA, vii. 478.
IGLAU, vii. 478. 49. 23. N. 15. 36. E.
IGLESIAS, a town of Sardinia. 39. 15. N. 9. 0. E.
IGLO, or NEUDORF, a town of Hungary, county of Zyps, on the Kunnert. 48. 50. N. 20. 32. E.
IGRANDE, a neat town of France, department of the Allier.
IGOATIMY, river, v. 512.
IGUALDA, viii. 80. 41. 32. N. 1. 35. E.
IGUERUELA, a town of Spain, 69 miles N. Murcia.
IHNA, GREAT, a river of Prussia, which joins the Frische Haf, 9 miles below Damme.
IK, basin of, vi. 425.
IKARMA, ii. 517.
ILANMORE, a small island on Clew bay, on the west coast of Ireland. Also one of the smaller Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.
ILANZ, or ILANTZ, a small town of Switzerland, 40 miles S.E. Lucerne. 46. 46. N. 9. 11. E.
ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, ix. 189. 51. 0. N. 2. 40. W.
ILDEFONSO, ST., viii. 75.
ILDEFONSO, ST., a town of Mexico, province of Oaxaca, 60 miles N.E. Oaxaca.
ILE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which runs into the Parrett.

Ile Adam L', a small town of France, on the Oise.
Ile-aux-Moines, island of, viii. 291.
Ile Bouchard, a small town of France, department of the Indre and Loire.
Ile de Bouin, a village of France, department of La Vendee.
Ile Dieu L', a town of France, on an island of the same name, on the coast of Poitou.
Ile Jourdain L', a town of France, on the Save, department of Gers. 46. 15. N. 0. 42. E.
Ile, L', a town of France, department of the Tarn, on the Tarn.
Ile, L', a small river in the interior of France, which falls into the Dordogne.
Ilen, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the sea.
Ile of Pines, iii. 589.
Ilford, Great, a village of England, in Essex, on the Roding.
Ilfracombe, ix. 105. 51. 13. N. 4. 7. W.
Ilhavo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira.
Ilheos, v. 537. It is also the name of a town in Brazil.
Ili, river of, ii. 474.
Ilimani, mountain of, v. 370.
Ilinissa, a lofty peak of the western Andes, seen from Quito. Height 17,238 feet.
Ilkeston, a parish of England, in Derbyshire.
Ill, or Ell, a river of France, in Alsace. It falls into the Rhine near Strasburg.
Ill, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine, N.W. Feldkirch.
Illawa, a village of Hungary, on the Waag.
Ille, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet.
Ille, river of, viii. 168. Another which joins the Vilaine near Rennes.
Ille and Vilaine, viii. 300. 48. 10. N. 2. 28. E.
Iller, vii. 41, 326, 360.
Illertissen, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 12 miles S. Ulm.
Illescas, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.S.W. Madrid. 40. 9. N. 3. 51. W.
Illiers, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. 48. 17. N. 1. 14. E.
Illimani, mountain of, v. 431.
Illingen, a village of Wirtemberg, 17 miles N.W. Sutgard. 48. 58. N. 8. 55. E.
Illinois, v. 202. 40. 0. N. 89. 0. W.
Illinois, v. 157.
Illkirch, a town of France, in Alsace, on the Ill.
Illogan, a parish of England, in Cornwall.
Illok, an ancient town of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, in the county called Syrmia, 60 miles W.N.W. Belgrade. 45. 23. N. 18. 8. E.
Illyria, vii. 527. 46. 0. N. 14. 0. E.
Illyrian Islands. Under this name it is common to comprise the Islands in the Adriatic, lying along the coast of Dalmatia. They are numerous: the principal are Veglia, Cherso, Arbe, Pago, Isola, Grossa, Brazza, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, Sabioncello, Meleda, and Lagosta. They all belong to the house of Austria.
Illyrians, vi. 72.
Ilm, a small river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Saale at Sulza.
Ilm, a town of Germany, 17 miles S.E. Erfurt.
Ilme, a small river of Bavaria, which rises near Aicha, and falls into the Danube.
Ilme, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Leine.
Ilmem, a large lake of European Russia. 58. 20. N. 31. 20. E. The town of Novgorod stands near its banks.
Ilmenau, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilme. 50. 41. N. 10. 56. E.
Ilmenau, river of, vii. 216.
Ilmington, a parish of England, in Warwickshire.
Ilminster, a market town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Ile, and at the crossing of the roads from London to Taunton, and from Bristol to Honiton and Exeter, 32 miles N.N.E. Exeter. 50. 56. N. 2. 54. W.
Ilmstadt, a town of Germany, in Thuringia.
Ilovla, a river of European Russia, which falls into the Don at Fort Donskaia.
Ilpize, St., a village of France, department of the Upper Loire.
Ils, or Ilz, vii. 363.
Ilsenburg, a town of Saxony, on the Ilse. 51. 51. N. 10. 16. E.
Ilsey Down, ix. 140.
Ilsfeld, a walled town of Germany, in Wirtemberg.
Ilsington, a parish of England, in Devonshire.
Ilsley, East, a township and parish of England, in Berkshire. 51. 32. N. 1. 17. W.
Ilst, or Ylst, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 58 miles N.E. Amsterdam.
Ilzstadt, a small town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube and the Ills. 48. 32. N. 13. 21. E.
Imandra, lake of, vi. 458. 68. 0. N. 32. 0. E.
Imatra, cataract of, vi. 481.
Imaus, mountains of, ii. 618.
Imbst, or Uimst, a town of the Tyrol, near the Inn.
Imiretta, ii. 36.
Immenhausen, a town of Germany, 7 miles N. Cassel.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 13 miles s. by w. Kempten. 47. 33. N. 10. 15. E.

IMMENTHAL, ST., or ERGUEL, a town of the Swiss canton of Berne.

IMOGLIM, island of, ii. 445.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, delegation of Ravenna, on a small island formed by the Santerno, 18 miles S.E. Bologna. 44. 21. N. 11. 43. E.

IMPERIAL CANAL OF CHINA, ii. 558.

INACHUS, river of, vi. 182.

INCA, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles E.N.E. Palma. 39. 43. N. 2. 56. E.

INCE, a township of England, in Lancashire, 1½ mile E. Wigan.

INCE BLUNDELL, a hamlet of England, 8 miles N.W. Liverpool.

INCENADA DE BARRAGAN, a town of South America, 21 miles W. Buenos Ayres.

INCH, ix. 498. 55. 4. N. 7. 28. W.

INCH, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

INCH, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.

INCH-COLM, a small island in the frith of Forth, 2 miles from Aberdour.

INCH-GARVIE, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near Queensferry.

INCH-KEITH, a small rocky island in the frith of Forth, about half way betwixt Leith and Kirkaldy. 56. 2. N. 3. 8. W.

INCH-KENNETH, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill.

INCH-MARNOCH, ix. 459.

INCHBOLI, a sea-port town, ii. 74.

INCHBROOK'S CANAL, v. 62.

INCHIDONY ISLAND, ix. 492.

INCHTURE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire. The village is situated between Perth and Dundee. 56. 26. N. 3. 11. W.

INCHYRA, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, 8 miles below Perth.

INCISA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Belbo. 44. 48. N. 8. 26. E.

INDENI, island of, iii. 623.

INDERABIA, a small island at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. 26. 40. N.

INDERGERVIE SEAK, state of, iii. 442.

INDERSK, salt lake, ii. 367.

INDIA, iii. 2.

INDIAN BIG, a small river of North America, which falls into the Ohio.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream which enters the Ohio. Another which runs into the Chesapeak.

INDIAN ISLAND, a small island near the coast of North Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico Sound. 35. 23. N. 76. 50. W.

INGADA, river of, ii. 490.

INDIAN OLD TOWN, an island and township of the U. States, in Penobscot county, Maine, in Penobscot river.

INDIAN RIVER, a river of the U. States, on the coast of Florida, flows south, and enters the sea in 27. 30. N. 80. 40. W. 2d, In Sussex county, Delaware. Its mouth is in 38. 10. N. lat., 11¼ miles S. Cape Henlopen. 3d, A small arm of the sea, in Washington county, Maine, setting up between Addison and Jonesborough. 4th, A river in New Hampshire, one of the sources of Connecticut river. 5th, In New York, which rises in Lewis county, and, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Oswegatchie.

INDIAN TOWN, a village of the U. States, in Dorchester county, Maryland. 2d, Of Currituck county, North Carolina.

INDIANA, v. 202. 44. 0. N. 86. 0. W.

INDIANS, v. 82, 311.

INDIES, EAST. Under this head is comprehended all that vast tract of country which is situated to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the Eastern sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

INDIES, WEST. Under this denomination is comprehended that immense chain of islands which extend in a curve from the Florida shore on the northern peninsula, to the gulf of Venezuela on the southern. This name was given to them by Columbus, under the notion that they formed part of the Indian continent, to which it was the object of his first voyage to find a western passage; and the name has still been retained, though the mistake has been discovered. The following is a list of the principal of these islands: Curazao, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Martinico, Dominica, Mary Galante, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher, St. Eustatius, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Anguilla, St. Thomas, Porto-Rico, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas, which are frequently included under the general appellation of West Indies.

INDIGIRKA, ii. 397. 73. 0. N. 144. 0. E.

INDORE, iii. 78. 22. 42. N. 75. 50. E.

INDOSTAN, the country of, iii. 1.

INDUS RIVER, ii. 326, 328, 626; iii. 3, 13.

INDRAPOUR, iii. 439.

INDRAPOUR, a river of the above district, which descends from the mountains of Korinchi.

INDRE, viii. 332.

INDRE, viii. 332. 46. 46. N. 1. 30. E.

INDRE AND LOIRE, viii. 309. 47. 20. N. 0. 44. E.

INFANTES, VILLA NUEVA DE LOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 38. 47. N. 2. 56. W.

INGATESTONE, a town of England, in Essex. 51. 40. N. 0. 23. E.

INGELMUNSTER, a town of West Flanders, 6 miles N. Courtray. 50. 56. N. 3. 16. E.

INGLETON, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 9. N. 2. 26. W.

INGOLSTADT, vii. 389. 48. 46. N. 11. 27. E.

INGOUVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.

INGRANDE, viii. 287. 47. 25. N. 0. 57. W.

INGRE, a town of France, department of the Loire.

INGRIA, vi. 503.

INGROWITZ, town of, vii. 480.

INHAMBANE, iv. 396. 24. 0. S. 34. 30. E.

INIS BOFFIN, two islands near the west coast of Ireland. There are numerous small islands, on the coast both of Scotland and Ireland beginning with INIS.

INISTIOUGE, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny, 16 miles S.W. Kilkenny. 52. 30. N. 7. 6. W.

INISHANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles S.W. Cork. 51. 46. N. 8. 39. W.

INISHARK ISLAND, ix. 496.

INISMADUN, or RUTLAND ISLAND, ix. 497.

INKERROW, a parish of England, in Worcester.

INLETS, GREAT BAY OF, iii. 566.

INN, vii. 42, 360, 560.

INNERKIP, a village and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, situated near the mouth of the Leithen. 55. 55. N. 4. 50. W.

INNERWELL, a village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, with a harbour.

INNERWICK, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington.

INNISBOFIN ISLAND, ix. 496. 53. 39. N. 10. 12. W.

INNISCATTERY ISLAND, ix. 495.

INNISTURK ISLAND, ix. 496.

INNSPRUCK, vii. 517. 47. 15. N. 11. 23. E.

INNTHAL, the valley in the Alps through which flows the Inn. See *Engadine*.

INNVIERTEL, (*i. e.* the Quarter of the Inn,) a large district or circle of Upper Austria, consisting of the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza.

INNY, a river of Ireland, which passes through the county Longford, and falls into the Shannon.

INSARA, a town of European Russia, 278 miles E.S.E. Moscow.

INSKIP, a township of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles from Kirkham.

INST, town of, vii. 517.

INSTERBURG, vii. 20. 54. 38. N. 21. 48. E.

INSUBRES, vii. 611.

INTRA, a town of Piedmont, on the Lago Maggiore. 45. 57. N. 8. 34. E.

INVER, harbour, ix. 497.

INVER, a village of Scotland, Perthshire, at the confluence of the Bran with the Tay.

INVERARY, ix. 465. 56. 15. N. 5. 2. W.

INVERARITY, a parish of Scotland, county of Forfar. 56. 36. N. 2. 54. W.

INVERAVIN, a parish of Scotland, in Elginshire and Banffshire. 57. 25. N. 3. 17. W.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish of Scotland, county of Argyll.

INVERESK, a parish of Scotland, county of Mid-Lothian.

INVERGORDON, a village of Scotland, county of Ross, on the frith of Cromarty.

INVERGOWRIE, a village of Scotland, on the Tay, 2 miles W. Dundee.

INVERKEILOR, a parish of Scotland, county of Angus. 56. 39. N. 2. 34. W.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh, and sea-port of Scotland, county of Fife, on the north coast of the frith of Forth. 56. 2. N. 3. 24. W.

INVERKEITHNY, a parish of Scotland, county of Banff.

INVERKIRKAY, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which runs into Loch Inver.

INVERLOCHY, an ancient town of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, now destroyed.

INVERNESS, ix. 473. 57. 30. N. 4. 5. W.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, ix. 469. 57. 0. N. 5. 0. W.

INVERSNAID, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 18 miles N. Dumblane.

INVERUGIE, a small village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Ugie.

INVERURY, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.

INVERURY, ix. 453. 57. 16. N. 2. 21. W.

INWARDLEIGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire.

INZINZAG, a village of France, department of Brittany.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL, one of the western islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of I. 56. 20. N. 6. 25. W.

IONIAN ISLANDS, vi. 171. 38. 10. N. 20. 30. E.

IOTUN-HEIM, country of, vi. 450.

IOUG, river of, vi. 445.

IOUGORIA, district of, vi. 450.

IOURSOF, town of, vi. 393.

IPPLEPEN, a parish of England, in Devonshire.

IPPOLITS, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire.

Ipsley, a parish of England, in Warwickshire.

Ipstones, a parish of England, in Staffordshire.

Ipswich, ix. 240. 52. 5. N. 1. 8. E.

Ipswich, the Agawam of the Indians, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on Ipswich river, 12 miles s. Newburyport, 27 N.E. Boston.

Irak, ii. 301. 33. 0. N. 45. 0. E.

Irak-Adjemi, ii. 238, 246. 34. 10. N. 47. 30. E.

Iran, or Persian, ii. 280.

Irangue, lake of, iv. 426.

Irawaddy, river of, ii. 619.

Irbit, or Irbitskaia, ii. 431. 57. 35. N. 62. 50. E.

Ireby, an ancient market town of England, in Cumberland. 54. 44. N. 3. 10. W.

Iredell, a county of the U. States, in the west part of North Carolina. Chief town Statesville.

Ireland, ix. 487. 53. 0. N. 7. 0. W.

Ireland, one of the Bermuda islands.

Ireland, New, iii. 603, 604. 4. 0. S. 152. 0. E.

Ireland's Eye, island, ix. 500. 53. 24. N. 6. 4. W.

Irên, ancient name of Ireland, ix. 523.

Irghir, river, iii. 363.

Irish Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the coast of Great Britain and Ireland. 54. 0. N. 5. 0. W.

Irishtown, a village of Ireland, bay of Dublin, near the mouth of the Liffey. 55. 8. N. 6. 34. W.

Iriffba, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. 21. 0. S.

Irk, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Irwell.

Irkoutsk, v. 60. 62. 0. N. 135. 0. E.

Irkoutsk, one of the four circles into which the above government is divided.

Irkoutsk, ii. 420, 440, 449. 52. 30. N. 104. 5. E.

Irkut, a river of Siberia, which falls into the Angara, opposite Irkoutsk.

Iroi, lake of, ii. 484.

Iron, Mountain of, ii. 491.

Iron Gate, or Vas-kapa, pass of, vi. 345.

Iroquois, v. 134.

Irrawuddy, the principal river in the Birman empire. It enters the Birman dominions in or about 25. 0. N., and directing its course west-south-west, passes the cities of Umrapoora and Old Ava. In 21. 45. N. it is joined from the north-west by the Keenduem river, and in 17. 50. N. it divides into two branches, one of which, running to the south-west, passes the town of Persiam or Bassein; the other, running to the south-east, passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams which are met by the tide. The intermediate space is formed into a Delta, similar to that of the Nile.

Irt, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the Irish sea.

Irthing, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden.

Irtysch, ii. 395.

Iruela, an inland town of Spain, province of Jaen.

Irvine, or Irwine, ix. 433. 55. 36. N. 4. 37. W.

Irvine, ix. 430.

Irvinestown, a town of Ireland in the county of Fermanagh, 109 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 26. N. 7. 30. W.

Irun, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, about a mile from the Bidassoa. 43. 20. N. 1. 49. W.

Irwell, ix. 125.

Is sur Tille, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. 47. 31. N. 5. 9. E.

Isabela, St., a town of Brazil, 180 miles N.E. St. Salvador. 11. 10. S.

Isabella, a river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea, near the city of St. Domingo.

Isabella Point lies on the north side of the island of St. Domingo. 19. 59. N. 71. 7. W.

Isakdchi, town of, vi. 229.

Isar, river of, vii. 42, 360.

Isar, circle of, vii. 381. 48. 12. N. 11. 37. E.

Isborsch, town of, vi. 547.

Ischel, a town of Upper Austria, 27 miles S.E. Salzburg. 47. 42. N. 13. 40. E.

Ischia, vii. 605. 40. 44. N. 13. 55. E.

Ischia, the capital of the foregoing island, on the north coast.

Ischim, ii. 435. 56. 30. N. 69. 20. E.

Ischitella, a town of the kingdom of Naples, province of Capitanata.

Ischora, or Inger, river of, vi. 503.

Ise-Fiord, viii. 572.

Iseo, lake of, vi. 12. vii. 588. 45. 45. N. 10. 5. E.

Iser, or Gisera, a river of Bohemia, which flows into the Elbe at Alt Bunszlau.

Iser, a large river of Bavaria, which joins the Danube at Deckendorf.

Iser, Circle of the, in Bavaria, has been divided since 1808. It lies between 47. 29. and 49. 46. N., and 10. 46. and 12. 21. E.

Isere, viii. 166, 215.

Isere, viii. 215. 45. 15. N. 5. 30. E.

Iser-kamm, mountains of, vii. 64.

Iserlohn, vii. 227. 51. 24. N. 7. 42. E.

Isernia, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines. 41. 34. N. 14. 15. E.
Ishim, river of, ii. 362.
Isigny, viii. 464. 49. 18. N. 1. 8. W.
Isis, ix. 117.
Isjum, vi. 575.
Isker, river, vi. 228.
Iskorest, town of, vi. 578.
Isla, a river of Scotland, county of Forfar, which falls into the Tay at Kinclaven. Also a river in the county of Banff, which falls into the Deveron.
Islamabad, iii. 122. 22. 22. N. 91. 42. E.
Islamabad, a town of Cashmeer, on the Jhylyum. 33. 15. N. 75. 13. E.
Islamnagur, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa, 5 miles N. of Bopaul. 23. 21. N. 77. 31. E.
Islay, Ilay, or Ila, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, to the south-west of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyll. 55. 50. N. 6. 15. W.
Isle, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on an isle formed by the Sorgue. 49. 21. N. 4. 15. E.
Isle, river of, viii. 166.
Isle of Emeralds, iv. 147.
Isle Royal, an island on the north-west side of Lake Superior. 48. 0. N. 89. 0. W.
Isle Ronde, v. 593.
Isle St. Mary, iv. 430.
Isle of Whithorn, a harbour and village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire.
Isle of Wight, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on the south side of James river. Chief town Smithfield.
Isleham, a parish of England, in Cambridge.
Islesborough, a township of the U. States, in Hancock county, Maine.
Isleworth, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, and parish of Isleworth, 8 miles W. London.
Islington, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, and neighbourhood of London.
Ismail, or Ismailov, vi. 244, 380. 45. 21. N. 28. 50. E.
Isnik, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient Nice. 40. 16. N. 29. 50. E.
Isnik, ii. 74. 40. 23. N. 29. 46. E.
Isnikmid, anciently Nicomedia, ii. 74.
Isny, a town of Germany, 46 miles S. Ulm. 47. 43. N. 10. 2. E.
Isola, a town of Austrian Illyria, 7 miles S. Capo d'Istria. 39. 4. N. 17. 7. E.
Isola, a town of Naples. 44. 47. N. 8. 0. E.
Isola, a town of Piedmont. 45. 32. N. 13. 40. E.
Isola, a town of Naples. 44. 11. N. 7. 4. E.
Isola Grossa, an island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia.
Isole, river of, viii. 295.
Ispagnac, a town of France, department of the Lozere. 44. 22. N. 3. 31. E.
Ispahan, or Spahawn, ii. 246, 252. 32. 25. N. 52. 50. E.
Isparté, ii. 80.
Ispir, ii. 104.
Issel, Old, a river of the Netherlands, which enters the Zuyder-Zee below Kampen. 2d, Little, a river of the Netherlands, which joins the Maese, near Rotterdam.
Isselmonde, an island of the Netherlands, formed by the Maese, the Merwe, and the Yssel. It contains a village of the same name.
Isselstein, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Utrecht. 52. 2. N. 5. 2. E.
Issim, steppe of, ii. 394.
Issim, river, ii. 396.
Issoire, viii. 346. 45. 32. N. 3. 15. E.
Issoudun, viii. 333. 46. 57. N. 1. 59. E.
Issum, a village of Prussian Westphalia, 6 miles N.E. Gueldres.
Issy l'Eveque, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.
Ista, town of, vi. 429.
Istakhar, or Persepolis, ii. 268.
Istib, the ancient Stobi, vi. 158.
Istla, valley of, v. 275.
Istres, a town of France, 18 miles S.E. Arles.
Istria, vii. 529. 45. 10. N. 13. 50. E.
Istwith, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Irish sea.
Italian Sea, vi. 8.
Italy, vii. 585. 43. 0. N. 12. 0. E.
Italy, Austrian, a kingdom of Upper Italy, belonging to the house of Austria, and situated between 44. 54. and 46. 40. N., and 8. 31. and 13. 30. E.
Itamarca, a province of Brazil.
Itamarca, an island of Brazil, province of Pernambucco. It is about a league from the coast. The capital is of the same name.
Itata, a province of Chili. The capital is Coulemu, situated in 36. 2. S. lat.
Itata, a river of the above province, in the Chilian Andes, which enters the sea in 36. 0. S. lat.
Itchin, a river of Wales, in Northumberland, which runs into the Eden.
Itching, a river of England, in Hampshire, which runs into Southampton water.
Ithaca, vi. 172. 38. 36. N. 21. 1. E.
Ithaca, a post village of the U. States, in Ulysses, and capital of Tompkins county, New York. 42. 25. N. 76. 25. W.
Ithon, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye.
Itiapaba Mountains, v. 510.

Itiobara Bay, a bay on the coast of Brazil. 6. 20. s. 37. 46. w.

Itiquira, a river of Brazil, which falls into the Rio de los Porrudos, a tributary stream, joining the great river La Plata.

Itri, a town of Naples, 40 miles n.w. Naples. 41. 17. n. 13. 20. e.

Iturup, one of the Kurile islands, where the Japanese have a settlement.

Itzhoe, viii. 595. 53. 55. n. 9. 33. e.

Iung-Bunzlau, vii. 464. 50. 23. n. 14. 55. e.

Iuterbogk, vii. 93. 51. 58. n. 13. 5. e.

Ivel, two rivers of England; one joins the Ouse at Tempsford, the other rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Parret.

Iver, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire.

Ives, St., a borough and market town of England, in Cornwall, on the bay of St. Ives, 104 miles s.w. Exeter. 50. 32. n. 4. 21. w.

Ives, St., a market town of England, county of Huntingdon, on the Ouse, 5 miles s.e. Huntingdon. 52. 22. n. 0. 4. w.

Iviça, or Ibiça, viii. 15, 119. 39. 0. n. 1. 30. e.

Iviça, viii. 119.

Ivinghoe, an ancient market town and parish of England, county of Buckingham, 6 miles s.w. Dunstable. 51. 52. n. 0. 38. w.

Ivory Coast, iv. 230, 232. 5. 50. n. 5. 0. w.

Ivoy-le-Pre, town of, viii. 330.

Ivrea, an old and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles n. Turin. 45. 30. n. 7. 53. e.

Ivuy, a town of Flanders, 6 miles n.e. Cambray.

Ivy Bridge, a village of England, in Devonshire, 2½ miles from Bideford.

Iwanow, lake of, vi. 404.

Ixworth, a market town and parish of England in Suffolk. 52. 18. n. 0. 50. e.

Ize, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.

Izieu, a town of France, department of the Loire.

Izlas, town of, vi. 240.

J.

Jaar, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse at Maestricht.

Jabbee, a town of Bambarra, in Western Africa, on the Niger. 13. 15. n. 1. 25. w.

Jablonow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 48. 20. n. 25. 10. e.

Jablunka, a town of Austrian Silesia.

Jabogah, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 22. 46. n. 74. 39. e.

Jaca, or Jacca, a town of Spain, in Arragon, among the Pyrenees, 45 miles n. Saragossa.

Jacatra, a district of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital.

Jacal, mountains of, v. 279.

Jaci, or Jaci d'Aquila, a maritime town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, not more than 12 miles from the summit of Mount Etna, 10 miles n.n.e. Catania. 37. 33. n. 15. 8. e.

Jackson, a county of the U. States, in Georgia, on the forks of the Oconee. Chief town Jefferson. 2d, Of Alabama. 3d, Of Mississippi, on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula. 4th, Of West Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Chief town Williamson. 5th, Of Ohio, east of Ross and Pike counties. Chief town Jackson. 6th, Of Indiana. 7th, Of Illinois, on the Mississippi. Chief town Brownsville. Also the name of several townships.

Jackson's River, a head water of James' river, Virginia.

Jacob's, St., a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland. 53. 16. n. 5. 36. e.

Jacobshagen, a town of Pomerania, 16 miles e. Stargard. 53. 22. n. 15. 22. e.

Jacobshaven, v. 91.

Jacobstadt, vi. 492, 522. 63. 40. n. 22. 42. e.

Jadra, duchy of, vi. 330.

Jaen, viii. 104. 37. 56. n. 3. 30. w.

Jaen, viii. 105. 37. 48. n. 3. 51. w.

Jaen de Bracamoros, a province of Quito. The capital is of the same name. 5. 25. s. 78. 33. w.

Jafa, a district of Arabia, s.e. of Yemen, and bordering on Hadramaut.

Jaffa, ii. 149. 32. 2. n. 34. 53. e.

Jaffna, the capital of the district of Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, at some distance from the sea, but communicating with it by a river navigable for large boats. 9. 36. n. 79. 50. e.

Jaffnapatam, iii. 216, 245. 9. 43. n. 80. 20. e.

Jagas, deserts of, iv. 340.

Jagas, tribes of, iv. 412.

JAGEPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, on the Byturnee. 20. 52. N. 86. 24. E.
JAGERSDORF, GROSS, a village of East Prussia.
JAGO, ST., a province of Chili.
JAGO, ST., the capital of the above province, on the Mapocho, 55 miles E.S.E. of the port of Valparaiso. 33. 26. S. 70. 44. W.
JAGO, ST., v. 579. 20. 0. S. 76. 6. W.
JAGO, ST., a large river of Quito, province of Jaen de Bracamoros, which unites with the Paute; and another which enters the Pacific ocean, in 1. 14. N. lat.
JAGO, ST., DE CACEM, a populous town of Portugal, 36 miles S. Setubal.
JAGUARIBE, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic, in 4. 0. S. 38. 10. W.
JAHDE, or JADE, vii. 194. 53. 20. N. 8. 12. E.
JAHJOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 26. 59. N. 77. 52. E.
JAHORLICK, a river of Russian Poland, falling into the Dniester.
JAICZE, or JAIDSCHA, vi. 212. 44. 28. N. 17. 17. E.
JAINS, iii. 62.
JAJGUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name.
JALLONKADOO, iv. 220. 12. 0. N. 6. 30. W.
JALLINDHER, iii. 54. 31. 16. N. 75. 25. E.
JALNAH, or JALNAPORE, iii. 163. 19. 52. N. 76. 8. E.
JALOCZINA, a river of European Turkey, in Walachia, which falls into the Danube.
JALOFFS, or OUALOFFS, a people of Africa, occupying most of the country between the lower part of the Gambia and that of the Senegal.
JALOOAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Sinde. 26. 10. N. 79. 13. E.
JAMAICA, v. 577. 18. 10. N. 77. 15. W.
JAMAICA, a township of the U. States, in Windham county, Vermont. 2d, Of Queen's county, on Long Island, New York.
JAMBEE, iii. 442. 1. 24. S. 103. 39. E.
JAMBO, iii. 54. 9. 35. S. 40. 15. W.
JAMBOOTEE, a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor.
JAMBURG, a town of European Russia, 76 miles south-west St. Petersburgh, on the Luga. 59. 26. N. 28. 50. E.
JAMES, island of, v. 87. 63. 0. S. 63. 0. W.
JAMES BAY, v. 79. 54. 0. N. 80. 30. W.
JAMES CITY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, between Chickahominy and James rivers. 2d, A post town in Madison county, Virginia.
JAMES, FORT, the capital of the English settlements on the Gambia. 31. 45. N. 82. 10. W.
JAMES, GREAT and LITTLE, ST., two of the smaller Virgin Isles, east of Tortolla.
JAMES RIVER, v. 159. 37. 2. N. 76. 20. W.
JAMES, ST., a town of France, in Normandy.
JAMES'S, ST., RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence.
JAMES TOWN, a village of Scotland, Dumfries-shire.
JAMES'S TOWN, in Barbadoes, on the west side of the island.
JAMESTOWN, city of, iv. 461.
JAMESTOWN, a post town of the U. States, in Prince Edward county, Virginia. 2d, A town in James City county, Virginia. The name also of several townships.
JAMTLAND, a province in the north-west of Sweden. 63. 0. N. 14. 30. E.
JANANUS, river of, vi. 485.
JANEIRO, RIO DE, v. 514, 530. 22. 56. S. 42. 1. W.
JANEIRO, RIO, lake of, v. 530.
JANEIRO RIVER, v. 530.
JANICULUM, vii. 596.
JANINA, vi. 180. 44. 54. N. 19. 5. E.
JANOW, the name of various inconsiderable towns of Poland.
JANZE, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
JAPAN, ii. 15, 502, 518, 533. 36. 0. N. 140. 0. E.
JAPAN, sea of, ii. 506. 40. 0. N. 135. 0. E.
JAPARA, iii. 454. 6. 32. S. 110. 43. E.
JARAGUA, v. 519.
JARANSK, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Wyschegda, 93 miles S.S.W. Viatka.
JAREJAHS, iii. 67.
JARETTA, LA, one of the largest rivers in Sicily, which falls into the gulf of Catania.
JARGEAU, a small town of France, department of the Loiret. 47. 51. N. 2. 6. E.
JARNAC, viii. 276. 45. 40. N. 0. 12. W.
JAROSLAV, vi. 556, 687. 57. 37. N. 40. 10. E.
JAROSLAV, vi. 556. 57. 50. N. 39. 30. E.
JAROSLAW, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the San, 110 miles E. Cracow. 50. 3. N. 22. 48. E.
JARTHE, river of, viii. 167.
JASLO, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. It is the capital of an extensive district. 49. 45. N. 21. 34. E.
JASLOWITZ, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia.
JASMUND, peninsula of, vii. 111.
JASNO-GORA, or KLARENBERG, vi. 668.
JASSY, vi. 245. 46. 50. N. 27. 14. E.
JASTROW, a town of West Prussia, 67 miles W. Culm. 53 24. N. 16. 49. E.
JASZBERENY, a town of Hungary, on the Sadwa, 38 miles E. Pest. 47. 31. N. 19. 55. E.

JAUER, a principality of the Prussian states, in Lower Silesia, bounded s. and w. by Bohemia and Lusatia.

JAUER, a town of Silesia, and the capital of a principality and circle, on a river of the same name, 16 miles N.W. Schweidnitz. 51. 3. N. 16. 14. E.

JAUJAC, a town of France, on the Alignon, department of the Ardeche.

JAULNAIS, a town of France, 6 miles N. Poitiers. 46. 42. N. 0. 22. E.

JAURU, v. 510.

JAUSA, river of, vi. 553.

JAUTS, iii. 71.

JAUZIERS, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps.

JAVA, iii. 445. 7. 30. S. 110. 0. E.

JAVA SEA, that part of the Eastern sea which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Biliton, and Borneo, to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east.

JAVANA, city of, iii. 454.

JAWOROW, a town of Galicia, 25 miles W. Lemberg.

JAWUD, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. 24. 36. N. 74. 55. E.

JAXT, vii. 325.

JAXT, vii. 41, 335. 49. 20. N. 9. 45. E.

JAYME, SAN, a city of the Carracas, province of Varinas, 180 miles s. by w. Carracas.

JEAN D'ANGELY, St. viii. 277. 45. 56. N. 0. 33. W.

JEAN D'AULPH, St., a town of Savoy, on the Drance.

JEAN DE BOURNAY, St., a town of France, department of the Isere.

JEAN DE BREUIL, St., a town of France, department of the Aveyron.

JEAN DE LOSNE, St., viii. 373. 47. 7. N. 5. 14. E.

JEAN DE LUZ, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, off the mouth of the Nivette, near the confines of Spain, 14 miles S.W. Bayonne. 43. 24. N. 1. 40. W.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, St., vii. 641. 45. 15. N. 6. 18. E.

JEAN DE MONTS, St., a village of France, in La Vendee.

JEAN DU GARD, a town of France, in the department of the Gard.

JEAN DES OLLIERS, a village of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome.

JEAN DE PIED DE PORT, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Nive, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S.E. Bayonne. 43. 9. N. 1. 16. W.

JEAN EN ROYANS, St., a town of France, department of the Drome.

JEAN RABEL, a town of the island of St. Domingo. 19. 55. N. 73. 7. W.

JEBENHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg.

JED, ix. 405.

JEDBURGH, ix. 406. 55. 28. N. 2. 35. W.

JEDDA, port of, ii. 202.

JEDO, or JEDDO, ii. 525. 36. 30. N. 140. 0. E.

JEDO-GAWA, river of, ii. 519.

JEEND, a town and district of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 30. 10. N. 76. 5. E.

JEFFERSON, a county of the U. States, in Indiana, on Ohio river. 2d, Of Kentucky, on Ohio river. 3d, Of Ohio, on Ohio river. 4th, Of East Tennessee, on the south side of the Holston. 5th, Of Mississippi, on the river Mississippi. 6th, Of Virginia, on the Potomac. 7th, Of Georgia, on Ogechee river. 8th, Of the north-west part of Pennsylvania. 9th, Of Alabama. 10th, Of Illinois. 11th, Of Missouri. 12th, Of New York, on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.

JEFFERSON, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Ashtabula county, Ohio. 2d, A post township of Lincoln county, Maine. 3d, A township of Morris county, New Jersey. 4th, Of Green county, Pennsylvania. 5th, Of Ross county, Ohio. 6th, A post township and capital of Camden county, Georgia, on the Satilla, 50 miles s.w. Darien. 34. 10. N. 83. 30. W. 7th, A river of Missouri Territory, which unites with Gallatin and Madison rivers, to form the Missouri. 8th, A township of Schoharie county, in New York.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, a river of South Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee.

JEFREMOV, a town of European Russia.

JEGUN, a town of France, department of the Gers. 43. 45. N. 0. 26. E.

JEJURY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 18. 16. N. 74. 17. E.

JEKIL IRMAK, the ancient IRIS, ii. 68.

JELALPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore, on the north shore of the Hydaspes. Also a town in the province of Agra. 25. 54. N. 79. 45. E. And lastly, a village of Allahabad.

JELLASORE, properly JELLASIR, a town of Bengal, on the Subaureeka river. 21. 50. N. 87. 25. E.

JELLINGHY, a town of Bengal, district of Raujshy. 24. 8. N. 88. 42. E.

JELLINGHY BRANCH OF THE GANGES, iii. 19.

JEMAPPE, town of, viii. 624.

JEMAULABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Canara. 13. 3. N. 75. 25. E.

JEMLA, district of, iii. 132.

JEMME, EL, a town of Tunis, in Africa, the ancient TISDRA, 90 miles s. Tunis.

JENA, vii. 281. 50. 56. N. 11. 37. E.

JENEAHGUR, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.
JENIDSCHE, town of, vi. 159.
JENIEZA, or JENIDSCHE VARDAR, a town of European Turkey, in Macedon, 20 miles E. Edessa. 40. 48. N. 22. 30. E.
JENIKALEH, a fortress of European Russia, government of Taurida. 45. 21. N. 36. 25. E.
JENKIN'S BAY, a bay on the back part of the island of St. Eustatius.
JENNE, a city of Central Africa, situated on the Niger, and on the road from Sego to Tombuctoo, 125 miles N.E. Sego. 14. 7. N. 0. 53. E.
JEREMIE, CAPE, a cape on the coast of Hispaniola. 18. 16. N. 71. 15. W.
JERICHO, ii. 154. 31. 55. N. 35. 31. E.
JERICHO, a post township of the U. States, in Chittenden county, Vermont.
JERICHOW, a town of Saxony, 3 miles N.N.E. Madgeburg. 52. 30. N. 12. 6. W.
JERSEY, ISLE OF, viii. 173; ix. 177. 49. 10. N. 2. 10. W.
JERSEY, NEW, v. 181.
JERUSALEM, ii. 151. 31. 48. N. 35. 14. E.
JESI, a town of Italy, on the Esino, 16 miles W.S.W. Ancona. 43. 34. N. 13. 13. E.
JESSNITZ, a town of Germany, 30 miles N. Leipsic. 51. 39. N. 12. 20. E.
JESSO, or MATSMAI, a large island off the eastern coast of Asia, situated immediately to the north of the islands of Japan, being separated from Niphon only by a narrow strait. 43. 0. N. 143. 0. E.
JESSELMERE, iii. 73. 26. 43. N. 70. 54. E.
JESSORE, iii. 111. 23. 7. N. 89. 16. E.
JESUS, ISLE OF, an island of Canada, in the St. Lawrence. 45. 35. N. 73. 30. W.
JETTINGEN, a neat town of Bavaria, on the Mindel. 48. 35. N. 8. 47. E.
JETZE, a river of Prussia, which falls into the Elbe, in the principality of Luneburg.
JEURE, ST., a village of France, department of the Upper Loire.
JEVER, a town of the grand duchy of Oldenburg. 53. 34. N. 7. 56. E.
JEWS. iv. 193; vi. 392.
JEYPOOR, iii. 71, 74. 26. 55. N. 75. 37. E.
JHANSI, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 25. 32. N. 78. 34. E.
JHYLUM RIVER, (the Hydaspes of the Greeks,) a river of Hindostan, which has its rise in the valley of Cashmere, and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Chinaub.
JIBBE AURESS, or AURAS, iv. 183, 185.
JIBBEL-AL-ATTAKA, mountain of, iv. 22.
JIBBEL-AL-NAIRON, mountains of, iv. 22.
JIBBEL-EL-BUD, or WHITE MOUNTAINS, iv. 202.
JIDDA, or JUDDA, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red Sea. 21. 29. N. 39. 15. E.
JIGITONHONHA, a river of Brazil, in the extensive country of Minas Geraes, and district of Cerro do Frio. It flows into a larger river called Rio Grande.
JILLOOTIA, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude.
JINNEE, iv. 253.
JINNEN, town of, iv. 251.
JIN-ENNE, a river of Algiers, which loses itself in an extensive plain.
JINNETT, a sea-port town of Algiers, 33 miles E. Algiers.
JITOMIRZ, town of, vi. 579.
JOACHIM, ST., a village of France, department of the Loire Inferieure.
JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 60 miles N.E. Dresden.
JOANA, a fort and town of the island of Java. 6. 42. S. 111. 8. E.
JOANNA, or ANJOUAN, the largest of the group of islands, situated off the eastern coast of Africa, called the Comorro islands. 12. 54. S. 44. 30. E.
JOANNES, also MARAJO, a large island, at the mouth of the Amazons.
JOANNINA, a flourishing city of European Turkey, the capital of Albania, on a lake, 70 miles W. Larissa, 400 W. by S. Constantinople. 39. 30. N. 21. 38. E.
JOANPORE, chief town of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 25. 45. N. 82. 39. E.
JOAO DE PESQUEIRA, ST., a strong town of Portugal, province of Beira. 41. 15. N. 7. 20. W.
JOAO DEL REY, v. 538. 21. 0. S. 45. 45. W.
JOARRE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne.
JOBIE, island of, iii. 607.
JOCATRA, old kingdom of, iii. 453.
JODAR, a town of Spain, province of Jaen. 37. 46. N. 3. 22. W.
JOEGERNDORF, principality of, vii. 358.
JOEGERNDORF, town of, vii. 481.
JOENKOEPING, town of, viii. 552.
JOHANNA ISLAND, iv. 422. 12. 10. S. 44. 21. E.
JOHANNESBERG, a village of Germany, 18 miles W. Mentz. 53. 38. N. 21. 50. E.
JOHANN-GEORGEN-STADT, a town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, 64 miles S.W. Dresden. 50. 28. N. 12. 44. E.
JOHLINGEN, a village of Germany, 8 miles N. by E. Carlsruhe.
JOHN DE MAYEN, island of, v. 108.
JOHN, ST., a village and fort in Canada, on the Richlieu river, 20 miles S.E. Montreal.

JOHN, ST., v. 135. 48. 25. N. 72. 25. W.
JOHN, ST., river of, v. 351.
JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of South Carolina. 32. 42. N. 80. 10. W.
JOHN'S, ST., v. 142. 47. 30. N. 52. 0. W.
JOHN'S, ST., a bay and island on the west coast of Newfoundland island.
JOHN'S, ST., v. 138, 139. 47. 10. N. 46. 32. W.
JOHN'S ST., one of the Virgin islands, about 12 leagues east of Porto Rico. 18. 7. N. 64. 32. W.
JOHN'S, ST., v. 589. 17. 4. N. 62. 4. W.
JOHN'S, ST., v. 586.
JOHN'S, ST., v. 136.
JOHN'S, ST., v. 158.
JOHN'S, ST., a river of West Florida, which falls into Apalache bay.
JOHN'S, ST., a town of the U. States, in Sussex county, Delaware, 76 miles S. Philadelphia.
JOHN'S, ST., a river of Lower Canada, joins the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below Montreal.
JOHNSHAVEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, 9 miles N. by E. Montrose. 56. 49. N. 2. 20. W.
JOHNSON, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, watered by Neuse and Little rivers. Chief town Smithfield. 2d, Of Illinois, on the Ohio.
JOHNSTON, a township of the U. States, in Providence county, Rhode Island.
JOHNSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near the Spa of Ballyspellan, 80 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 20. N. 6. 32. W.
JOHNSTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 miles W. Paisley. 55. 50. N. 4. 31. W.
JOHNSTOWN, a newly settled village of Upper Canada, 3 miles E. St. Lawrence.
JOHNSTOWN, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk.
JOHOR, kingdom of, iii. 391, 392.
JOIGNY, viii. 378. 48. 0. N. 3. 45. E.
JOINVILLE, viii. 417. 48. 26. N. 5. 9. E.
JOLIBA, or GULBI, river of, iv. 250.
JONES, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina, on the Trent. 2d, Of Georgia, on the east side of the Oakmulgee.
JONE'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins Delaware.
JONKIOPING, capital of a government of the same name in Sweden, province of Smaland, 86 miles E. Gottenburgh. 57. 30. N. 14. 0. E.
JONSAC, viii. 277. 45. 25. N. 0. 25. W.
JOODPOOR, district of, iii. 71, 73.
JOOKAKONDA, iv. 217.
JOONER, iii. 163. 19. 12. N. 74. 10. E.
JOORIA, a populous and thriving sea-port of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 22. 37. N. 70. 26. E.
JOPPA, a town of the U. States, in Hartford county, Maryland. 39. 30. N. 76. 25. W.
JORDAN, ii. 129.
JORDAN, lake of, vii. 205.
JORGE, ST., a town of Brazil, in St. Salvador. 14. 45. S. 22. 40. W.
JORULLO, plains of, v. 280.
JOSEPH, or CALIDEH-MENHI, iv. 33.
JOSEPH DEL PARRAL, ST., a town of Mexico, intendancy of Durango.
JOSEPH, ST., a town of South America, province of Buenos Ayres, to the north-west of Monte Video. 34. 22. S. 56. 53. W.
JOSEPH, ST., a river of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, which joins a branch of the Plata.
JOSEPH'S, ST., a river of the U. States, which enters Michigan lake.
JOSEPH'S, ST., BAY, a bay on the coast of West Florida. 29. 50. N. 85. 30. W.
JOSEPH, ST., D'ORUNA, town of, v. 596.
JOSEPH, ST., RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.
JOSIMATH, a town of Hindostan, province of Serinagur. 30. 34. N. 79. 38. E.
JOSSELIN, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Ouste. 47. 57. N. 2. 35. W.
JOUDPORE, a fortified city and capital of a principality of the same name, in Hindostan. 26. 27. N. 73. 18. E.
JOUDPOOR, the capital of a principality of the same name in Hindostan, Rajpootana, 326 miles S.W. Delhi. 26. 18. N. 73. 0. E.
JOUE, viii. 446.
JOUGUES, a village of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.
JOUIN, ST., a town of France, department of the Vienne.
JOWA, a tributary of the Mississippi, in the U. States, territory of the Missouri.
JUAN, ST., DE BAPTISTA, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora. 28. 50. N. 100. 40. W.
JUAN, ST., DEL REY, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro. The name of several other trifling settlements in Brazil. Also of some islands, bays, and points of land, on the coast of South America.
JUAN, ST., v. 403. Also a large river of Nicaragua, kingdom of Guatimala.
JUAN DE LISBOA, isle, iv. 450. 27. 8. S. 54. 0. E.
JUAN DE ULUA, an island on the coast of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz.
JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town in the intendancy of Mexico, 100 miles S. Mexico.

JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Durango, to the S.W. of the lake of Parras.

JUANPOOR, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, on the Goomty.

JUBBULPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwara, 153 miles N.N.E. from Nagpoor. 23. 11. N. 80. 16. E.

JUCAR, river of, viii. 11.

JUDEA, ii. 149.

JUDENBURG, vii. 523. 51. 44. N. 12. 27. E.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Brabant, on the Geele, 24 miles S.E. Brussels.

JUG, a river of European Russia, which, uniting with the Suchona near Ustiug, forms the Upper Dwina, which flows into the White sea at Archangel.

JUGGERNAUT, iii. 148.

JUILLIAC, a town of France, department of the Corvez.

JUILLY, town of, viii. 433.

JUJUI, v. 455. 23. 24. S. 63. 48. W.

JUJUI, a river of the same province, which enters the Vermejo, in Lat. 24. 50. S.

JULFAR, town of, ii. 211.

JULIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona.

JULIAN ALPS, vi. 284.

JULIANSHAAB, v. 91.

JULIEN, ST., viii. 337.

JULIEN DE CONCELLES, ST., a village of France, department of the Loire Inferieure.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST., a town of France, on the Yonne. Julien is the name of several small villages in France.

JULIERS, vii. 229, 244. 50. 56. N. 6. 20. E.

JULPHA, town and suburb of, ii. 251.

JUMBOO, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. 33. 0. N. 74. 5. E.

JUMBOOSIER, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 22. 6. N. 73. 3. E.

JUMET, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, 3 miles N. Charleroi.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 65 miles N. by W. Carthagena. 38. 28. N. 1. 25. W.

JUMILLAC LE GRAND, a town of France, department of the Dordogne.

JUMNA, or YUMNA, iii. 18, 20.

JUNAGHUR, hills of, iii. 66.

JUNCAL, a sea-port of Chili, province of Copiapo, at the mouth of the river of the same name. 26. 20. S. 70. 49. W.

JUNGFRAU, a lofty mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern. 46. 33. N. 7. 58. E.

JUNGIPORE, a town of Bengal, district of Raujeshy, on the Bhagerutty river. 24. 28. N. 88. 13. E.

JUNIATTA, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which joins the Susquehanna.

JUNIEN, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, 20 miles W. Limoges. 45. 12. N. 4. 40. E.

JUNIUS, a post township of the U. States, in Seneca county, New York.

JUNIVILLE, a village of France, department of the Ardennes.

JUNKSEYLON, iii. 353.

JUNOSSUVANDO, a small town in Norwegian Lapland. Lat. 67. 30. N.

JUNQUERA, or JUNQUIERA, LA, viii. 79. 42. 24. N. 2. 52. E.

JUPILLE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated to the north-east of the island of Islay, and opposite to the district of Knap-dale, in Argyllshire, to which county it is annexed. 56. 3. N. 5. 52. W.

JURA, vi. 17; vii. 557; viii. 175. 46. 12. N. 5. 55. E.

JURA, viii. 384. 46. 45. N. 5. 45. E.

JURJURA, mountains of, iv. 154.

JURUENA, a head branch of the great river Tapayos, in Brazil.

JURULLO, a remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, 55 miles S.W. by S. from Valladolid. 19. 9. N. 103. 51. W.

JUSSEY, viii. 384.

JUST, ST., two parishes of England, in Cornwall. 50. 8. N. 5. 39. W.

JUST EN CHEVALET, ST., a town of France, department of the Loire. The name of several other small towns in France.

JUTERBOCK, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, on the Rohrbach, 29 miles S. Potzdam. 51. 58. N. 13. 5. E.

JUTES, ix. 17.

JUTLAND, a large province of Denmark, which comprised formerly the whole peninsula forming the mainland of the Danish dominions; but the name of Jutland is now confined to the northern half of the peninsula, extending from the 55th to the 58th degrees of N. lat.

JUTLAND CHANNEL, vi. 6.

JUTS, iii. 66.

JUTWAR, district of, iii. 66.

JYENAGUR, the capital of a principality of the same name in Hindostan, reckoned one of the handsomest and most regular towns of India. 26. 56. N. 75. 40. E.

JYHTPORE, or JEYTPORE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 25. 14. N. 80. 50. E.

JYLUM, or HYDASPES, river of, iii. 16.

K.

KAABA, temple of, ii. 203.
KAADE, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 miles N. Taas.
KAARTA, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa, to the west of Bambarra. 15. 0. N. 6. 30. W.
KABARDIA, country, ii. 46.
KABILA, town of, iv. 404.
KABOO, iv. 225. 11. 15. N. 13. 0. W.
KABOOL, kingdom of, ii. 231.
KABRA, iv. 251. 15. 43. N. 2. 40. E.
KABRUANG, an island in the Eastern seas, about 18 miles in circumference. 3. 50. N. 126. 30. E.
KADAKAR, the ancient PRASIAS, lake of, vi. 155.
KADEN, a town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 44 miles S. Dresden.
KADOM, vi. 560. 54. 35. N. 42. 10. E.
KAFRARIA, a territory of Southern Africa, extending along the coast in a north-east direction, from the great Fish river, which separates it from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Key's river, which divides it from the country of the Tambookies.
KAHAN, iv. 221.
KAHLA, a town of Germany, on the Saale, 8 miles S. Jena. 50. 49. N. 11. 36. E.
KAHLWANG, a large village of the Austrian states, in Styria, 17 miles W. Leoben.
KAI, a town of European Russia, 124 miles N.E. Viatka. 59. 50. N. 53. 1. E.
KAI, river of. iv. 313.
KAIA, a small village near Lutzen, in Prussian Saxony.
KAIBALES, ii. 426.
KAIELLI, GULF OF, iii. 497.
KAILASSAM, mountains of, iii. 5.
KAIM, a small village of Scotland, in Morayshire.
KAIMAN RIVER, iv. 344.
KAINSK, ii. 437. 55. 50. N. 78. 10. E.
KAIR, a town in Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, on the Godavery.
KAIRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, capital of a district of the same name. 22. 45. N. 72. 45. E.
KAIRWAN, or KAIROAN, iv. 182. 35. 36. N. 9. 57. E.
KAIS, island of, ii. 275.
KAISARIEH, ii. 78. 38. 35. N. 35. 22. E.
KAISERBERG, a town of France, on the Weiss.
KAISERSLAUTERN, vii. 403. 49. 26. N. 7. 43. E.
KAISERSTUHL, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine. 47. 33. N. 8. 25. E.
KAKUNDAY, a town of Western Africa, on the Rio Nunez.
KALALIT, or GREENLANDERS, v. 94.
KALANÉ-GANGA, river of, iii. 219.
KALANUDY, a rock, fort, and town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor.
KALBE, town of, vii. 132.
KALBRA, town of, vii. 309.
KALDENKIRCHEN, a town of the duchy of Juliers.
KALE, ix. 405.
KALISCH, vi. 667. 51. 47. N. 18. 8. E.
KALKAS, a Tartar nation of the Mongol race, who occupy extensive tracts to the north and west of China. 47. 10. N. 107. 0. E.
KALLA-VESI, lake of, vi. 487.
KALLIES, a town of Pomerania, 34 miles E. Stargard.
KALLUNDBORG, a sea-port of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Zealand, 69 miles W. Copenhagen.
KALLYHARRY, iv. 395.
KALMUCS, ii. 473, 478. 44. 20. N. 80. 0. E.
KALOTE, an island in the Eastern seas. 7. 18. S. 122. 15. E.
KALOUGIANS, v. 59.
KALPEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna. 26. 10. N. 79. 41. E.
KALSEE, a town of Northern Hindostan, and the chief mart of the country, lying between the Sutuleje and Tonse rivers. 30. 32. N. 77. 50. E.
KALUGA, vi. 541, 564, 565. 54. 3. N. 36. 5. E.
KALUNGA, fortress of, iii. 127.
KALWARY, vi. 671.
KALWOERDE, territory of, vii. 316.
KAMA, vi. 323, 406, 430.
KAMARA, island of, ii. 217.
KAMARTA, isle of, iii. 361.
KAMBING, island of, iii. 523.
KAMBORS, a village of European Russia, government of Perm.
KAMENITZ, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.N.E. Tabor. 44. 21. N. 16. 25. E.
KAMENITZ, a town of Sclavonia, near the Danube. 49. 4. N. 15. 20. E.
KAMENSK, a town of Russia, government of Perm, 42 miles E. Ekaterinburg. 48. 24. N. 40. 5. E.
KAMENZ, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the Schwartz Elster.
KAMGARI, town of, vi. 440.
KAMINIEC, vi. 577. 48. 40. N. 27. 1. E.

KAMKOSSIP, vi. 437.
KAMLACH, a small river of Suabia, which falls into the Mindel.
KAMMENOY-POVAS, river of, vi. 444.
KAMNITZ, viii. 465. 50. 47. N. 14. 25. E.
KAMP, a river of Austria, which falls into the Danube.
KAMPIOO, ii. 477.
KAMSCHATKA, warm springs of, ii. 400.
KAMSCHATKA, ii. 393, 446, 507. 56. 0. N. 160. 0. E.
KAMTCHATDALES, ii. 430.
KAMTCHATKA, mountain of, ii. 393, 446.
KAMTCHATKA, volcano of, ii. 393.
KAMYSCHIN, or DEMITREFSK, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga. 50. 5. N. 45. 24. E.
KAMYSCHLOWA, lake of, ii. 418.
KAN, river of, ii. 556.
KANAGHI, island of, v. 56.
KANDAHAR, ii. 325, 345. 39. 20. N. 65. 30. E.
KANDELLÈ, iii. 260. 8. 24. N. 81. 15. E.
KANDY, kingdom of, iii. 218, 233.
KANEM, country of, iv. 263.
KANGAROO ISLAND, iii. 556. 36. 0. S. 137. 0. E.
KANGELANG, an island in the Eastern seas, about 24 miles from E. to W. 6. 37. S. 115. 44. E.
KANGERS, vi. 530.
KANGRAH, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Lahore, surrounded by a district of the same name. 32. 20. N. 75. 50. E.
KANINAVIESCH, v. 214.
KANITZ, vi. 325. 49. 6. N. 16. 30. E.
KANKARAGAY, region of, ii. 474.
KANKHUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 29. 56. N. 78. 8. E.
KANNAGHERRY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 15. 36. N. 76. 26. E.
KANOBIN, ii. 141. 34. 16. N. 36. 0. E.
KANOJE, iii. 85. 27. 4. N. 79. 47. E.
KANSAS, v. 213.
KANSES, v. 213. 38. 31. N.
KANTEL, mountain of, ii. 619.
KANTCHEOU, or KANSOU, ii. 587. 37. 0. N. 104. 0. E.
KANTURK, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Dalna, 175 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 10. N. 8. 53. W.
KANZACH, a small river of Suabia, which falls into the Danube.
KAOYEN-HOO, lake of, ii. 557.
KAPELLA, mountains of, vi. 326, 327.
KAPNITZ, two towns of Bohemia.
KARA-DJIOLAN, ii. 108.
KARAGAN, peninsula of, ii. 309.
KARAGILAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania.
KARA HISSAR, ii. 76. 38. 40. N. 30. 45. E.
KARAIA, or KEREIA, province of, ii. 471.
KARAK, an island in the Persian gulf. 29. 14. N.
KARAK, town of, ii. 200.
KARAKALPAKS, people of, ii. 371.
KARAKORUM, town of, ii. 464, 485.
KARAKUM, ii. 235. 40. 0. N. 56. 0. E.
KARAMAN, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, 55 miles S. Konieh.
KARA-MOAB, town of, ii. 147.
KARAMPÉ, CAPE, ii. 74.
KARA-OSMAN, the states, ii. 75.
KARANES, mountains of, vi. 281.
KARANG SAMBONG, an inland town of Java, 168 miles S.E. Batavia.
KARASCH, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube at Uj-Palanka.
KARASJEE, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapore. 17. 26. N. 75. 28. E.
KARASOO, river of, ii. 371.
KARASOU, anciently MELAS, ii. 78, 258.
KARASU, vi. 155.
KARA SU, a considerable river of Asia Minor, which rises in mount Taurus.
KARASUBARAR, a town of the Crimea.
KARATOVA, mines of, vi. 155.
KARA-VARIA, ancient BERAEA, vi. 159.
KARBACH, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg.
KARDANAH, a river of Palestine. It falls into the Mediterranean, 8 miles S. Acre.
KARDZAG, vi. 322. 47. 20. N. 20. 55. E.
KAREK, or KHAREDGE, island of, ii. 274.
KARGALA, vi. 428.
KARG-ALGYDIM, lake of, ii. 398.
KARGE, or KARGOVA, vii. 31.
KARGOPOL, vi. 454. 61. 27. N. 38. 55. E.
KARICAL, a town of the south of India, district of Tanjore. 10. 55. N. 79. 53. E.
KARKIS, town of, vi. 157.
KARLSBURG, vi. 345. 46. 4. N. 23. 34. E.
KARLSTADT, town of, vii. 397. 49. 58. N. 9. 48. E.
KARLSTADT, a circle or district of Austrian Illyria, in Croatia.
KARLSTEIN, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Theya.
KARNA, city of, iv. 262.
KARNAK, village of, iv. 83.
KAROON, river of, iii. 145.
KAROTSCHA, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. 50. 54. N. 37. 30. E.
KAROULY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 26. 35. N. 77. 0. E.
KARPFEN, a mining town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Sohl, 96 miles E. Vienna. 48. 20. N. 19. 5. E.
KARRABAUGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus. 33. 4. N. 71. 17. E.

KARROOS, iv. 341.
KARROS, iv. 4.
KARS, ii. 104. 40. 40. N. 43. 11. E.
KARSUN, a town of European Russia, 60 miles W.S.W. Simbirsk. 54. 5. N. 46. 50. E.
KARTUEL, or KARTALINIA, the most western province of Georgia, in Asia, bordering on Imiretia.
KARWAR, town of, iii. 203.
KARZEROON, town of, ii. 271.
KAS, EL, or RAS KASROON, a cape of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean.
KASAN, vi. 430, 431. 55. 47. N. 49. 21. E.
KASBIN, or KASOOIN, city of, ii. 254, 255.
KASCHAU, KASA, or KOSHEE, town of, vi. 311.
KASCHIN, vi. 549. 57. 20. N. 37. 40. E.
KASCHIRA, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 73 miles S. by E. Moscow. 54. 50. N. 37. 55. E.
KASHAN, town of, ii. 253. 33. 59. N. 51. 35. E.
KASHGAR, ii. 470.
KASHN, state of, iv. 255.
KASIMOV, vi. 562. 54. 56. N. 41. 5. E.
KASKAE, town of, vi. 492.
KASKASKIA, a town of the U. States, in the Illinois territory, on the river of the same name.
KASKASKIAS, a river of North America which enters the Mississippi 100 miles above the mouth of the Ohio.
KASMARK, or KAISERSMARK, a town of Hungary, on the Poprad, 164 miles E.N.E. Presburg.
KASPLA, river of, vi. 548.
KASPOOR, town of, iii. 345.
KASSI-MAMBOA, iv. 439.
KASSON, iv. 220. 15. 35. N. 9. 0. W.
KASTAMOUNI, ii. 74. 41. 35. N. 34. 0. E.
KASTERESES, vi. 159.
KATABISHÉ, iv. 117.
KATAHAS, v. 214.
KATAKEKAUMÉNÉ, district, ii. 67.
KATEBLY, a town of Asia Minor, on a fine bay of the sea of Marmora.
KATHAYA, or KITHAY, ii. 463.
KATIFF, ancient GERRA, ii. 210. 26. 35. N. 50. 1. E.
KATONIÉ, lake of, ii. 113.
KATSCHINIANS, ii. 421.
KATTAMI, ii. 523.
KATTE-GAT, vi. 6.
KATWYK, village of, viii. 657
KATZBACH, vii. 80.
KATZENHOPF, mountains of, vii. 325.
KAUBUL, town of, ii. 229.
KAUFBEUREN, a town of Suabia, on the Wertach, 38 miles S. by W. Augsburg. 47. 52. N. 10. 32. E.
KAUFFUNGEN, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Losse. 51. 14. N. 9. 37. E.
KAUFUNG, a straggling village of Silesia, on the Katzbach.
KAURZIM, a circle of the Austrian dominions, in Bohemia, lying between the Elbe and the Muldau, and traversed by the Sazawa.
KAURZIM, an old town of Bohemia, 28 miles E.S.E. Prague.
KAUSHKAR, country of, ii. 640.
KAUSHKHAUR, river of, ii. 328.
KAVALA, STOENA SAPAEORUM, pass of, vi. 153.
KAVSCHANI, a small town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles S. Bender.
KAWSCHANI, town of, vi. 379.
KAYE'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific ocean, near the west coast of North America. 69. 15. N. 138. 0. W.
KAYSERBERG, viii. 396.
KAZEROON, a town of Farsistan, in Persia. 29. 44. N. 51. 43. E.
KAZIMIERZ, a town of Poland, on the Vistula.
KEA, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall.
KEACH, a river of England, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tyvy.
KEADY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, about 7 miles S. Armagh. 54. 13. N. 6. 35. W.
KEAL, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire.
KEARSLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire.
KERBY, a river of Wales, in Monmouthshire, which falls into the Uske.
KEDDLESTON, a village of England, county of Derby, 5 miles N. Derby.
KEDGEREE, a town of Bengal, near the mouth of the Hoogly. 21. 55. N. 88. 16. E.
KEELEE, a parish of England, in Staffordshire.
KEEN, iii. 140. 21. 45. N.
KEENE, a village of the U. States, and capital of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Ashulot river. 42. 58. N. 72. 20. W.
KEEPER MOUNT, ix. 502. 52. 45. N. 8. 12. W.
KEERPOY, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan. 22. 46. N. 87. 44. E.
KEETEN, GROOT AND KLEIN, two villages of North Holland, the one 4, and the other 6 miles S. the Helder.
KEFF, a town in the territory of Tunis, 70 miles W.S.W. Tunis. 35. 53. N. 9. 10. E.
KEFT, iv. 83.
KEGWORTH, a parish of England, county of Leicester. 52. 50. N. 1. 17. W.
KEHL, a town of Germany, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg, 2 miles to the E. 48. 35. N. 7. 50. E.

KE-HOA, iii. 373. 19. 30. N. 106. 10. E.

KEHRA, or GAVRA, river of, iii. 18.

KEIGHLEY, a parish and market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 40 miles W. York. 53. 52. N. 1. 56. W.

KEIR, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire.

KEISKAMMA, a considerable river of Kaffraria, in Southern Africa.

KEITH, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Banff, 46½ miles N.W. Aberdeen. 57. 32. N. 2. 54. W.

KEITH-HALL, and KINKELL, a united parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

KEJ, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Mekran. 26. 10. N. 62. 30. E.

KELANG, island of, iii. 519.

KELAT, the capital of Balouchistan. 29. 6. N. 67. 57. E.

KELAT, a town and strong fortress of Afghanistan, 60 miles E.N.E. Kandahar.

KELAT, ii. 278. 36. 50. N. 60. 5. E.

KELLET, NETHER and OVER, two townships of England, in Lancashire.

KELLHEIM, a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the Altmuhl and the Danube.

KELLS, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, on the Blackwater, 40 miles N.W. Dublin. 52. 33. N. 7. 18. W.

KELLS, two small villages of Ireland, county of Meath, on the Blackwater.

KELLY-BURN, a rivulet of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

KELLY LAW, ix. 439.

KELSALL, a township of England, county of Chester.

KELSAY, NORTH and SOUTH, two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire.

KELSO, ix. 405. 55. 36. N. 2. 26. W.

KELTIE, a small river of Scotland, county of Perth, which falls into the Teith.

KELTON, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

KELTON, a village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Nith.

KELVEDON, a parish of England, in Essex. 51. 50. N. 8. 41. E.

KELVIN, a river of Scotland, which has its rise in Stirlingshire, and falls into the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow.

KELYN, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Trowerwyn.

KELYOÛBÊH, small country of, iv. 69.

KEMBACK, a parish of Scotland, county of Fife. 49. 43. N. 9. 37. E.

KEMBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony.

KEMI, BOTHNIAN, river of, vi. 457.

KEMLET, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Severn below Cherburg.

KEMLET, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Tanot.

KUMMOO, a town of Western Africa, kingdom of Kaarta. 14. 20. N. 7. 46. W.

KEMNATH, a town of Bavaria, 26 miles N. of Amberg.

KEMPEN, vii. 234.

KEMPSEY, or KEMSEY, a parish of England, in Worcestershire. 52. 8. N. 2. 8. W.

KEMPSFORD, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire.

KEMSTON, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire.

KEMPLEN, a town of Suabia, on the Iller, 66 miles W.S.W. Munich.

KEMPTON, vii. 490. 47. 43. N. 10. 20. E.

KEN, a river of Scotland, in Galloway, which expands into Kenmuir lake.

KEN, a river of England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which enters the Irish sea.

KEN, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Ex below Exeter.

KEN, a river in Northampton, ix. 120.

KENARY, a small island of Hindostan, about 13 miles S. Bombay.

KENCHESTER, a parish of England, in Hereford, 5 miles W.N.W. Hereford.

KENCHRES, the ancient CENCHRES, a small sea-port of the Morea, 7 miles W. by S. Corinth.

KENDAL, ix. 290. 54. 20. N. 2. 45. W.

KENDAL, a flourishing village of the U. States, in Stark county, Ohio.

KENE, or KENNE, a town of Upper Egypt. Lat. 26. 9. N.

KENERY, island of, iii. 162.

KENHAWAY, a large and important river of the U. States, in Virginia; which falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant, in lat. 38. 55. N.

KENHAWAY, LITTLE, a small river of the U. States, in Virginia. It joins the Ohio.

KENILWORTH, a market town of England, county of Warwick, 5 miles N. Warwick. 52. 22. N. 1. 35. W.

KENINGHALL, a parish of England, in Norfolk. 52. 27. N. 0. 59. E.

KENLOWIE, a small river of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which falls into St. Andrew's bay.

KENMARE, a town of Ireland, county of Kerry, 15 miles S.S.W. Killarney. 51. 54. N. 9. 34. W.

KENMARE RIVER, ix. 494. 51. 40. N. 9. 57. W.

KENMORE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire. The village is situated on the Tay, 23 miles W.N.W. Dunkeld. 56. 36. N. 3. 57. W.

KENN, a parish of England, in Devonshire.

KENNARTH, a parish of Wales, in Caermarthenshire.

KENNEBECK, v. 159.

KENNEBUNK, a village and port of entry of the U. States, 18 miles N. by E. York.

KENNEH, iv. 83. 26. 11. N. 32. 46. E.
KENNETH, ix. 386.
KENNETHMONT, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.
KENNET-PANS, a village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire.
KENNETT, ix. 225.
KENNOMIC, a river of the U. States, in Indiana, which empties itself into Lake Michigan.
KENNOWAY, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife. 56. 13. N. 3. 5. W.
KENOOP, city of, iv. 70.
KENSEY, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the Tamar.
KENSINGTON, a large and populous village of England, county of Middlesex, nearly two miles from Hyde Park corner.
KENT, ix. 203. 51. 15. N. 0. 30. E.
KENT, Saxon kingdom, ix. 17.
KENT, a county of Lower Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence. 2d, Of Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.
KENT, a county of the U. States, in Rhode Island, on the west side of Narraganset bay. 2d, Of Delaware. Chief town Dover. 3d, Of Maryland. Chief town Chester. 4th, A post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut. 5th, An island in Chesapeak bay, annexed to Queen Anne county, Maryland.
KENT, or FREDERICK, a township of the U. States, in Putnam county.
KENTISH TOWN, a hamlet of England, county of Middlesex, 2 miles N. London.
KENTON, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire.
KENTON, EAST and WEST, a township of England, in Northumberland.
KENTUC-LA, mountain of, ii. 554.
KENTUCKY, v. 199. 37. 30. N. 85. 0. W.
KENTUCKY, a river of the U. States, which, after a course, generally to the north-west, of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio at Fort William, in 38. 20. N. lat.
KENTZ, vi. 685.
KENWYN, a parish of England, in Cornwall.
KENZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, on the Elz. 48. 11. N. 7. 47. E.
KEPPEL'S ISLAND, one of the Falkland islands, in the South Atlantic. 51. 24. S. 60. 15. W.
KEPPEL ISLES, a group of islands and rocks, lying off Keppel bay, on the east coast of New Holland. 16. 0. S. 174. 0. E.
KERAH, a river of Persia, which enters the Shut-el-Arab, about 20 miles below Korna.
KERASOUNTE, ii. 72.
KERAUDREN, island of, iii. 564.
KERBELA, a large and populous town of Irak Arabi, near the Euphrates, 50 miles S.S.W. Bagdad.
KERDJE, district of, ii. 205.
KERENSK, a town of Russia, government of Penza.
KERERA, an island of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It forms the harbour of Oban. 56. 26. N. 5. 23. W.
KERES, v. 328. 32. 40. N. 36. 40. E.
KERESZTUR, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Semplin. 46. 18. N. 25. 0. E.
KERGETEIN, a town of Moravia, 14 miles S. Olmutz.
KERGUELLEN'S LAND, iv. 456. 49. 20. S. 69. 30. E.
KERIOG, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee. 2d, In Merionethshire, which falls into the Dovy.
KERKA, river of, vi. 334.
KERKINA, vi. 155.
KERKOOK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Lower Koordistan. 35. 29. N. 43. 42. E.
KERKOUK, pachalic of, ii. 109.
KERLON, river of, ii. 484, 490.
KERLONAN, a village of France, in the department of Finisterre.
KERMA, town of, ii. 526.
KERMADEC, island of, iii. 627.
KERMAN, ii. 235, 275. 29. 5. N. 57. 0. E.
KERMAN, called sometimes SIRJIAN, capital of the above province, formerly a great city. 29. 30. N. 56. 10. E.
KERMANSHAW, ii. 255. 34. 20. N. 46. 30. E.
KERMASHIN, town of, ii. 275.
KEROOLANG, an island in the Eastern seas, between the 4th and 5th degrees of N. lat.
KERPEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, duchy of Juliers. 50. 52. N. 6. 41. E.
KERRY, a county of Ireland. 52. 10. N. 9. 30. W.
KERRY, a parish of Wales, in Montgomeryshire.
KERRY HEAD, the south extremity of the mouth of the river Shannon, county of Kerry, Ireland.
KERRY POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Down.
KERSAMIR, ii. 273.
KERSHAW, a district of the U. States, in South Carolina, on the E. side of the Wateree. Chief town Camden.
KERSHOPE, a small river of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, which falls into the Liddal.
KERTIS, mountain of Samos, ii. 86.
KERTSCH, vi. 393. 45. 21. N. 36. 30. E.
KESH, a town of Great Bukharia, 30 miles S. Samarcand.
KESHIN, ii. 212.
KESIL-OZEN, river of, ii. 314.
KESMARK, vi. 310. 49. 4. N. 20. 25. E

KESFA-SASKA, island of, vi. 666.
KESRAOUAN, ii. 141. 33. 57. N. 35. 45. E.
KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp.
KESSELDORF, a village of Silesia, principality of Jauer. 51. 1. N. 13. 35. E. 2d, Of Saxony, 7 miles W. Dresden.
KESSINGLAND, a parish of England, in Suffolk. 52. 25. N. 1. 43. E.
KESTZHELY, vi. 325. 46. 47. N. 17. 18. E.
KESWICK, ix. 288. 54. 36. N. 3. 7. W.
KESWICK LAKE, ix. 127.
KESZDI VASARHELY, a town of Transylvania, district of Haronszek, 72 miles E.N.E. Hermannstadt, 41 N. by E. Cronstadt. 46. 45. N. 26. 7. E.
KET, town, ii. 377.
KET, a small river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which runs into the sea at Port Yarrock.
KETCH-HISSAR, a town of Caramania, in Asia Minor, 85 miles S.W. Kaisarieh.
KETSKEMET, vi. 320, 321. 46. 54. N. 19. 42. E.
KETTERIN, or CATHERINE, LOCH, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 16. N. 4. 30. W.
KETTERING, a market town of England, county of Northampton, near a rivulet that runs into the Nen, 74 miles N.W. London. 52. 25. N. 0. 44. W.
KETTINS, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire.
KETTLE, or KING'S KETTLE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Fifeshire.
KETTON, a parish of England, in Rutland.
KETTWYK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer.
KEULA, a town of Germany, in Saxony. 51. 22. N. 10. 32. E.
KEVERN, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall.
KEW, ix. 224.
KEYNSHAM, a market town of England, county of Somerset, on the Avon, 5 miles S.E. Bristol. 51. 26. N. 2. 34. W.
KEY, river of, iv. 377.
KEYS, islands of, iii. 520. 5. 30. S. 133. 30. E.
KEYSKAMMA, river of, iv. 377.
KEYSOE, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire.
KHABOOR, anciently CHABORAS, ii. 112.
KHAMSEEN, SAMIEL, or SAMOON, iv. 37.
KHANAKEE, a town of Irak Arabia, 98 miles N.E. Bagdad.
KHANDESH, iii. 154.
KHANGAH, EL, a town of Egypt, 12 miles N.E. Cairo.
KHANGRA, country and fortress of, iii. 54.
KHAN-OLA, ii. 484. 49. 0. N. 112. 0. E.
KHANOOS, town, ii. 104.
KHARASM, a region of Tartary, S. of the Persian province of Korassan, and E. of the Caspian. It consists of immense tracts of desert, amid which Urghenz, Kieva, and other towns are scattered.
KHARGEH, town of, iv. 256.
KHARMANKEYS, iv. 387.
KHATANGA RIVER, ii. 385.
KHATUNIA RIVER, ii. 396.
KHAUSHROOD, river, ii. 329.
KHEIBAR, district of, ii. 204.
KHERLAVA, valley of, ii. 321.
KHERSON, town of, vi. 384.
KHIVAH, vi. 414. 41. 15. N. 58. 0. E.
KHIWA, ii. 373, 375, 376. 41. 15. N. 58. 0. E.
KHOJAS, iv. 388.
KHOJUND, a large city of Great Bukharia.
KHOLMOGORY, or HOLMGARD, town of, vi. 450.
KHOMDAH, town of, ii. 275.
KHONSAR, a town of Irak, in Persia, 92 miles N.W. Ispahan.
KHOOR, river of, ii. 314.
KHOORDAH, a fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, 30 miles S.W. Cuttack.
KHOPHEZ, mountain of, ii. 275.
KHORE-ABDALLAH, gulf of, ii. 102.
KHORKET, lake of, iii. 92.
KHOWARESM, or KARISSIM, anciently CHORASMIA, ii. 373.
KHOY, town of, ii. 259.
KHUSISTAN, ii. 265, 266. 31. 20. N. 48. 0. E.
KHYRABAD, iii. 94. 27. 29. N. 80. 45. E.
KIAB, desert of, ii. 235.
KIAKHTA, ii. 441. 50. 40. N. 105. 40. E.
KIANG, river of, ii. 573.
KIANG-KU, river of, ii. 619.
KIANGNAN, ii. 573.
KIANGSEE, ii. 583.
KIANG-YUEN, ii. 497, 498.
KIAVEH, ii. 108. 27. 35. N. 31. 45. E.
KIAWAS, v. 214.
KIBBLESTONE, a township of England, in Staffordshire.
KIBBLESWORTH, a township of England, in Durham.
KIBWORTH, HARCOURT or UPPER, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.
KICKAPOO, or PLEIN RIVER, a river of the U. States, which enters Lake Michigan.
KIDDERMINSTER, ix. 346. 52. 25. N. 2. 13. W.
KIDWELLY, ix. 356. 51. 44. N. 4. 20. W.
KIEL, viii. 593. 54. 10. N. 10. 8. E.
KIELCE, vi. 668.
KIELER-FIORD, viii. 593.
KIEMI, a small town of European Russia, in

Finland, on the Kiemi, 11 miles S.E. Torneo. 66. 49. N. 24. 27. E.

KIENG-CHING, town of, ii. 542.

KIERTIMINDE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. 55. 27. N. 10. 40. E.

KIEV, vi. 574, 577. 49. 30. N. 30. 30. E.

KIEV, KIOV, or KIOW, vi. 575, 577. 50. 25. N. 30. 26. E.

KIEYDANI, town of, vi. 604.

KIGIESEH, forest of, vi. 378.

KILAN, province of, ii. 379.

KILBAGIE, a village of Scotland, county of Clackmannan.

KILBEGGAN, a village of Ireland, in Westmeath, on the Brosna, 56 miles W. Dublin. 53. 23. N. 7. 27. W.

KILBIRNEY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 45. N. 4. 40. W.

KILBRIDGE, parish, ix. 459.

KILBURN, a township of England, in Derbyshire.

KILCOCK, a village of Ireland, 18 miles W. by N. Dublin.

KILCONNEL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 53. 17. N. 8. 20. W.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish and village of Scotland, in Fifeshire.

KILCULLEN, or KILCULLEN BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, on the Liffey, 26 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 8. N. 6. 47. W.

KILDA, ST. Under this general name is comprised a group of islands belonging to the Hebrides. 57. 50. N. 8. 55. W.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. 53. 15. N. 6. 50. W.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, in the above county, 32 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 10. N. 6. 56. W.

KILDORERY, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 154 miles S.W. Dublin.

KILDYSART, a small town of Ireland, on the Shannon, 158 miles S.W. Dublin.

KILFENORA, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 147 miles S.W. Dublin.

KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN, a united parish of Scotland, Argyleshire.

KILKAI, island of, ii. 542.

KILKEEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 84 miles N. by E. of Dublin. 54. 4. N. 5. 59. W.

KILKENNY, ix. 547. 52. 35. N. 7. 15. W.

KILKENNY, a town of the U. States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire.

KILKERRAN, a village of South Wales, Pembrokeshire. 52. 3. N. 4. 38. W.

KILKERRAN BAY, ix. 496. 53. 18. N. 9. 44. W.

KILLALA, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 192 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 13. N. 9. 8. W.

KILLALA BAY, ix. 497. 54. 15. N. 9. 4. W.

KILLALOE, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Shannon, 14 miles N.N.E. Limerick. 52. 47. N. 8. 22. W.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, county of Kerry, 224 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 3. N. 9. 28. W.

KILLENAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 96 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 35. N. 7. 41. W.

KILLESHANDRA, a village of Ireland, county of Cavan, 80 miles N.W. Dublin.

KILLIA NOVA, vi. 380. 45. 30. N. 29. 25. E.

KILLIECRANKIE, a noted pass to the Highlands of Scotland, in Athol, near the junction of the Tummel with the Gary. 56. 45. N. 3. 40. W.

KILLIBEGS HARBOUR, ix. 497. 54. 35. N. 8. 22. W.

KILLIN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Breadalbane, county of Perth. 56. 28. N. 4. 19. W.

KILLINGLY, a township of the U. States, Connecticut.

KILLINGWORTH, a post township of the U. States, Connecticut.

KILLMACDUAGH, a village of Ireland, county of Galway, 12 miles N. Ennis.

KILLMALLOCK, a town of Ireland, county of Limerick, 20 miles S. Limerick. 52. 23. N. 8. 32. W.

KILLOUGH, a village of Ireland, county of Down, on the sea-shore. 54. 15. N. 5. 38. W.

KILLWAGHTER, a small village of Ireland, county of Antrim.

KILLYBEGS, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, on Donegal bay, 158 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 38. N. 8. 21. W.

KILLYLEAGH, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on an arm of Lough Strangford, 20 miles S.S.E. Belfast. 54. 18. N. 6. 37. W.

KILMACTHOMAS, a village of Ireland, in Waterford, 109 miles S.S.W. Dublin. 52. 13. N. 7. 28. W.

KILMAHOG, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, about a mile W. Callander.

KILMANY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 5 miles from Cupar in Fife.

KILMARNOCK, ix. 432. 55. 36. N. 4. 30. W.

KILMARNOCK, a post village of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Virginia.

KILMICKALOG HARBOUR, ix. 494. 51. 46. N. 9. 47. W.

KILMORY, parish, ix. 459. 55. 28. N. 5. W.

KILPATRICK, NEW or EAST, a parish of Scotland, in Stirling and Dumbartonshires.

KILPATRICK, OLD and WEST, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire.

KILREA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 107 miles N. Dublin.

KILRENNY, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire. 56. 15. N. 2. 42. W.

KILRUSH, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Shannon, 58 miles W. Limerick. 52. 38. N. 9. 23. W.

KILSYTH, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, 12½ miles E. by N. Glasgow. 55. 59. N. 4. 2. W.

KILWINNING, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Garnock, 3 miles N.N.W. Irvine. 55. 40. N. 4. 40. W.

KILWORTH, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 141 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 10. N. 8. 15. W.

KIMARA, or ACROCERAUNIANS, vi. 176.

KIMBERWORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

KIMBOLTON, a market town of England, in Huntingdonshire. 52. 18. N. 0. 22. W.

KIMPINA, vi. 240. 45. 8. N. 25. 51. E.

KIMPOLUNG, vi. 240. 45. 18. N. 24. 59. E.

KIMPUL-SEVERINULICI, vi. 241.

KINBURN, vi. 384. 46. 35. N. 31. 36. E.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the MEARNS, ix. 448. 56. 57. N. 2. 20. W.

KINCARDINE, ix. 438. 56. 5. N. 3. 41. W.

KINCARDINE, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty. 57. 53. N. 4. 21. W.

KINCARDINE O'NEILL, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

KINCLAVEN, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 56. 32. N. 3. 22. W.

KINDERHOOK, a village and township of the U. States, in New York.

KINDERSCOUT, hill of, ix. 372.

KINDERTON, a village of England, in Cheshire.

KINETON, a market town and parish of England, in Warwickshire. 52. 10. N. 1. 32. W.

KINGAN-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, on the Kankian. 27. 7. N. 114. 32. E.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.

KING GEORGE, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Byron in 1765. 14. 35. S. 149. 2. W.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ARCHIPELAGO, v. 62, 67. 57. 0. N. 135. 0. W.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S SOUND, iii. 558. 36. 6. S. 118. 0. E.

KINGELE, town of, iv. 310.

KINGHORN, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north shore of the frith of Forth, 9 miles N. by E. Edinburgh. 56. 5. N. 3. 11. W.

KING-KI, province of, ii. 498.

KING-KI-TAO, ii. 498. 37. 30. N. 127. 34. E.

KINGLASSIE, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife. 56. 11. N. 3. 12. W.

KING'S-BARNS, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. 56. 19. N. 2. 42. W.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the Salcombe river, 206 miles W. London. 50. 19. N. 3. 47. W.

KINGSBURY, a post township of the U. States, in Washington county, New York, on the Hudson.

KINGSCLERE, a market town and parish of England, in Southamptonshire, 17½ miles S.W. Reading. 51. 19. N. 1. 14. W.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland. 53. 15. N. 7. 30. W. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, the Little Brosna, and the Greater Brosna. There are also several smaller rivers.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of the U. States, in New York.

KINGSDOWN, a small fishing village of England, in Kent, 2½ miles from Deal.

KING'S FERRY, a post village of the U. States, in Monongalia county, Virginia.

KING'S ISLAND, iv. 239. 40. 0. S. 143. 30. E. Also an island on the west coast of North America. 65. 50. N. 168. 27. W.

KING'S KERSWELL, a township of England, in Devonshire.

KINGSLEY, a township of England, in Cheshire.

KING'S RIVER, a river of Ireland, which joins the Liffy, 1½ mile S. Blessington.

KINGSTON, two townships of England, in Devonshire and Dorsetshire.

KINGSTON, v. 579. 18. 7. N. 76. 50. W.

KINGSTON, v. 593. 13. 6. N. 31. 0. W.

KINGSTON, v. 126. 44. 8. N. 76. 40. W.

KINGSTON. There are numerous townships of this name in the U. States, two in New Hampshire, one in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, one in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, &c.

KINGSTON, a town of the U. States, in Georgetown district, South Carolina, on Waccama river. 2d, A village in Talbot county, Maryland. 3d, A post township and capital of Ulster county, New York. The village of Kingston is pleasantly situated on Esopus creek, about 3 miles from the Hudson.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 10 miles S.W. London.

KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, ix. 489.

KING-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in Houquang. 30. 28. N. 111. 37. E.

KING-TE-CHING, ii. 583. 29. 25. N. 115. 56. E.

KINGTON, or KINETON, a market town of England, in Herefordshire, on the Arrow. 52. 13. N. 3. 1. W.

KING-YONG-FOU, a town of China, of the first rank. 36. 6. N. 107. 29. E.

KING-YUEN-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-see.

KIN-HAN, province of, ii. 498.

KINHOA-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tchekiang.

KINLOSS, a small river of Scotland, in Argyllshire. Also a parish of the same name.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, the southern boundary of the Moray frith, in Scotland. 57. 41. N. 1. 58. W.

KINNAIRD, CAPE, ix. 453.

KINNEGAD, a long straggling village of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath.

KINNELL, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Annan.

KINNESSWOOD, a village of Scotland, in Kinross-shire.

KINNIKINNICK, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Scioto.

KINO, ii. 524.

KINROSS-SHIRE, ix. 438. 56. 13. N. 3. 25. W.

KINROSS, ix. 439. 56. 13. N. 3. 24. W.

KINSALE, ix. 391. 51. 42. N. 8. 30. W.

KINSALE, a post village of the U. States, in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

KINSALE HARBOUR, ix. 491.

KIN-SHAN, port of, ii. 500.

KINSIG, river of, vii. 294.

KINSMAN, a post township of the U. States, in Trumbull county, Ohio.

KINSTON, a post township of the U. States, in Lenoir county, North Carolina.

KINTAIL, a small river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Kyle.

KIN-TCHEAU-FOU, ii. 584. 30. 25. N. 111. 55. E.

KINT-CHING, ii. 545. 28. 50. N. 107. 45. E.

KINTORE, an ancient royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Don. 57. 14. N. 2. 19. W.

KINTYRE, or CANTYRE, the southern division of Argyllshire, in Scotland. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale at the narrow isthmus of Tarbet. 55. 40. N. 5. 27. W.

KINTYRE, MULL OF, the southern point of the above peninsula. 55. 21. N. 5. 46. W.

KINVER, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Dovy.

KINURE POINT, on the coast of Ireland, 4 miles E. Kinsale harbour.

KINZIG, one of the ten circles into which the duchy of Baden was divided. 48. 22. N. 8. 0. E.

KINZIG, a river of Suabia, which joins the Rhine at Kehl, opposite Strasburg.

KIOGE, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand, 10 miles S. Copenhagen. 55. 28. N. 12. 9. E.

KIO-SCOO-HIEW, city of, ii. 573.

KIOUN-TCHEOU-FOU, town of, ii. 582.

KIPPAX, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

KIPPEN, a village and parish of Scotland, 10½ miles W. Stirling. 56. 8. N. 4. 10. W.

KIPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, 22 miles N.E. Strasburg.

KIRBY, or KIRKBY MOORSIDE, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, 22 miles N. by E. York. 54. 11. N. 2. 38. W.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the Wecksel. 48. 19. N. 10. 2. E. 2d, Of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. 50. 1. N. 7. 28. E. 3d, Of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. 4th, Of Lower Austria, on the Wagram. 5th, Of Lower Austria, 45 miles S.W. Vienna.

KIRCHDORF, a town of Hungary, in the county of Zeps. 48. 39. N. 12. 53. E.

KIRCHDORF, a village of Germany, in Baden. 47. 33. N. 10. 6. E.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Lauter. 48. 38. N. 9. 27. E.

KIRCHHEIM POLAND, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. 49. 40. N. 9. 53. E.

KIRCHHYN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Bober.

KIRCUBBIN, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Down.

KIRENSK, ii. 440. 47. 2. N. 8. 16. E.

KIRGHISES, or KIRGUIS, ii. 366.

KIRGUIS, ii. 362. 52. 0. N. 75. 0. E.

KIRILOV, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod. 59. 55. N. 38. 10. E.

KIRIN OULA, a very extensive government of Eastern Tartary, to the north of China, in the country of the Manchews, inclosed between the sea of Japan, the northern frontier of Corea, and the river Seghalien Oula. 43. 48. N. 126. 24. E.

KIRK-AGATCH, ii. 84. 39. 6. N. 27. 56. E.

KIRKALDY, ix. 442. 56. 8. N. 3. 10. W.

KIRKBURTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

KIRKBY, a township of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles from Liverpool.

KIRKBY, LONSDALE, a neat market town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, on the Lune, 12 miles S.E. Kendal.

KIRKBY MALZEARD, a township of England, in Yorkshire.

KIRKBY, SOUTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, a market town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, on the Eden, 23 miles N.E. Kendal.

KIRK-CLISSA, a town of European Turkey, province of Romania, 100 miles w. Constantinople.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, ix. 401, 402. 54. 49. N. 4. 1. W.
KIRKDALE, a township of England, in Lancashire.
KIRKHAM, a market town of England, in Lancashire, a few miles to the north of the Ribble, 23 miles s. Lancaster. 53. 47. N. 2. 52. E.
KIRKHILL, a village of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. 57. 29. N. 4. 23. W.
KIRKIR-NOR, LAKE, ii. 14.
KIRK-KILISSI, vi. 152. 41. 47. N. 27. 6. E.
KIRKLAND, a township of England, in Westmoreland.
KIRKLEATHAM, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 37. N. 1. 7. W.
KIRKLISTON, a village and parish of Scotland, on the Almond, 8 miles W. Edinburgh. 55. 58. N. 3. 24. W.
KIRKMICHAEL, a river of the Isle of Man, which falls into the Irish sea.
KIRKOSWALD, a town of England, in Cumberland, on the Eden. 54. 47. N. 2. 42. W.
KIRKSTALL, a village of England, in Yorkshire.
KIRKTON IN LINDSEY, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, 20 miles N. Lincoln.
KIRKWALL, ix. 484, 485. 58. 33. N. 0. 25. W.
KIRMUNDIE, NETHER, a village of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.
KIRRIEMUIR, a town and parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on a hill, from which there is an extensive view of the vale of Strathmore, through which flows the river Gairie, 18 miles N. Dundee. 56. 40. N. 2. 59. W.
KIRSANOV, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov. 52. 49. N. 42. 40. E.
KIRSHEHR, a small town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 84 miles N.E. Konieh.
KIRTHIPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul. 27. 30. N. 85. 37. E.
KIRTLE, a river of Scotland, county of Dumfries. It falls into the Solway frith.
KISCHENAU, vi. 378. 46. 40. N. 29. 25. E.
KISHENGUNGA, iii. 16.
KISHENNAGUR, a town and district of Bengal. 23. 26. N. 88. 35. E.
KISHME, or KISMIS, called also JEZIRA DERAUZ (Long Island), an island in the Persian gulf. 26. 57. N. 56. 50. E.
KISHMIS, island of, ii. 275.
KIUHTAC, an island in the North Pacific ocean. Also one on the north-west coast of North America.
KISHTEWAR, iii. 54. 33. 58. N. 76. 9. E.
KISIK-TAG, mountain of, 362.
KISIL-DARIA, or RED RIVER, river of, ii. 322, 363.
KISIL-KOSHA, ii. 377.
KISKIMINITAS, a river of the U. States, which falls into the Alleghany.
KISLIAR, a town, ii. 45; vi. 411.
KISSEEN, a sea-port on the southern coast of Arabia. 15. 19. N. 51. 50. E.
KISSINGEN, a town of Franconia, 32 miles N. Wurzburg.
KISTENDEL, or GIOUSTENDIL, vi. 157.
KISTIA, or KISTETIA, country, ii. 52.
KISTNA, or KRISHNA, a celebrated river of the south of India, which, being joined by the Malpurba, Gutpurba, Beemah, and Toombuddre rivers, pours its prodigious volume of waters, by various mouths, into the bay of Bengal, s. of Masulipatam.
KISTNAGHERRY, fort of, iii. 201.
KITES, v. 214. 43. 30. N. 103. 0. W.
KITAIGOROD, or CHINESE TOWN, vi. 552.
KITTANING, a post township of the U. States, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. 40. 45. N. 79. 30. W.
KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in the U. States, which runs through the north parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
KITTERY, a post township of the U. States, in York county, Maine.
KITUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, 45 miles N.W. from Delhi. 29. 37. N. 76. 9. E.
KITZINGEN, vii. 397.
KIUN-CHEU-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the island of Hainan.
KIUSIU ISLE, ii. 518, 519. 32. 20. N. 131. 0. E.
KIUTAIAH, a large city, capital of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. 39. 25. N. 29. 52. E.
KIU-TCHEOU-FOU, a town of China, in Tchekiang. 29. 2. N. 118. 39. E.
KIZILERMAK, a large river in Asia Minor, which falls into the Black sea. 41. 30. N. 36. 10. E.
KIZHLOZEN, ii. 237.
KIZLAR, a fortified town of the government of Caucasus, in Asiatic Russia.
KLADOWA, mountains of, vi. 284.
KLAGENFURT, town of, vii. 532.
KLAK MOUNTAINS, vi. 280.
KLATTAU, the chief place of a circle of the same name in Bohemia, 69 miles S.W. Prague. 49. 24. N. 13. 18. E.
KLAUSTHAL, town of, vii. 210, 215.
KLEISSOURA, town of, vi. 183.
KLEMENZOW, castle of, vi. 669.
KLEVE-BERG, (CLEVES and BERG), the name of one of the provinces into which the Prussian territory on the Rhine is now divided. It is on both sides of the Rhine,

between the province of Westphalia on the N., and that of the Lower Rhine on the S.

KLIASMA, town of, vi. 554.

KLIMATA BYZANTINE, vi. 393.

KLINGENTHAL, village of, viii. 397.

KLOBAUK, two towns of Moravia.

KLOETZE, a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles E. Zelle.

KLOPPENBURG, a town of Germany, on the Soste, 60 miles N.N.E. Munster. 52. 51. N. 8. 6. E.

KLOSTERLE, a small but well built town of Bohemia, on the Egra.

KLOSTER NEUBURG, vii. 504.

KLUNDERT, a strong town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.

KNARESBOROUGH, or GNARESBOROUGH, a well built market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Nid, 18 miles W. York. 54. 1. N. 1. 28. W.

KNIEBIS, mountain of, vii. 325, 340.

KNIGHTON, a market town and parish of South Wales, in Radnorshire. 52. 22. N. 3. 2. W.

KNIGHTON UPON TEAME, a hamlet of England, in Worcester.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean. 48. 15. S. 166. 44. E. The name of other two islands in Prince William's sound and Behring's bay.

KNIPHAUSEN, a sea-port of Germany, 39 miles E. Embden. 53. 33. N. 8. 6. E.

KNISTENEAUX, or CREES, v. 81, 83. 55. 0. N. 108. 0. W.

KNISZIN, a town of Poland, 36 miles N. Bielsk.

KNITTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 49. 2. N. 8. 45. E.

KNOCKTOPHER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 80 miles S.S.W. Dublin. 52. 30. N. 7. 15. W.

KNOTTINGLAY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

KNOWLTON, a township of the U. States, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

KNOWSLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire.

KNOX, a county of the U. States, in East Tennessee, on the Clinch, and intersected by the Holston. Chief town Knoxsville. 2d, In the south part of Kentucky. Chief town Barboursville. 3d, In the central part of Ohio. Chief town Mount Vernon. 4th, In Indiana, on the Wabash. Chief town Vincennes. Also several townships.

KNOXVILLE, a post township of the U. States, Knox county, Tennessee. 35. 55. N. 84. 5. W.

KNOYLE, EAST, a township of England, in Wiltshire.

KNUTSFORD, a market town of England, in Chester, situated on the Birken, 25 miles E. by N. Chester. 53. 19. N. 2. 25. W.

KNYNO, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Tivy.

KOBI, or SHAMO, ii. 6.

KOCHEL, river of, vii. 364.

KOCHER, vii. 41. 48. 55. N. 10. 0. E.

KOCHER, vii. 325.

KODGIAMISI, town, ii. 110.

KODIAK, v. 56. 57. 21. N. 153. 48. W.

KOEI-TANG-FOU, city of, ii. 588.

KOEI-TCHOO, ii. 588.

KOELEN, mountains of, viii. 523.

KOERFELD, town of, vii. 225.

KOEROES, river of, vi. 289.

KOETHEN, or COETHEN, town of, vii. 315.

KOEVORDEN, viii. 645. 52. 41. N. 6. 43. E.

KOGETEIN, a town of Moravia, 34 miles S. by E. Brunn. 49. 25. N. 17. 20. E.

KOHEE, a town of Aderbijan, in Persia, on Lake Urumea, 150 miles W. Ardebil.

KOHI-SCIBAN, mountain, ii. 103.

KOHISTAN, ii. 278; iii. 54. 28. 20. N. 60. 0. E.

KOIRAN, mountains of, ii. 619.

KOKANI, canton of, ii. 371.

KOKO, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which runs into the Atlantic.

KOKORO, or BALUE, a river of Western Africa, which enters Brooko.

KOKSA, river of, ii. 439.

KOKURA, town of, ii. 527.

KOLA, or RUSSIAN LAPLANDER, vi. 455. 68. 53. N. 33. 2. E.

KOLASIN, a town of European Russia, government of Tver.

KOLKIS, lake of, vi. 11.

KOLLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Lossa.

KOLOCZA, vi. 320.

KOLOKYTHIA, a small sea-port of Greece, in the Morea, 25 miles S.E. Sparta. 36. 29. N. 22. 26. E.

KOLOMNA, vi. 553. 55. 9. N. 38. 28. E.

KOLOMYIA, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Pruth.

KOLONG, river of, iii. 22.

KOLPINSKORN, bay of, ii. 309.

KOLYMA, or KOVYMA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Frozen ocean. 71. 25. N. 152. 24. E.

KOLYVAN, ii. 437. 54. 48. N. 81. 50. E.

KOLYWAN, mountain of, ii. 391.

KOM, town of, ii. 253.

KOMBADGREE, village of, iv. 216.

KOMIS, district of, ii. 278.

KOMMATAU, a town of Bohemia, 38 miles S. Dresden.

KOMORN, or KOMAROM, vi. 307. 47. 45. N. 18. 8. E.

Komsha, town of, ii. 271.
Konegsten, town of, iv. 233.
Koneit, town of, ii. 210.
Kong, a kingdom of Central Africa, to the south of the Niger. 11. 15. N. 2. 0. W.
Kong Mountains, iv. 4, 5, 216. 9. 50. N. 2. 0. W.
Kongelf, a town of Sweden, 10 miles N. Gottenburgh.
Kongen, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. 48. 41. N. 9. 22. E.
Kongsberg, viii. 532. 59. 37. N. 9. 45. E.
Konieh, ii. 77. 37. 52. N. 32. 45. E.
Konigheim, a small town of Germany, in Baden.
Konigingratz, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It lies in the north-east of that kingdom, and is contiguous to Silesia, the county of Glatz, and Moravia.
Konigingratz, or Koniggratz, vii. 465. 50. 10. N. 15. 39. E.
Konigsbach, a town of Germany, in Baden.
Konigsberg, vii. 19. 54. 45. N. 20. 30. E.
Konigsberg, vi. 308. 2d, A town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. 3d, Of Prussia, on the Rorike.
Konigshof, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. 50. 25. N. 15. 48. E.
Konigslutter, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick. 52. 14. N. 10. 39. E.
Konigstein, vii. 278. 50. 52. N. 14. 1. E.
Also a town of Germany, 16 miles N.E. Mentz. 50. 12. N. 8. 20. E.
Konigswald, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. Kustrin. 52. 30. N. 15. 12. E. 2d, Of Saxony, near Grunhayn.
Konigswusterhausen, a town of Prussia, on the Suhne.
Konitza, vi. 183. 40. 10. N. 21. 6. E.
Konnern, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale.
Konrat, ii. 377.
Konstantinograd, a town of Russia, 49 miles E. by S. Poltava. 49. 19. N. 35. 35. E.
Koog, a village of North Holland, 6 miles N. Amsterdam. 52. 28. N. 4. 49. E.
Kooksee, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 22. 16. N. 74. 51. E.
Koolah, river of, iv. 260.
Koom, a city of Persia, built by the Saracens in the year 806. 34. 45. N. 50. 29. E.
Kooma, a river, ii. 3, 314.
Koom-Ombos, hill of, iv. 89.
Koona-Shir, mountains of, ii. 518.
Koonch, a large town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 60 miles E. by S. from Gualior. 66. 3. N. 79. 4. E.
Koordistan, mountains of, ii. 101, 239.
Koordistan, country of, ii. 107.
Koorgan district, ii. 484.
Koorood, village of, ii. 287.
Kooroom, river of, ii. 328; iii. 15.
Koorwey, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Betwah river. 24. 11. N. 78. 17. E.
Koosma, town of, ii. 216.
Kootahe, or Cocoa Island, an island in the South Pacific ocean. 15. 55. S. 173. 48. W.
Kopaniczares, vi. 314.
Kopaul, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 15. 28. N. 76. 6. E.
Kopauneg, mountain of, vi. 216.
Koping, a town of Sweden, government of Westeraas. 59. 36. N. 16. 0. E.
Koprainitz, a town of Croatia, 76 miles N.E. Carlstadt. 46. 10. N. 16. 52. E.
Kopys, a town of European Russia, government of Mohilev. 54. 20. N. 30. 15. E.
Korassan, ii. 229, 276.
Kordofan, iv. 123. 14. 0. N. 31. 0. E.
Korenaia Pusting, town of, vi. 567.
Kores-Vasarhiely, vi. 331.
Koriaks, ii. 429.
Korna, a village of Irak Arabi, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris.
Korn-Neuburg, a town of Austria, 10 miles N. Vienna. 48. 20. N. 16. 20. E.
Koroes-Banya, town of, vi. 345.
Koros (the black), a river of Hungary, which falls into the Theysse near Czongrad.
Korotscha, vi. 567.
Korschienbroich, a village of the Prussian territory, on the Rhine.
Kortitzkaia, island of, vi. 383.
Kosel, a town of Silesia, on the Oder, 73 miles S.E. Breslau.
Koselez, a town of European Russia, 45 miles S. Czernigov. 50. 57. N. 31. 1. E.
Koselsk, a town of European Russia, government of Kaluga.
Kosima, island of, ii. 515.
Kosie, a considerable kingdom of Western Africa, on the eastern bank of the river Lagos, about 60 miles from its mouth.
Koslow, vi. 392, 561. 52. 55. N. 40. 30. E.
Kosmin, a town of Prussian Poland, 30 miles W. Kalisch.
Kosmodemiansk, vi. 431. 56. 10. N. 46. 42. E.
Kosogol, lake of, ii. 484.
Kosovo, plain of, vi. 178.
Kostaniczka, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Unna. 45. 15. N. 16. 35. E.

KOSTEL, a town of Germany, in Moravia. 45. 30. N. 14. 57. E.
KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles S.E. Konigingratz. 50. 12. N. 14. 36. E.
KOSTENDIL, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 100 miles N. Salonica. 43. 15. N. 21. 47. E.
KOSTRITZ, vii. 311. 50. 57. N. 12. 0. E.
KOSTROMA, vi. 557. 58. 0. N. 44. 0. E.
KOTAH, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Ajmere, on the Chumbul. 25. 12. N. 75. 45. E.
KOTAH, state of, iii. 74.
KOTEGHUR, a town of Northern Hindostan, on the Sutulje. 31. 19. N. 71. 28. E.
KOTELNITSCH, a town of European Russia, on the Viatka. 58. 6. N. 48. 30. E.
KOTEN, or KOTAN, province of, ii. 471.
KOTKOO, country of, iv. 263.
KOTLAN, province of, ii. 379.
KOTOO, one of the small Friendly islands. 19. 58. S. 185. 11. E.
KOUBA, territory of, ii. 59.
KOUKAN, a large city of Independent Tartary, near the banks of the Sirr or Sihon, the ancient *Jaxartes*, 210 miles N.E. Samarcand.
KOUKIA KARASOU, the ancient ERIGON, vi. 158.
KOUMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Caucasus, and loses itself in the sand, before reaching the Caspian sea.
KOUM ERIGE, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile.
KOUMO, river of, vi. 480.
KOURA, ii. 59. 32. 30. N. 35. 50. E.
KOUS, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, nearly opposite to the ruins of Thebes.
KOUSKOUSKI, river of, v. 63, 64.
KOUSSAS, iv. 377, 379.
KOUZNETZK, a small fortified town in the government of Tomsk, in Asiatic Russia. 53. 20. N. 87. 30. E.
KOWAÏK, river of, ii. 134.
KOWNO, vi. 611. 54. 55. N. 23. 55. E.
KOWYMA RIVER, ii. 397,
KOZELSK, town of, vi. 565.
KOZLOV, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Voronet. 45. 11. N. 33. 22. E.
KRAINBURG, vii. 533. 46. 14. N. 14. 23. E.
KRAKATOA, an island in the Eastern seas, in the straits of Sunda.
KRALINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland.
KRASNIBROD, village of, vi. 315.
KRASNOIARSK, vi. 411. 46. 29 N. 48. 30. E.
KRASNOIARSK, ii. 439. 48. 55. N. 51. 50. E.
KRASNO-KUTSK, a town of European Russia, government of Charkov. 50. 3. N. 35. 15. E.
KRASNO-SLOBODSK, vi. 560. 54. 34. N. 43. 40. E.
KRASNOSTAW, a town of Poland, palatinate of Lublin.
KRASNOY-CHOLM, a town of European Russia, government of Tver. 58. 6. N. 37. 15. E.
KRASSOVA, an extensive palatinate of Hungary.
KRASZNO-UFIMSK, a town of Russia, government of Perm.
KRATOWO, or KRALOWA, vi. 220. 41. 53. N. 21. 58. E.
KRAYOWA, town of, vi. 240.
KREMENEZ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia. 50. 9. N. 25. 45. E.
KREMETSCHUK, vi. 577. 49. 3. N. 33. 59. E.
KREMLIN, or KREMEL, citadel of, vi. 551.
KREMNITZ, town of, vi. 368.
KREMPE, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Krempe. 53. 50. N. 9. 32. E.
KREMS, vii. 506. 48. 35. N. 15. 36. E.
KREMSIER, vii. 481.
KRESTZY, a town of European Russia, government of Novogorod. 58. 15. N. 32. 29. E.
KREUTZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Gokomiscza. 50. 12. N. 9. 54. E.
KREUZNACH, vii. 248. 49. 51. N. 7. 53. E.
KREVASTA, or ERGENT, vi. 184.
KRILOV, a town of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav. 49. 6. N. 33. 12. E.
KRISEVIG, mine of, v. 102.
KRISHA, RIVER, iii. 24, 174.
KRITSCHEV, or KRICZEV, a town of European Russia, on the Sosha, 56 miles S. Mohilev.
KROMAN, town of, vii. 479.
KROMMENIE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland.
KROMY, a town of European Russia, 16 miles S. Orel. 52. 35. N. 35. 45. E.
KRONSTADT, or BRASSAU, town of, vi. 342.
KROOMAN RIVER, iv. 387.
KROOTOWN, iv. 227.
KROPIVNA, a town of European Russia, government of Tula.
KROSNO, town of, vi. 685. 49. 40. N. 21. 45. E.
KROSSEN, an old town of Galicia, circle of Jaslo.
KROTOSCHYN, vii. 32. 51. 44. N. 17. 30. E.
KROTZKA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 15 miles S.E. Belgrade.
KRUCHEVACZ, vi. 219. 43. 0. N. 22. 0. E.
KRULICH, or GRULICH, a town of Bohemia, 82 miles E. Prague.
KRUMLAU, a small town of Bohemia, on the Mulda, 76 miles S. Prague.
KRZIZANAU, a town of Moravia, 23 miles N.W. Brunn.

KUBAN, a river, ii. 43.
KUBASHA, a town, ii. 58.
KUBENSK, lake of, vi. 11.
KUBIN, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat, opposite to Semendria. 44. 47. N. 21. 5. E.
KUBIN, a town of Hungary, district of the Tsaikists.
KUDELS-STAART, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht.
KUDOWA, river of, vi. 674.
KUFA, ruins of, ii. 120.
KUFT, or KEFT, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, formerly called *Coptos*. It is now in ruins, and a modern village has risen up in its place. 25. 50. N. 32. 0. E.
KUKULLOS, rivers of, vi. 200.
KULLA, a country of Central Africa, situated to the south-east of Wangara.
KULLAH, river of, iv. 7.
KULM, UPPER and LOWER, a large village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau. 47. 19. N. 8. 6. E.
KULMBACH, town of, vii. 391.
KULPA, a river of Austrian Illyria, which falls into the Save.
KULSHEIM, a town of Germany, 40 miles E. by S. Heidelberg. 49. 39. N. 9. 31. E.
KUMANIA, the name of two districts in the central part of Hungary.
KUMAH-SURKA, ii. 444.
KUMAOON, province of, iii. 125, 127.
KUMBALIA, a populous and well built town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, near the gulf of Cutch. 22. 15. N. 69. 45. E.
KUMLINE, vi. 491.
KUMMER, lake of, vii. 441.
KUMO, river of, vi. 491.
KUMRI, GEBEL, or MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, a great range of mountains in Central Africa, to the south of Abyssinia and Darfur.
KUMULNERE, iii. 76. 25. 10. N. 73. 52. E.
KUNAILE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.
KUNASHIR, an island of the Eastern seas, forming part of the small archipelago of the Kuriles. 44. 20. N. 145. 50. E.
KUNDAPOOR, a sea-port of the south of India, province of Canara. 13. 33. N. 74. 47. E.
KUNEWALDE, UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER, 3 villages of Upper Lusatia.
KUNGUR, a town of European Russia, government of Perm.
KUNI, ii. 524.
KUNKAGUR, the capital of a district of Hindostan. 20. 50. N. 87. 5. E.
KUNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, 37 miles s. by E. Olmutz.
KUNKUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges, 2 miles s. from Hardwar.
KUNSTADT, a small town of Silesia, 38 miles E. Breslau.
KUN SZENT MIKLOS, a town of Hungary, in Little Kumania.
KUNZELSAU, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Kocher. 49. 17. N. 9. 43. E.
KUOPIO, lake of, vi. 11.
KUOPIO, vi. 486. 63. 0. N. 29. 0. E.
KUPPERWUNJE, a walled town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the Mooer river. 23. 2. N. 73. 9. E.
KUR, ii. 33, 60, 233.
KURCZAHAN, a small river of European Russia, which falls into the Dniester.
KURECHANEE, iv. 388. 25. 30. S. 27. 25. E.
KURGOON, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Candeish. 21. 50. N. 75. 40. E.
KURGOS, island of, iv. 120.
KURHEEA, a town of Hindostan, province of Mulwa.
KURIAT, a sea-port of Ommon, in Arabia, 20 miles S.E. Muscat.
KURILES, ii. 393, 506, 517. 47. 0. N. 150. 0. E.
KURMILLA, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. 18. 24. N. 75. 21. E.
KURSK, vi. 566. 36. 0. N. 51. 30. E.
KURSK, vi. 567. 51. 43. N. 36. 27. E.
KURTAMYSCH, a town of Russia, government of Orenburg.
KURFOWIANY, a town of Russia, government of Wilna, 16 miles E.N.E. Miedniki.
KURUMANA, river of, iv. 387.
KUSMO-DEMIANSK, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga.
KUSNEZK, a town of European Russia, government of Saratov.
KUSSNACHT, a town of Switzerland, canton of Schweitz, 6 miles N.E. Lucerne. 47. 5. N. 8. 25. E.
KUSSNACHT, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich.
KUTAÏAH, ii. 76. 38. 35. N. 29. 40. E.
KUTCHO-BLATON, lake of, vi. 177.
KUTNO, vi. 667. 52. 15. N. 19. 26. E.
KUTTENBERG, or KUTNA HORA, a town of Bohemia, between Kollin and Czaslau, 40 miles E. by S. Prague.
KUTTUBDEA, an island in the bay of Bengal. Lat. of the north end, 21. 55. N. Long. 91. 48. E.
KUTY, vi. 688. 28. 10. N. 86. 0. E.
KUTZNEZK, mountain of, ii. 391.
KUTZNEZK, district of, ii. 439.
KUYNDER, a sea-port of Friesland, situated on the river of the same name, near its influx into the Zuyder Zee.
KYLE OF TONGUE, ix. 479. 58. 30. N. 4. 25. W.

Kylgapied, district of, v. 86.
Kyll, volcanic mount, vii. 243.
Kymmene, river of, vi. 480.
Kyrae, town of, ii. 485.
Kyrilow, vi. 544.
Kyritz, a town of the Prussian states, 46 miles N.W. Berlin. 52. 26. N. 12. 26. E.
Kyro-Joki, river of, vi. 492.

L.

Laa, a town of Lower Austria, on the Theya, 39 miles N. Vienna.
Laache, lake of, vii. 248.
Laarat, iii. 521. 6. 45. S. 132. 40. E.
Labbe, vii. 45.
Labdistas, vi. 181. 39. 53. N. 20. 57. E.
Labiau, a town of East Prussia, 24 miles E.N.E. Konigsberg. 52. 52. N. 21. 5. E.
Labischin, a town of Prussian Poland, on an island in the Netz. 53. 57. N. 17. 54. E.
Labooan, an island in the Eastern seas. 5. 20. N. 115. 0. E.
Labrador, v. 84. 55. 0. N. 62. 0. W.
Labun, a town of European Russia, government of Volhynia.
Laby, a town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Foota Jallo. 10. 38. N. 11. 6. W.
Labyrinth, celebrated, iv. 79.
La Calle, town of, iv. 185.
Laccadives, iii. 260. 11. 0. N. 72. 30. E.
Laceby, a village of England, in Lincolnshire, 2½ miles W. Grimsby.
Lacedemon, city of, vi. 128.
Lacepedes Islands, iii. 563. 16. 43. S. 117. 8. E.
Lachford, a township of England, in the county of Chester.
Lachlan, river of, iii. 530.
Lachsa, a town, capital of a province of the same name in Arabia. 26. 56. N. 48. 34. E.
Laconia, vi. 128.
Lac-Tho, country of, iii. 363.
Laczhaza, a town of Hungary, in Kumania, near the Danube.
Ladaak, country of, ii. 617.
Ladak, town and river of, ii. 627. iii. 14.
Ladbergen, a village of Westphalia, government of Munster.
Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Neckar. 49. 28. N. 8. 37. E.
Ladignac, a village of France, in Upper Vienne.
Ladoga, or Ladoska, vi. 11, 480, 503.
Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, 56 miles E. Petersburgh. 60. 4. N. 32. 15. E.
Lados Isles, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, off the Malay peninsula.
Ladrones, or Mariana Islands, a cluster of islands in the North Pacific ocean, stretching 450 miles from N. to S. They were originally discovered by Magellan. These islands are 14, or, according to some, 16 in number, namely, Guam or St. John, the largest, Zarpane or Rota, Aguignan or St. Ann, Tinian, Saypan or St. Joseph, Anatachan or St. Joachim, Sarigan, or St. Charles, Guguam or St. Philip, Amalagan or Conception isle, Pagon or St. Ignatius, Agrigan or St. Xavier, Assonsong or Assumption island, and Urak, a desert isle. 16. 0. N. 146. 0. E.
Ladrones Isles, a cluster of small islands of the southern extremity of China. Lat. of the Great Ladrone, 21. 52. N. Long. 113. 44. E.
Ladrones, three small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Veragua, 8 miles S.E. Cape Boruca. 8. 20. N. 83. 16. E.
Lady's Island, in the Atlantic, near the coast of America. 42. 30. N. 80. 32. W.
Laegrians, ix. 2.
Lafourche, v. 157.
Lagaitos River, v. 345.
Lagan-water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Belfast Lough, at Belfast.
Laggan, a small lake and parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. 56. 57. N. 4. 33. W.
Lagnieu, a town of France, 22 miles N.E. Lyons.
Lagnieux, a small town of France, department of the Ain.
Lagny, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. 48. 51. N. 2. 43. E.
Lagoa, iv. 378. 33. 10. S.
Lagoa, bay of, iv. 386.
Lago Maggiore, a well-known lake of Upper Italy, separating part of the Austro-Italian government of Milan, from the states of Sardinia, and extending from Sesto northwards to Locarno. It is traversed by the Ticino.
Lago Negro, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles E. Policastro.
Lagoon, Middle, North, and South, 3 gulfs on the Yucatan coast, bay of Honduras.
Lagos, viii. 48. 37. 8. N. 8. 44. W.
Lagos, a town of Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 60 miles N.E. the town of that name. 21. 27. N. 101. 32. W.
Lagos, a large river and bay of Western Africa. 6. 20. N. 3. 30. E.
Lago Salso, a lake of Italy, in Naples.
Lago Santo, a small town of Italy, in the

Ecclesiastical state, 5 miles N.W. Comachio.

La Grange, island of, iii. 556.

Laguna, or St. Cristobal de la Laguna, iv. 472. 28. 28. N. 16. 20. W.

Lahar, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. 26. 13. N. 78. 59. E.

Lahdak, the capital of a district in the north of Hindostan. 34. 9. N. 78. 20. E.

Lahn, vii. 44, 297.

Laholm, a sea-port of Sweden, at the mouth of the Laga, 30 miles N. Helsingborg.

Lahore, iii. 15, 46, 51. 31. 36. N. 74. 43. E.

Lahr, vii. 352. 48. 19. N. 7. 54. E.

Lahsa, or Hajar, ii. 200, 205. 25. 50. N. 50. 30. E.

Lailly, a village of France, department of the Loiret.

Laita, river of, viii. 295.

Lake, Circle of the Seekreis, one of the ten circles into which the grand duchy of Baden was divided in 1810.

Lake of the Hills, a large lake in the north-west part of North America.

Lake of the Woods, or Du Bois, a lake of North America. 54. 36. N. 95. 20. W.

La-Kiang, river of, ii. 556.

Laland, viii. 590. 54. 48. N. 11. 25. E.

Lalita Patan, iii. 131. 27. 40. N. 85. 0. E.

Lamalmon, iv. 132. 13. 17. N. 38. 8. E.

Lambach, a town of Upper Austria, 11 miles N.N.E. Vocklabruck. 48. 5. N. 13. 55. E.

Lamballe, viii. 300. 48. 7. N. 2. 32. W.

Lambay Island, ix. 500. 53. 30. N. 6. 1. W.

Lambayeque, a town of Peru, intendancy of Truxillo, on the river Lambayeque, 95 miles W.N.W. Truxillo. 6. 40. S. 80. 5. W.

Lambesc, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 12 miles N.W. Aix. 43. 40. N. 5. 12. E.

Lambeth, a large village of England, in the neighbourhood of London, forming the western extremity of that portion of the metropolis which lies on the south bank of the Thames, being now united to Southwark by a continued range of buildings, and to Westminster by a long bridge.

Lamborne, a township and parish of England, in Berkshire.

Lamego, viii. 46.

Lamesley, a township of England, in Durham.

Lamlash, ix. 459.

Lammermuir, ix. 374, 408, 409. 55. 54. N. 2. 35. W.

Lamnisberg, mountain of, vii. 319.

Lamo, city of, iv. 407.

Lampa, the chief town of a district of the same name, in Peru, 90 miles S. Cuzco. 14. 55. S. 81. 44. W.

Lampedosa, or Lampedousa, vii. 603. 35. 40. N. 12. 24. E.

Lampertheim, a village of Germany, 9 miles S.E. Worms. 49. 36. N. 8. 27. E.

Lampeter, a township of the U. States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Lampoon Country, iii. 440.

Lamutes, ii. 424.

Lanark, ix. 421. 55. 40. N. 3. 47. W.

Lanark, New, ix. 426.

Lanarkshire, ix. 421. 55. 40. N. 3. 50. W.

Lancashire, ix. 291. 53. 55. N. 2. 35. W.

Lancashire, coast of, ix. 101.

Lancaster Canal, ix. 291.

Lancaster, ix. 294. 54. 3. N. 2. 47. W.

Lancaster Sound, v. 88.

Lancaster, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Susquehannah, bordering on Maryland. 2d, Of Virginia, on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, 108 miles N. Norfolk.

Lancaster, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Coos county, New Hampshire. 44. 25. N. 71. 35. W. 2d, Of Worcester county, Massachusetts. 3d, Capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. 40. 5. N. 76. 25. W. 4th, A district of South Carolina. 34. 50. N. 80. 40. W.

Lancerota, iv. 468. 29. 5. N. 13. 45. W.

Lanchester, a township of England, in Durham. 54. 49. N. 1. 49. W.

Lanciano, vii. 717. 42. 17. N. 14. 23. E.

Landaff, or Llandaff, ix. 364. 51. 30. N. 3. 15. W.

Landak, mines and kingdom of, iii. 477.

Landau, vii. 403. 48. 38. N. 12. 36. E. The name of other two small towns in Germany.

Landec, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel. 47. 10. N. 10. 50. E.

Landen, a town of South Brabant. 50. 46. N. 5. 4. E.

Landernau, viii. 298. 48. 25. N. 4. 20. W.

Landes, viii. 252. 44. 5. N. 0. 40. W.

Landi-viziau, a town of France, department of Finisterre. 48. 30. N. 4. 5. W.

Landrecy, viii. 475. 50. 8. N. 3. 42. E.

Landsberg, a town of East Prussia. 2d, Of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech. 3d, Of Lower Styria, 110 miles S.S.W. Vienna.

Landsberg, vii. 105. 51. 5. N. 18. 24. E.

Landscorn, a town of Bohemia.

Landscorna, a sea-port of Sweden, province of Schonen, 14 miles S. Helsingborg. 55. 52. N. 12. 46. E.

Landscrone, Mount, vii. 82.

Land's End, ix. 106, 123. 50. 6. N. 5. 45. W.

Landshut, vii. 384. 48. 30. N. 12. 6. E. 2d, A town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the

Bober, 20 miles W.S.W. Schweidnitz. 3d, A town of Moravia, on the Theya.

LANDSITZ, town of, vi. 307.

LANE, a river of Ireland, county of Kerry.

LANE-END, a market town of England, in Staffordshire, 4 miles E. by S. Newcastle-under-Lyne. 52. 59. N. 2. 8. W.

LANE, LOUGH, ix. 506. 53. 40. N. 7. 10. W.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, county of Longford, on the Shannon, 84 miles W.N.W. Dublin. 52. 36. N. 8: 5. W.

LANGANESS, cape of, v. 104.

LANGAE, island of, vi. 489.

LANGDON, a river of England, in Durham.

LANGE KLOOF, iv. 343. 33. 42. S. 23. 25. E.

LANGEAIS, viii. 313. 47. 21. N. 0. 23. E.

LANGELAND, viii. 590. 54. 56. N. 10. 46. E.

LANGEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles N. Darmstadt. 48. 8. N. 10. 46. E.

LANGENAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Konigingratz. 2d, Also a village of Bohemia. 3d, A town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, 10 miles N.N.E. Ulm.

LANGENBERG, a town of the province of Cleves and Berg. 50. 56. N. 12. 3. E.

LANGEN-KANDEL, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.E. Landau.

LANGENLOIS, a town of Lower Austria, 4 miles N. Crems.

LANGENSALZA, vii. 130.

LANGENTHAL, a pleasant town of the Swiss canton of Berne. 47. 13. N. 7. 48. E.

LANGFIELD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, a township of England, in Somersetshire.

LANGHOLM, a town and parish of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Esk. 55. 9. N. 3. 0. W.

LANGOE, viii. 584. 57. 30. N. 16. 50. E.

LANGOGNE, viii. 230. 44. 44. N. 3. 52. E.

LANGOLA HARBOUR, iii. 631.

LANGON, viii. 255. 44. 35. N. 0. 17. W.

LANGONNET, a town of France, department of the Morbihan.

LANGOOR, mountain of, ii. 619.

LANGPORT, a town of England, county of Somerset, on the Parret, 15 miles E. by N. Taunton. 51. 2. N. 2. 47. W.

LANGRES, viii. 416. 47. 51. N. 5. 20. E.

LANGUEDOC, a province in the south of France, extending on the east to the Rhone, on the west to the Garonne and the borders of Gascony. It is chiefly distributed into the departments of Gard, Herault, Ardeche, Lozere, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

LANGWALL, a river of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, which falls into the sea.

LANJANG, capital of the kingdom of Laos, in India. 18. 30. N. 101. 38. E.

LANNION, viii. 299. 48. 44. N. 3. 27. W.

LANSINBURG, a post township and village of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson.

LANTHONY, a hamlet of England, at the northern extremity of Monmouthshire.

LANT, SHANG, town of, iii. 365.

LANZA, a small river of Italy, which falls into the Lake Maggiore.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura.

LAON, viii. 431. 49. 33. N. 3. 37. E.

LAOS, iii. 364. 19. 0. N. 103. 0. E.

LAPIO, a village of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.

LAPLAND, vi. 455. 68. 0. E. 33. 0. E.

LAPLANDERS, vi. 75, 465; viii. 536, 544.

LAR, ii. 273. 27. 30. N. 42. 35. E.

LARANTOOKA, iii. 525.

LARASH, or EL-ARAISH, iv. 189.

LARBERT, a parish and village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 2 miles W.N.W. Falkirk.

LARCHAMPS, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.

LARECOJA, a province of Peru, N. of La Paz.

LAREDO, a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay.

LARGO, UPPER and NETHER, two villages of Scotland, in a parish of the same name, on the north shore of the frith of Forth, in Largo bay, 3 miles E. Leven. 56. 13. N. 2. 58. W. Nether Largo is situated on the Keil, at its influx into the sea.

LARGO LAW, ix. 439.

LARGS, a village of Scotland, on the coast of the frith of Clyde, in a parish of the same name, 8½ miles W. Innerkip. 55. 49. N. 4. 49. W.

LARISSA, vi. 160. 39. 48. N. 22. 47. E.

LARISTAN, ii. 238, 273. 27. 5. N. 54. 30. E.

LARITA, a small sea-port of France, 45 miles E.S.E. Toulon.

LARKHALL, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 14 miles S.E. Hamilton. 55. 44. N. 3. 59. W.

LARNE, a sea-port of Ireland, county of Antrim, on Larne Lough, 97 miles N. by E. Dublin. 53. 51. N. 5. 39. W.

LARNICA, ii. 88. 34. 56. N. 33. 45. E.

LAROCHEFOUCAULT, viii. 275.

LARRON, islands of, ii. 581.

LARUNS, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.

LARWIGEN, a sea-port of Norway, 74 miles S.S.W. Christiania.

LAS LAXAS, river of, v. 282.

LAS PALMAS, city of, iv. 469.

LASCHIVA, river of, vi. 212.

LASNON, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

LASSA, ii. 624. 29. 30. N. 91. 6. E.
LASSAY, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. 48. 25. N. 0. 30. W.
LASSEUVE, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
LASSWADE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 5½ miles S. Edinburgh.
LASTA, iv. 134. 12. 0. N. 39. 20. E.
LASWAREE, a village of Hindostan, province of Agra. 27. 30. N. 76. 48. E.
LATACUNGA, the chief town of a district of the same name in South America. 0. 55. S. 78. 16. W.
LATAK, kingdom and town of, ii. 624, 625.
LATAKIA, ii. 136. 35. 36. N. 35. 50. E.
LATAKIÉ, hills of, ii. 130.
LATAKOO, city of, iv. 387.
LATANO, river, iv. 318.
LATHAM, a township of England, in Lancashire.
LATI, island of, iii. 521.
LATINI, vii. 652.
LATISANA, a town of Austrian Italy, near the mouth of the Tagliamento. 45. 45. N. 12. 59. E.
LATIUM, country of, vii. 652.
LATMIAN GULF, ii. 81.
LATRONICO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata.
LATSCHA, lake of, vi. 11.
LATTALATTA, an island in the Eastern seas, adjacent to Gilolo. 0. 20. S. 126. 50. E.
LATTÉ, island, iii. 627.
LAUBAN, or LABAN, vii. 82. 51. 6. N. 15. 20. E.
LAUDEAC, town of, viii. 299.
LAUDER, ix. 408. 55. 43. N. 2. 46. W.
LAUDUN, a town of France, department of the Gard, on the Tave.
LAUENBURG, viii. 599. 53. 35. N. 10. 40. E.
LAUENBURG, vii. 117; viii. 599. 53. 26. N. 10. 38. E.
LAUFCHE, MOUNT, vii. 268.
LAUFEN, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, 4 miles S. Heilbron. 46. 52. N. 14. 50. E. 2d, Of Bavaria, on the Inn, 63 miles E. by S. Munich.
LAUFFEN, a town of Austria, on the Salza, 12 miles N.N.W. Salzburg.
LAUFFEN, a village of the Swiss canton of Zurich, on the Rhine. 47. 25. N. 7. 29. E.
LAUFFEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Bern.
LAUGEAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire.
LAUGHARNE, a market and sea-port town of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the estuary of the Taff and Corwen, 13 miles S.W. Caermarthen. 51. 46. N. 4. 30. W.
LAUGHTON EN LE MORTHEN, a township and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
LAUINGEN, a town of Bavaria, principality of Neuburg, on the Danube.
LAUNCESTON, ix. 179. 50. 39. N. 4. 22. W.
LAUNCESTON, village of, iii. 546, 550.
LAUPHEIM, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Rottum. 48. 13. N. 9. 58. E.
LAURA, MOUNT, vii. 739. 37. 3. N. 14. 50. E.
LAUREL MOUNTAINS, in North America, west of the Alleghany ridge.
LAUREL RIVER, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland.
LAURENCEKIRK, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 8 miles N.W. Montrose. 56. 51. N. 2. 30. W.
LAURENS, a township of the U. States, in Otsego county, New York. 2d, A district of South Carolina. 3d, A county of Georgia, on the Oconee.
LAURENT DE LA MOUGA, ST., a walled town of France, 28 miles S. by W. Perpignan.
LAURENT DU PONT, ST., a village of France, 14 miles N. Grenoble.
LAURENT, ST., a village of France, department of the Gironde. Also a village in the department of Tarn.
LAURENT SUR GORRE, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
LAURICOCHA, v. 357, 428. Lat. 4. 45. S.
LAURICOCHA, LAKE, v. 357. 10. 30. S. 76. 15. W.
LAURINO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 40. 17. N. 15. 15. E.
LAUSANNE, vii. 577. 46. 31. N. 6. 45. E.
LAUTER, a river which rises in the Vosges mountains. It joins the Rhine at Lauterburg.
LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. 48. 36. N. 10. 45. E.
LAUTERBURG, a town of France, 14 miles S. Landau. 48. 57. N. 8. 13. E.
LAUTREC, a town of France, department of the Tarn.
LAUZA, a village of Brazil, 50 miles N.W. Rio Janeiro.
LAUZERTE, viii. 264.
LAVAL, viii. 304. 48. 5. N. 0. 48. W.
LAVANT, a small river of England, in Sussex. It enters the sea 5 miles below Chichester.
LAVAUR, a town of France, on the Agout, 22 miles N.E. Toulouse. 43. 42. N. 1. 46. E.
LAVAUX, town of, viii. 239.
LAVELLO, a town of Naples, 90 miles E. by N. Naples. 41. 3. N. 15. 48. E.
LAVENHAM, often called LANHAM, a decayed town of England, in Suffolk, on the Breton, 61 miles N.E. London.
LAVERN, a small river in Scotland, in Renfrewshire. It joins the White Cart.

LAVINGTON, EAST, STEAPLE, or MARKET, a market town of England, in Wiltshire.
LAVORO, TERRA DI, a province in the north-west part of the kingdom of Naples. 41. 30. N. 14. 0. E.
LAWRENCE, St., v. 117.
LAWRENCE, GULF OF ST., v. 136. 48. 0. N. 62. 0. W.
LAXA, v. 282. Lat. 37. 9. S.
LAXEY, a town on the east side of the Isle of Man. 54. 17. N. 4. 24. E.
LAXFORD, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which enters the bay of Laxford.
LAY, a town of France, department of the Loire.
LAY, a river of France, in La Vendee.
LAYBACH, GOVERNMENT OF, one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria.
LAYBACH, one of the five circles of the preceding government.
LAYBACH, vii. 533. 46. 4. N. 14. 33. E.
LAYBACH, UPPER, a town of Carniola, 11 miles S.W. Laybach. 45. 57. N. 14. 18. E. Also a river of Carniola.
LAYMONES, v. 324.
LAYON, a river of France, which joins the Loire.
LAYRAC, a town of France, 4 miles S. Agen.
LAYTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. 53. 49. N. 3. 3. W.
LAYVONITO, mountain, v. 583.
LAZIA, the district of, ii. 38.
LAZISE, a town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda. 45. 32. N. 10. 45. E.
LEA, a township of England, in Lancashire. 51. 46. N.
LEA, a river of England, in Bedfordshire, which falls into the Thames.
LEACH, a river of England, in Gloucestershire and Oxford, which joins the Thames.
LEADEN, a river of England, which falls into the Severn, opposite Gloucester.
LEADER, ix. 405.
LEADHILLS, ix. 426. 55. 24. N. 3. 49. W.
LEADHILLS, ix. 375.
LEAFIELD, or LEFIELD, a township of England, in Oxfordshire.
LEAM, ix. 324, 330.
LEAM, NEW, a river of England, in Cambridgeshire.
LEAMINGTON PRIORS, a village of England, in Warwickshire, 2 miles E. Warwick.
LEAO-TONG, GULF OF, a gulf, connected with that of Pe-tchee-lee, in Chinese Tartary. 40. 0. N. 121. 0. E.
LEAO-TONG, ii. 489, 491. 42. 0. N. 120. 0. E.
LEAO-YANG, town of, ii. 492.
LEASBURG, a post town of the U. States, in Caswell county, North Carolina.
LEATHERHEAD, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Mole. 51. 19. N. 0. 20. W.
LEATHLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
LEBA, a small river of Prussia, in Pomerania, which flows into the Baltic.
LEBANON, a post township of the U. States, in York county, Maine. 2d, Of Grafton county, New Hampshire. 3d, Of Windham county, Connecticut. 4th, Of Madison county, New York. 5th, Of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. 6th, A county of Pennsylvania, formed from Dauphin and Lancaster counties. 7th, A post township, borough, and capital of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. 36. 15. N. 86. 15. W. 8th, A post township and capital of Wilson county, Tennessee. 9th, Of Warren county, Ohio. 39. 30. N. 83. 30. W.
LEBANON, the hills of, ii. 140.
LEBBEKE, a town of East Flanders, 3 miles S. by E. Dendermonde.
LEBEDJAN, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov.
LEBEDIN, a wooden town of European Russia, on the Atschanaja, 70 miles N.W. Charkov.
LEBEDIAN, vi. 363. 53. 5. N. 39. 7. E.
LEBIDA, iv. 179. 32. 39. N. 14. 16. E.
LEBLANC, town of, viii. 334.
LEBRIXA, a town of Spain, 20 miles S. Seville.
LECCE, a city of Naples, province of Otranto, 17 miles W. Otranto. 40. 36. N. 18. 36. E.
LECCE, lake of, vi. 12.
LECCE, town of, vii. 719.
LECCO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake of Como. 45. 52. N. 9. 25. E.
LECH, vii. 42, 360, 398.
LECH, river of, ix. 117.
LECHLADE, a town of England, Gloucestershire, on the Thames, 12 miles E. Cirencester. 51. 40. N. 1. 44. W.
LECK, vii. 44.
LECKBECK, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Lune.
LECON, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
LECTOURE, viii. 262. 43. 56. N. 0. 36. E.
LEDBURY, ix. 349. 52. 3. N. 2. 26. W.
LEDDER, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Conway.
LEDE, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. Dendermonde.
LEDEGHEM, a town of West Flanders, 12 miles E. Ypres.
LEDESMA, a town of Spain, 18 miles W. Salamanca. 41. 21. N. 6. 3. W.
LEDNOCK, a tributary of the Erne, in Scotland.
LEDSHAM, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

LEDWICK, a river of England, county of Salop, which joins the Teme.

LEE, ix. 503. 2d, A river of England, in Cheshire, which joins the Wever. 3d, Of Ireland, which runs into Tralee bay.

LEE, a township of the U. States, in Hancock county, Maine. 2d, Of Strafford county, New Hampshire. 3d, Of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. 4th, A county of Virginia.

LEECH LAKE, a lake in North America, and the main source of the Mississippi. 47. 20. N. 95. 0. W.

LEEDS, ix. 265. 53. 48. N. 1. 34. W.

LEEDS, a county of Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

LEEDS, a township and port of entry, Leeds county, Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

LEEDS, a township of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

LEEFOGA, one of the Hapaee islands, in the South Pacific ocean. 19. 49. S. 185. 40. E.

LEEK, a town of England, county of Stafford, 31 miles S. by W. Manchester. 53. 2. N. 0. 7. E.

LEEK, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. Groningen.

LEEK FRITH, a township of England, in Staffordshire.

LEERDAM, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles S. Utrecht.

LEESBURG, a post town of the U. States, London county, Virginia. There are several townships of the same name.

LEET, a small river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which joins the Tweed.

LEETAKOO, or LATTAKOO, a town of Southern Africa, the only place yet known in the country of the Boshuanas.

LEEUWARDEN, viii. 645.

LEEUWEN, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles W. Nimeguen.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. The terms *Leeward* and *Windward*, applied to the West India islands, were given them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to leeward extend from Porto Rico to Dominica. 12. 0. N. 67. 0. W.

LEFTWICH, a township of England, in Cheshire.

LEGHORN, vii. 667. 43. 33. N. 10. 16. E.

LEGNAGO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, divided by the Adige, 22 miles E.S.E. Verona.

LEGORE, a sea-port on the gulf of Siam, at the southerly part of the Malay peninsula.

LEGRAND'S BAY, iii. 557.

LEHIGH, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river.

LEHIGH, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware.

LEHNE, a river which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, and runs into the Roer.

LEIA, iii. 53. 30. 58. N. 70. 70. E.

LEIBNITZ, vii. 525. 51. 13. N. 12. 49. E.

LEIBNITZ, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips.

LEICESTERSHIRE, ix. 319. 52. 40. N. 1. 0. W.

LEICESTER, ix. 321. 52. 39. N. 1. 9. W.

LEICHLINGEN, a village of the province of Cleves and Berg.

LEIGH, a town of England, county of Lancaster, 12 miles W. Manchester. 53. 30. N. 2. 31. W.

LEIGH, a parish and village of England, in Essex. 51. 34. N. 0. 39. E.

LEIGH, HIGH, a township of Cheshire.

LEIGHLIN, a town of Ireland, county of Carlow, 11 miles N.E. Kilkenny. 52. 44. N. 7. 4. W.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, county of Carlow, 8 miles S. Carlow. 52. 44. N. 7. 1. W.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a town of England, county of Bedford, near the Ouse, 41 miles N.W. London. 51. 56. N. 0. 40. W.

LEINE, vii. 45, 212. Also a river of Lower Saxony which joins the Aller.

LEINSTER, ix. 547, 550. 53. 0. N. 7. 0. W.

LEIPA, a town of Bohemia, 47 miles S.E. Dresden. 50. 44. N. 17. 42. E.

LEIPNICK, a town of Moravia, near the Beczwa.

LEIPSIC, CIRCLE OF, a province of the kingdom of Saxony.

LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIC, vii. 276. 51. 20. N. 12. 21. E.

LEIRIA, viii. 45. 39. 43. N. 8. 42. W.

LEISNIG, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 30 miles S.E. Leipsic. 51. 10. N. 12. 50. E.

LEITH, ix. 418. 55. 58. E. 3. 11. W.

LEITH RIVER, or WATER OF LEITH, forms the harbour of Leith.

LEITHEN, a small river of Scotland, county of Peebles, which joins the Tweed.

LEITRIM, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Connaught. 54. 10. N. 8. 0. W.

LEITMERITZ, town of, vii. 465.

LEIXLIP, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 10 miles W. Dublin. 53. 22. N. 6. 30. W.

LELUNDA, river of, iv. 313.

LEMAN, a river of England, in Devonshire, which joins the EX, near Tiverton.

LEMBEKE, a village of the Netherlands, 22 miles S.E. Ghent.

LEMBERG, vi. 683. 49. 51. N. 24. 8. E.

LEMGO, vii. 306. 52. 2. N. 8. 53. E.
LEMLAND, island of, vi. 491.
LEMMER, a village of the Netherlands, 20 miles S. Leeuwarden. 52. 50. N. 5. 43. E.
LEMNOS, STALIMENE, vi. 144, 171. 39. 55. N. 25. 15. E.
LEMON'S LAKE, iii. 548.
LEN, a river of England, in Kent, which falls into the Medway at Maidstone.
LENA, ii. 317, 397, 444.
LENCLOISTRE, a town of France, department of La Vienne.
LENCZICZ, a town of Poland, on the Bsura.
LENDINARA, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Adigetto. 45. 4. N. 11. 37. E.
LENGEFELD, a town of Saxony, 10 miles N.E. Plauen. 50. 43. N. 13. 7. E.
LENGUAS, v. 458.
LENHAM, a town of England, county of Kent. 51. 15. N. 0. 43. E.
LENNE, river of, vii. 222.
LENNEP, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg.
LENNO, a village of the Milanese, 12 miles S. Brescia.
LENNOX HILL, ix. 433.
LENNOX TOWN, or NEWTON OF CAMPSIE, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. 55. 59. N. 4. 11. W.
LENOIRE, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina. Chief town Kingston.
LENOX, a post township of the U. States, Massachusetts. 2d, Of Madison, county, New York.
LENOXVILLE, a sea-port of the U. States, in Carteret county, North Carolina.
LENS, viii. 474. 50. 25. N. 2. 49. E.
LENS, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N. Mons. 50. 34. N. 2. 53. E.
LENTSCHAU, town of, vi. 311.
LENZA, a river of Italy, in the grand duchy of Parma, which joins the Parma.
LENZE, a small river of Prussia, in Brandenburgh, which falls into the Wartha.
LENZEN, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. 53. 5. N. 11. 26. E.
LENZO, a river of Italy. It joins the Po, near Bersello.
LEOBEN, vii. 523. 47. 23. N. 15. 6. E.
LEOBSCHUTZ, a town of Prussian Silesia. 50. 10. N. 17. 53. E.
LEOCHEL, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Don.
LEOGANE, a town on the west coast of St. Domingo, in the bay of Leogane. 28. 30. N. 72. 37. W.
LEOMINSTER, ix. 349. 52. 14. N. 2. 44. W.
LEOMINSTER, a post township of the U. States, in Massachusetts.
LEON, viii. 72, 112. 42. 12. N. 5. 25. E.
LEON, viii. 72. 42. 45. N. 5. 27. W.
LEON, an insulated tract on the S.W. coast of Spain, containing Cadiz, on a promontory which projects from it. 36. 25. N. 6. 15. W.
LEON, a large town of Spain, in the island just described, 11 miles S.E. Cadiz.
LEON, v. 352. 12. 40. N. 86. 40. W.
LEON, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Guanaxuato, 40 miles N.W. Guanaxuato. The name of several rivers of South America.
LEON, NEW, v. 331.
LEONARD, ST., viii. 336. 45. 51. N. 1. 30. E.
LEONARDSTON, a post township of the U. States, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
LEON, CAPE, a promontory of Greece, 8 miles W.S.W. Athens.
LEONFORTE, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. 37. 35. N. 14. 26. E.
LEONHARD, ST. a small town of Carinthia, 111 miles S.S.W. Vienna.
LEONSBERG, a town of Germany, 11 miles N.W. Stutgard.
LEONTINI, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, on the Leontini river, 22 miles N.N.W. Syracuse.
LEOPOLD, town of, iv. 227.
LEOPOLDSTADT, vi. 308. 48. 25. N. 17. 46. W.
LEORMA, river of, v. 282.
LEPANTO, a town of Greece, in European Turkey, 360 miles W.S.W. Constantinople. 38. 22. N. 21. 50. E.
LEPANTO, GULF OF, vi. 162. 38. 16. N. 22. 30. E.
LEPTON, a township of England, 4 miles E. by S. Huddersfield.
LERICI, a sea-port of Italy, on the gulf of Spezia. 44. 4. N. 9. 59. E.
LERIDA, viii. 80. 41. 30. N. 0. 37. E.
LERINS, viii. 173. 43. 28. N. 7. 5. E.
LERMA, an ancient town of Spain, in Burgos, 23 miles S. Burgos.
LERO, ii. 87. 38. 40. N. 23. 59. E.
LERWICK, ix. 485. 60. 6. N. 0. 51. W.
LESBURY, a small fishing town of England, in Northumberland. 55. 22. N. 1. 34. W.
LESCAR, (L'ESCAR), a town of France, 3 miles N.W. Pau. 43. 22. N. 0. 32. W.
LESGHISTAN, ii. 55.
LESHKUM, a province, ii. 40.
LESINA, vi. 335. 43. 10. N. 16. 45. E.
LESMAHAGOE, or ABBEY GREEN, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Nethan. 55. 38. N. 3. 54. W.
LESNEVEN, a town of France, department of Finisterre. 48. 35. N. 4. 22. W.
LESSINES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender.
LESSLIE, a small town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 9 miles N. Kirkaldy. 57. 18. N. 11. 0. E.

Lessoe, or Lossoe, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. 57. 17. N. 11. 2. E.

Letham, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Also a village of Forfarshire. 56. 38. N. 2. 45. W.

Letterkenny, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 150 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 56. N. 7. 43. W.

Lettons, or Lettonians, vi. 532.

Leuca, Cape, vii. 587. 39. 46. N. 18. 24. E.

Leucade, mountains of, vi. 121.

Leucade, isthmus of, vi. 124.

Leuchars, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 miles from St. Andrews. 56. 23. N. 2. 53. E.

Leuctra, a village of Greece, in Bœotia. 38. 18. N. 23. 16. E.

Leuse, a town of Hainault, on the Dender.

Leuther, a river of Scotland, county of Angus, which falls into the North Esk.

Leutmannsdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia.

Leutmeritz, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It lies in the north of that kingdom.

Leutmeritz, the capital of the preceding circle, on the Elbe, 36 miles N.N.E. Prague.

Leutomischl, a town of Bohemia, 86 miles E. by S. Prague.

Leutschau, a town of Hungary, in the county of Zyps. 48. 56. N. 20. 35. E.

Leuzbach, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which falls into the Oder.

Levanyo, island of, vii. 742.

Levanzo, island of, vii. 603.

Levant. This term signifies properly the east; but it has been commonly applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, chiefly those of Asia Minor and Syria.

Levata, desert of, iv. 177.

Leve, point of, v. 124.

Leven, a village of Scotland, Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles E. Kirkaldy.

Leven, Loch, ix. 438. 56. 41. N. 5. 5. W.

Leven, ix. 439.

Leven, ix. 461.

Leven, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into Morecambe bay.

Leven, Black and White, two small rivers of England, in Cumberland.

Levenant, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Dovy.

Levenny, two rivers of Wales, in Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire.

Levens, a township of England, in Westmoreland.

Levenshulme, a township of England, 1 mile from Manchester.

Lever, Darcy, Great and Little, three townships of England, in Lancashire.

Levizano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

Levroux, viii. 333. 46. 59. N. 1. 37. E.

Lewes, ix. 292. 50. 54. N. 0. 1. E.

Lewes, ix. 479. 58. 10. N. 6. 30. W.

Lewin's Land, iii. 559.

Lewis, a county of the U. States, in New York. 2d, Of Virginia, formed in 1816, from part of Harrison county. 3d, Of Kentucky. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Lewis, St., a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior. Also of Labrador.

Lewis's Creek, two rivers of the U. States, which run, the one into Lake Champlain, the other into Sandy river.

Lewis River, v. 64.

Lewisburg, a post township of the U. States, Greenbriar county, Virginia. 37. 45. N. 80. 30. E.

Lewisham, a village of England, in Kent, near London, 5 miles E. London.

Lewiston, a post village of Niagara county, New York, on Niagara river. 36. 40. N. 78. 25. W.

Lewistown, a post township of the U. States, in Sussex county, Delaware. 2d, A post town and borough, and capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

Lexa, lake of, vi. 11.

Lexden, a village of England, in Essex, 2 miles W. Colchester.

Lexington, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 11 miles N.W. Boston.

Lexington, a post town of the U. States, in Rockbridge county, Virginia. 37. 40. N. 79. 30. W.

Lexington, formerly *Great Falls*, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Oglethorpe county, Georgia. 33. 55. N. 83. 8. W.

Lexington, a post town of the U. States, capital of Fayette county, Kentucky, on Town Fork, a small stream which enters the Elkhorn. 38. 6. N. 85. 8. W.

Leybourn Lund, a township of England, in Yorkshire. 54. 19. N. 1. 50. W.

Leyden, viii. 656. 52. 10. N. 4. 29. E.

Leyder-Dam, or Leidschendam, a town of South Holland.

Leyland, a township in England, in Lancashire.

Leyria, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 77 miles N. by E. Lisbon.

Leyta, one of the southermost of the Philippines. 10. 50. N. 124. 40. E.

Leytha, a tributary of the Raab, in Germany.

Lezat, a town of France, department of the Arriege.

Lezou, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.

Liaikhof, islands of, ii. 417.

Liam-Po, or Ning-po-fou, ii. 575.

LIANCOURT, a handsome town of France, department of the Oise.
LIBANUS, ii. 127, 139.
LIBAU, vi. 522.
LIBERTY, a county of the U. States, in Georgia, on the coast. Also the name of several townships.
LIBURNI, vii. 694.
LIBURNIA, or CROATIA PROPER, vi. 330.
LIBOURNE, viii. 258. 33. 42. N. 35. 47. E.
LICA, river of, vi. 327.
LICARIA, district of, vi. 327.
LICH, a town of Germany, 42 miles N.E. Mentz. 50. 30. N. 8. 45. E.
LICHFIELD, ix. 341. 52. 40. N. 1. 50. W.
LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, 42 miles S. Leipsic. 50. 46. N. 12. 38. E.
LICHTENVOORDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. 51. 59. N. 6. 33. E.
LICHSTALL, a town of the Swiss canton of Bale, 9 miles S.E. Bale.
LICHTENAU, v. 91. 49. 16. N. 10. 44. E.
LICHTENBERG, principality of, vii. 285.
LICKING, a county of the U. States, in Ohio. Chief town, Newark.
LICKING, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which joins the Ohio. Also in Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.
LICKY, a river of Ireland, county of Waterford, which joins the Blackwater.
LID, or LYD, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Tamar.
LIDDAL, ix. 373, 405.
LIDDISDALE, ix. 405. 55. 12. N. 2. 47. W.
LIDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 58. 30. N. 13. 12. E.
LIEBSTADT, a town of West Prussia. 54. 0. N. 20. 2. E.
LIECHTENSTEIN, principality of, vii. 358.
LIEGE, viii. 634. 50. 27. N. 5. 30. E.
LIEGE, the capital of the preceding province, on the Maese, 53 miles E. by S. Brussels. 44. 50. N. 1. 9. W.
LIEGNITZ, an extensive government of Prussian Silesia.
LIEGNITZ, vii. 80.
LIERRE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, at the junction of the two Nethes. 10 miles S.E. Antwerp.
LIEU-CHOO ISLAND, ii. 551.
LIEU-HOA, lake of, ii. 572.
LIEUREY, a town of France, department of the Eure.
LIFFEY, ix. 488, 504.
LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, about 14 miles S. by W. Derry. 54. 48. N. 7. 25. E.
LIFFRE, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
LIGNESTER, lake, vi. 224.
LIGNIERE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.
LIGNIERES, a town of France, department of the Cher. 46. 46. N. 2. 12. E.
LIGNY, viii. 407. 48. 9. N. 1. 17. E.
LIGNY, a village of the Netherlands, province of Namur, 3 miles N.E. Fleurus. 50. 31. N. 4. 37. E.
LIGOR, kingdom of, iii. 386.
LIGUEIL, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire.
LIGURES, vii. 651.
LIKEO, island of, ii. 528.
LILLA OESTER SOORTAL, island of, vi. 489.
LILLE, town of, viii. 477.
LILLEBONNE, burgh of, viii. 467.
LILLERS, a town in French Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. Bethune. 50. 34. N. 2. 28. E.
LILLO, a small fortress of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, 9 miles N.W. Antwerp. 51. 19. N. 4. 18. E.
LILYBEUM, town of, vii. 742.
LIMA, a province of Peru, which contains several districts. 12. 30. S. 75. 30. W.
LIMA, v. 356, 424. 12. 2. S. 77. 7. W.
LIMAGNE, viii. 348.
LIMBURG, viii. 632. 51. 0. N. 5. 33. E.
LIMBURG, viii. 634. 50. 39. N. 5. 59. E.
LIMBURG, or HOHEN-LIMBURG, vii. 228.
LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, a town of Germany, 32 miles N. Mentz.
LIME, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the sea at Lyme Regis.
LIMEHOUSE, a parish of England, county of Middlesex, 2 miles E. London.
LIMEKILNS, a village and sea-port of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles S. Dunfermline.
LIMERICK, ix. 547, 589. 52. 36. N. 8. 31. W.
LIMESTONE, a county of the U. States, in Alabama, on the north side of Tennessee river. Chief town Cotton Port. Also a river in Tennessee.
LIMMAT, vii. 560.
LIMME, a township and parish of England, county of Chester.
LIMOGES, viii. 335. 45. 49. N. 1. 15. E.
LIMONE, a town of Piedmont. 44. 12. N. 7. 36. E.
LIMOSANI, a town of Naples, province of Molise.
LIMOUX, viii. 243. 43. 6. N. 2. 11. E.
LINAIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
LINAN, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.
LINARES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N.E. Jaen. 38. 4. N. 3. 45. W.
LINCELLES, two large adjoining villages of French Flanders. 50. 43. N. 3. 5. E.
LINCOLN, ix. 254.
LINCOLN, ix. 258. 53. 14. N. 0. 34. W.

Lincoln, a county of Niagara district, Upper Canada, on Niagara river, at its mouth. 2d, Of the U. States, in Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck, at its mouth. Chief town Wiscasset. 3d, In the west part of North Carolina. Chief town Lincolnton. 4th, Of Georgia, on Savannah river. Chief town Lincolnton. 5th, Of West Tennessee, on Elk river. Chief town Fayetteville. 6th, Of Kentucky. Chief town Stanford. 7th, Of Missouri.

Lincoln Coast, ix. 113.

Lincolnton, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Lincoln county, North Carolina, 41 miles from Charlotte. 35. 35. N. 81. 15. W.

Lincolnville, or Ducktrap, a post township of the U. States, in Hancock county, Maine.

Lindau, vii. 103, 400. 51. 36. N. 10. 5. E.

Lindeness, cape of, vi. 15.

Lindley, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

Lindy, a small river of Eastern Africa. It falls into the Indian sea. Lat. 9. 58. S.

Ling, a city of China, of the second rank, in Shansee. 38. 10. N. 105. 39. E.

Linga, two of the smaller Shetland isles.

Lingan, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir.

Lingarths, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

Lingen, a town of Hanover, on the Elbe, 40 miles N.W. Munster. 52. 30. N. 7. 17. E.

Lingen Isle, an island in the Eastern seas, off the island of Sumatra.

Lingones, vii. 651.

Lingua Grossa, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona.

Linhares, a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes. 40. 39. N. 7. 22. W.

Linkioping, viii. 552. 58. 27. N. 15. 42. E.

Linlithgow, or West Lothian, ix. 419. 55. 55. N. 3. 35. W.

Linlithgow, ix. 420. 55. 59. N. 3. 34. W.

Linnhe, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland. 56. 40. N. 5. 24. W.

Linnich, a town of the Prussian province of Cleeves and Berg.

Linon, a river of Wales, in Anglesea, which runs into the Allow.

Linthwaite, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

Linton, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Peebles. 55. 32. N. 2. 23. W.

Linton, a market town and parish of England, county of Cambridge, on the Granton, on the side of the chalk hills which traverse this part of the country, 10 miles S.E. Cambridge. 52. 6. N. 0. 13. E.

Linton, a township of England, in Herefordshire.

Lintz, vii. 507. 48. 17. N. 14. 18. E.

Linwood, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3½ miles W. Paisley.

Lioni, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.

Lions, a town of France, 15 miles E. Rouen. 49. 24. N. 1. 26. E.

Lions d'Angers, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

Lions, Gulf of, viii. 172. 42. 55. N. 4. 27. E.

Lipans, v. 310.

Lipari Islands, vii. 603. 38. 30. N. 15. 0. E.

Lipari, vii. 604, 750. 38. 28. N. 15. 12. E.

Lipezk, a town of European Russia, on the Woronez, 90 miles W. Tambov. 52. 30. N. 39. 45. E.

Lipnitza, a town of Hungary, 47 miles W.N.W. Kesmark.

Lippa, vi. 317, 465. 45. 26. N. 14. 20. E.

Lippe, vii. 44, 222.

Lippe-Detmold, vii. 204. 52. 0. N. 9. 0. E.

Lippstadt, vii. 306. 51. 40. N. 8. 19. E.

Liptau, Alps of, vi. 280.

Lire, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loire.

Liria, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles N.N.W. Valencia. 39. 39. N. 0. 40. W.

Lis, morass of, ii. 395.

Lisbon, viii. 42. 38. 42. N. 9. 8. W.

Lisbon, a post township of the U. States, in Maine. 40. 45. N. 80. 45. W.

Lisburn, ix. 587. 54. 29. N. 5. 57. W.

Lisianka, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev.

Lisieux, viii. 466. 49. 7. N. 0. 12. E.

Li-Sion, river of, iii. 368.

Liskeard, a town and borough of England, county of Cornwall, 17 miles S.W. Tavistock. 50. 29. N. 4. 27. W.

Lisle, or Lille, a large and strong city of France, formerly the capital of French Flanders, and now of the department of the North, situated on the Deule, in a dead flat, 18 miles E. Tournay. 50. 37. N. 3. 4. E.

Lisle, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Sorgues, 12 miles E. Avignon. 50. 38. N. 3. 5. E.

Lismore, one of the Western islands, on the coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire. 56. 33. N. 5. 32. W.

Lismore, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, on the Blackwater, 33 miles N.E. Cork. 52. 8. N. 7. 56. W.

Lissa, vii. 31. 43. 3. N. 16. 0. E.

Lissa, vi. 336. 43. 3. N. 16. 10. E.

Lissau, a town of Bohemia, near the Elbe, 17 miles E. by N. Prague.

Lisse, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N. Leyden. 52. 16. N. 4. 33. E.
Listowel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 169 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 27. N. 9. 28. W.
Litchfield, a county of the U. States, in Connecticut. 2d, A post township of Lincoln county, Maine. 3d, Capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut. 4th, Of Herkimer county, New York.
Lithuania, vi. 607.
Lithuanian Provinces, vi. 599.
Littau, a town of Moravia, 8 miles N.N.E. Olmutz. 49. 40. N. 17. 5. E.
Littermore, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Galway.
Little River, in the U. States, Kentucky, joins the Cumberland. The name of several other small rivers.
Little Sinde, river of, iii. 16.
Littorale, a district of Dalmatia, on the north coast, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.
Livadia, vi. 162. 38. 30. N. 23. 20. E.
Liverpool, ix. 295. 53. 25. N. 2. 59. W.
Liverpool, a village of the U. States, in Onondaga county, New York.
Liverpool, a town of North America, bay of Fundy, Queen's county, Nova Scotia. 44. 10. N. 64. 40. W.
Liverpool, town of, iii. 540.
Liverpool Coast, v. 99. 71. 0. N. 21. 0. W.
Liversedge, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Livesly, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Livet, a small river of Scotland, Banffshire.
Livingston, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio.
Livingston's Creek, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear river.
Livni, a town of European Russia, government of Orel, on the Sosva. 52. 30. N. 37. 50. E.
Livno, or Illivno, vi. 207. 43. 52. N. 17. 8. E.
Livonia, vi. 511, 519.
Livorno, a town of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, on the Po. 43. 33. N. 10. 17. E.
Livrade, St., a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot.
Livron, a town of France, near the Drome, 10 miles S. Valence. 44. 47. N. 4. 51. E.
Lixuri, a town of the Ionian island of Cephalonia. 38. 11. N. 20. 25. E.
Lizard Island, in the South Pacific ocean, 20 miles N.E. Cape Flattery. 14. 35. S. 145. 35. E.
Izard Point, ix. 106. 49. 57. N. 5. 11. W.
Lizier, village of, viii. 246.
Llanbadarn Fawr, a town and parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire. 52. 25. N. 3. 18. W.
Llanbeder, or Llanpeter, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the Teify. 51. 52. N. 3. 5. W.
Llandeilo Fawr, a town of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, 13 miles E. Caermarthen. 51. 56. N. 4. 45. W.
Llandovery, a well built market town and parish of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, 20 miles W. by N. Brecon. 51. 57. N. 3. 45. W.
Llandrindod, a village of Wales, in Radnorshire, 7 miles N. Builth.
Llanelly, ix. 365. 51. 41. N. 4. 10. W.
Llanerchymedd, a considerable market town of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 11 miles E. Holyhead. 53. 20. N. 4. 23. W.
Llanfair, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the river Virnwy, 14 miles N. Newton. 52. 38. N. 3. 22. W.
Llanfyllin, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, 24 miles W. Shrewsbury. 52. 45. N. 3. 18. W.
Llangaddock, a town and parish of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, between the rivers Brane and Sawthey, 22 miles from Brecon. 51. 53. N. 3. 48. W.
Llangollen, a market town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee, 12 miles N.W. Oswestry. 52. 58. N. 3. 11. W.
Llanidloes, a market town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 13 miles S.W. Newton. 52. 27. N. 3. 34. W.
Llanos, San Juan de los, v. 388, 402. 3. 44. N. 63. 20. W.
Llanrwst, a town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 12 miles S. Aberconway. 53. 9. N. 3. 48. W.
Llantrissent, an ill-built borough and market town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, finely situated on the brow of a lofty hill, 11 miles N.W. Cardiff. 51. 33. N. 3. 23. W.
Llanvilling, a parish and town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire.
Llanymynech, a village of Wales, in Merionethshire, 9½ miles from Welsh Pool.
Lledding, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.
Lledwich, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Teme at Great Chapel.
Lleggy, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway.
Llenony, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.
Llerena, viii. 103. 38. 8. N. 5. 49. W.
Lleukny, a river of Wales, in Brecconshire, which falls into the Wye.

Lleyngoryll, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire. It runs into the Irish sea.
Llobregat, viii. 2.
Lloyd, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.
Lluch Mayor, a town of Majorca, 15 miles E.S.E. Palma.
Llue, two rivers of Wales, in Merionethshire and Caermarthenshire.
Llwgor, a borough and parish of Wales, in Glamorganshire.
Llynan, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.
Lo, St., viii. 463. 49. 7. N. 1. 7. W.
Loanda, island of, iv. 317.
Loando, iv. 316. 8. 55. S. 13. 22. E. Also the name of an island opposite.
Loango, iv. 293, 308. 2. 0. S. 12. 30. E.
Loango, City of, capital of the kingdom of Loango. 4. 40. S. 12. 30. E.
Loano, a town on the gulf of Genoa, 35 miles S.W. Genoa. 44. 8. N. 8. 15. E.
Lobau, a town of Upper Lusatia, 13 miles S.E. Bautzen. 51. 4. N. 14. 40. E.
Lobau, an island in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna.
Lobegun, a town of Saxony, 29 miles N. by W. Leipsic.
Lobenstein, vii. 311. 50. 26. N. 11. 38. E.
Lobos, one of the smaller Canary islands. 21. 0. N. 17. 10. W.
Lobos, a small island at the mouth of the La Plata, 15 miles S.W. Cape St. Maria. 27. 0. N. 111. 0. W.
Lobos, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. 6. 20. N. 80. 53. W.
Lobsens, a town of West Prussia, on the Lobzanka. 53. 11. N. 17. 15. E.
Locana, a town of Piedmont, on the Orco.
Locarno, vii. 579. 46. 8. N. 8. 47. E.
Loch Achray, ix. 466.
Loch Assynt, ix. 479.
Loch Drum, ix. 449.
Loch Earn, ix. 466. 56. 24. N. 4. 10. W.
Loch Eil, ix. 471. 56. 52. N. 5. 7. W.
Loch Eriboll, ix. 479.
Loch Ericht, ix. 466. 56. 50. N. 4. 22. W.
Loch Fine, ix. 380. 56. 10. N. 5. 7. W.
Loch Fleet, ix. 479. 57. 29. N. 4. 7. W.
Loch Goyle, ix. 380. 56. 10. N. 4. 51. W.
Loch Inchard, ix. 479. 58. 26. N. 4. 57. W.
Loch Katrine, ix. 466. 56. 16. N. 4. 30. W.
Loch Ken, ix. 401. 55. 1. N. 4. 4. W.
Loch Laxford, ix. 479. 58. 23. N. 5. 0. W.
Loch Linnhe, ix. 471. 56. 40. N. 5. 24. W.
Loch Lochie, ix. 471. 57. 0. N. 4. 55. W.
Loch Lomond, ix. 461. 56. 10. N. 4. 36. W.
Loch Long, ix. 461. 56. 10. N. 4. 46. W.
Loch Ness, ix. 471. 57. 18. N. 4. 25. W.
Loch Oich, ix. 471.
Loch Rannoch, ix. 466. 56. 42. N. 4. 15. W.
Loch-Ranza, town of, ix. 459.
Loch Ryan, ix. 400. 54. 57. N. 4. 57. W.
Loch Skeen, ix. 402.
Loch Tay, ix. 466. 56. 33. N. 4. 5. W.
Loch Vennachar, ix. 466.
Lochaber, ix. 470. 57. 0. N. 4. 50. W.
Lochar Water, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. It falls into the Solway frith.
Lochay, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins its waters to the Dochart.
Lochem, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Borkel. 52. 9. N. 6. 23. E.
Loches, viii. 314. 47. 8. N. 0. 59. E.
Lochgellie, a village of Scotland, in Fife-shire, 8 miles N.W. Kirkaldy.
Lochlee, ix. 445, 449. 56. 55. N. 2. 54. W.
Lochmaben, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. 52. 9. N. 6. 23. E.
Lochta, a town of Sweden, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia.
Lochty, a small river of Scotland, in Fife-shire, which falls into the Orr.
Lochvitza, a town of European Russia, government of Poltava.
Lochwinnoch, a parish and village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. 55. 48. N. 4. 38. W.
Lochy, river of, ix. 470. Also one in Inverness-shire. It falls into the sea near Fort William.
Lockerbie, a town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 12 miles N.E. Dumfries. 55. 6. N. 3. 21. W.
Lockwood, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Locles, town of, vii. 256, 259.
Locmariaquer, a town of France, department of the Morbihan.
Locmine, a town of France, department of the Morbihan.
Locust Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. 2d, A river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking.
Lodden, a river of England, in Berks and Hampshire, which joins the Thames.
Lodden, a river of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Frome.
Lodeve, viii. 234. 43. 43. N. 3. 24. E.
Lodi, vii. 625.
Lodomiria, vi. 675.
Loe, a river of England, in Cornwall, which runs into the English channel.
Loevestein, a fortress of the Netherlands, 18 miles E.S.E. Rotterdam.
Loevi, vii. 611.

LOFODEN, viii. 534. 69. 0. N. 12. 0. E.
LOFSTA, a town of Sweden, province of Upland. 60. 30. N. 17. 45. E.
LOGAN, a river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, which joins the Nethan.
LOGAN, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Kentucky. 39. 40. N. 82. 30. W. 2d, In Ohio. Chief town Belville.
LOGHUR, hill-fort of, iii. 168.
LOGRONO, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, on the Ebro, 27 miles N.W. Calahorra.
LOHEIA, ii. 217. 15. 44. N. 42. 44. E.
LOHR, a town of Franconia, on the Maine, 35 miles E.S.E. Frankfort. 50. 0. N. 9. 34. E.
LOICH, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which discharges itself into Loch Long.
LOING, viii. 435.
LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, including the southern portion of the province of Orleannois. 47. 40. N. 1. 12. E. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Loir, the Cher, the Cosson, and the Beuvron.
LOIRE, LA, viii. 167.
LOIRE, viii. 357. 45. 40. N. 4. 20. E.
LOIRE, HAUTE or UPPER, viii. 226. 45. 0. N. 4. 9. E.
LOIRE, INFERIEURE or LOWER, viii. 288. 47. 20. N. 1. 30. W.
LOIRE, a town of France, department of the Rhone.
LOIRES, viii. 45.
LOIRET, viii. 319. 47. 56. N. 2. 20. E.
LOJA, town of, viii. 116. 37. 12. N. 4. 15. W.
LOKEREN, viii. 619. 51. 6. N. 3. 59. E.
LOLLARA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 23. 25. N. 71. 42. E.
LO-LOS, people of, ii. 589.
LOMBARDIERE ISLANDS, viii. 288.
LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, vii. 616.
LOMBARDY, vii. 612. 46. 0. N. 11. 0. E.
LOMBARDY, plain of, vii. 587.
LOMBERS, village of, viii. 239.
LOMBES, town of, viii. 262. 43. 28. N. 0. 54. E.
LOMBET, island of, iii. 524.
LOMBOCK, iii. 525. 8. 30. S. 116. 0. E.
LOMBOCK, strait, iii. 474. 8. 45. N. 115. 40. E.
LOMMEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. 51. 13. N. 5. 18. E.
LOMOND HILLS, ix. 439.
LONADO, or LONATO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese.
LONDERZEELE, a town of South Brabant, near Brussels.
LONDON, ix. 210. 51. 33. N. 0. 5. W.
LONDON CITY, (Upper Canada) v. 127. 42. 55. N. 81. 20. W.
LONDON, town of, v. 456.
LONDON, NEW, a county of the U. States, in Connecticut. 41. 15. N. 72. 5. W. 2d, A city, port of entry, and half shire town, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames.
LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland. 54. 55. N. 6. 45. W.
LONDONDERRY, ix. 498, 588. 55. 0. N. 7. 15. W.
LONG BAY, a bay on the coast of North and South Carolina. 2d, In the island of Barbadoes. 3d, Three bays, on the east, west, and south coast of Jamaica.
LONG BENTON, a township of England, in Northumberlandshire.
LONG ISLAND, the name of various islands in the Eastern seas, in the West Indies and the U. States, and in other parts.
LONG ISLAND, an island of the U. States, belonging to the state of New York. 40. 45. N. 73. 0. W.
LONG ISLAND, in Scotland, ix. 379.
LONG ISLAND SOUND divides the above island from Connecticut.
LONG NIDDRY, a decayed village of Scotland, in the county of Haddington.
LONGANNAT, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, famous for an excellent quarry.
LONGFORD, a county of Ireland. 53. 42. N. 7. 36. W.
LONGFORD, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, on the river Camlin, 40 miles S.S.W. Sligo, 74 miles W. Dublin. 53. 44. N. 7. 45. W.
LONGFORD, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire.
LONGFORGAN, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Perth.
LONG-KIANG FOU, town of, ii. 574.
LONGNY, a town of France, department of the Orne.
LONG-NGAN-FOU, city of, ii. 587. 32. 20. N. 104. 30. E.
LONGOBARDI, vii. 612. 39. 14. N. 16. 5. E.
LONGPAON, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.
LONGPORT, a village of England, in Staffordshire.
LONGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. 53. 44. N. 2. 47. W.
LONGTOWN, a town of England, in Cumberland, on the Esk or Liddle, 9 miles N. Carlisle. 55. 0. N. 2. 57. W.
LONGUE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. 47. 22. N. 0. 7. W.
LONGWOOD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 28. N. 0. 54. W.
LONGWY, viii. 403. 49. 31. N. 5. 46. E.

Lonlay l'Abbaye, a town of France, department of the Orne.
Lonneker, a village of the Netherlands, 32 miles E. Deventer.
Lons le Saulnier, viii. 388. 46. 40. N. 5. 33. E.
Lontar Pulo Isle, an island in the Indian ocean, separated from the peninsula of Malacca by a narrow strait. 70. 30. N. 99. 0. E.
Lontor, or Lantour, one of the Banda isles.
Loo, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. 50. 59. N. 2. 45. E.
Loochoo Islands, ii. 506, 541, 542. 26. 14. N. 127. 52. E.
Loo Christy, a town of the Netherlands, five miles N.E. Ghent. 51. 6. N. 3. 50. E.
Loodeah, lake of, iv. 181.
Looe, estuary of, ix. 107.
Looe, East, a sea-port town of England, in Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Looe. 50. 23. N. 4. 28. W. (West,) 50. 22. N. 4. 28. W.
Lookout Cape, on the coast of North Carolina. 34. 30. N. 76. 35. W. The name of several other capes.
Loophead, a noted cape of Ireland, in the county of Clare. 52. 30. N. 9. 50. W.
Loos, village of, viii. 478.
Loosduinen, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles S.S.W. the Hague.
Loose, a township of England, in Kent, 2½ miles, S. Maidstone.
Lootz, viii. 632. 50. 48. N. 5. 21. E.
Lop, or Loknor, ii. 470, 472, 476.
Lopello, mountain, v. 583.
Lopham, North and South, two parishes of England, in Norfolk. 52. 23. N. 1. 0. E.
Loppis, lake of, vi. 488.
Lora, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Guadalquivir.
Loramies Creek, a tributary stream of the Great Miami, in North America.
Lorca, viii. 118. 37. 25. N. 1. 22. W.
Lord Aukland's Group, iii. 586. 50. 10. S. 168. 0. E.
Lord Howe's Group, iii. 601. 5. 30. S. 159. 24. E.
Lorenzen, St., a town of the Tyrol, on the Rienz. 42. 41. N. 13. 17. E.
Lorenzo, San, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay.
Lorco, a town of Italy, in the Venetian province of Rovigo. 45. 3. N. 12. 12. E.
Loreto, town of, v. 324.
Loretto, vii. 692. 43. 28. N. 13. 35. E.
Lorgues, a town of France, in Provence, on the Argens.
Lorgues, a town of France, department of the Var.
L'Orient, viii. 293. 47. 44. N. 3. 23. W.
Lorne, or Older Fleet Harbour, ix. 499.
Loroux Beconnois, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Moneron.
Loroux Bottereau, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, on the Loire, 12 miles E. Nantes.
Lorrach, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles N.E. Bale. 47. 36. N. 7. 41. E.
Lorraine, an extensive country in the N.E. of France, lying between Champagne and Alsace, and divided at present into the four departments of La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges.
Los, islands of, iv. 227. 9. 25. N. 14. 0. W.
Losontz, a town of Hungary, 34 miles S.E. Altsohl.
Lossie, ix. 475.
Lossnitz, a town of Saxony, 50 miles S.W. Dresden. 50. 40. N. 12. 43. E.
Lostock, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Lostwithiel, ix. 179. 50. 26. N. 4. 38. W.
Lot, viii. 268. 44. 37. N. 1. 40. E.
Lot and Garonne, a department in the south-west of France, including the Agenois. 44. 25. N. 0. 25. E.
Lot, viii. 166, 229, 268.
Loth, a small river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the ocean.
Lothian, a district of Scotland, now divided into three shires, viz. East-Lothian, or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire; and West-Lothian, or Linlithgowshire. 55. 50. N. 3. 0. W.
Lothry, a small river of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which falls into the Leven.
Lot's Wife, rock of, iii. 619.
Louargat, a village of France, department of the Cote d'Or.
Loubaresse, volcano of, viii. 223.
Loudes, St., a town of France, department of the Gironde.
Loudeac, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. 48. 10. N. 2. 46. W.
Loudon, a town of France, department of the Gard, near the Rhone. 47. 1. N. 0. 4. E.
Loudon, a county of the U. States, in Virginia, on the Potomac. Chief town Leesburg.
Loudun, viii. 284. 47. 1. N. 0. 4. E.
Loudes, a village of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees.
Louger, river of, viii. 523.
Loughborough, a market town and parish of England, county of Leicester, on the Soar, 11 miles N. Leicester. 52. 47. N. 1. 14. W.
Loughbrickland, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 74 miles N. Dublin. 54. 17. N. 6. 11. W.

Loughery's Creek, a tributary stream of the Ohio, in the U. States.
Loughrea, a town of Ireland, county of Galway, 19 miles s.w. Galway. 53. 12. n. 8. 29. w.
Louchans, a small town of France, department of the Saon and Loire.
Louin, a town of France, department of the Two Severes.
Louis, St., capital of the Missouri territory, in the U. States, on the Mississippi, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri. 38. 36. n. 89. 36. w.
Louis, St., a city of South America, and the chief town of the island of Maranham, on the coast of Brazil. 2. 30. s. 43. 37. w.
Louis, St., a considerable river of North America, which falls into Lake Superior.
Louis, Fort, a strong barrier fortress of France, in Alsace, 12 miles e. Haguenau.
Louisa, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
Louisa Chitto, a river which rises on the borders of South Carolina, and joins the Mississippi.
Louisa, Loango, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic. 5. 30. s.
Louisburg, v. 138. 45. 55. n. 59. 50. w.
Louisburg, capital of Franklin county, North Carolina, in the U. States. 36. 5. n. 78. 15. w.
Louisburgh, a fishing village of Scotland, in Caithness, near the town of Wick.
Louisiade, iii. 602. 10. 30. s. 152. 0. e.
Louisiana, v. 196. 31. 0. n. 92. 0. w.
Louisiana, aboriginal tribes of, v. 213.
Louisville, a post township of the U. States, in New York, on the St. Lawrence. 2d, Capital of Jefferson county, Georgia, on the Ogechee.
Louisville, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the south bank of the Ohio, 120 miles below Cincinnati.
Loule, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 9 miles n. Faro. 37. 7. n. 7. 52. w.
Loup, St., viii. 381. 47. 52. n. 6. 16. e.
Louques Harbour, iv. 426.
Lourde, viii. 248. 43. 7. n. 0. 2. w.
Louth, ix. 260. 53. 57. n. 6. 28. w.
Louth, a maritime county of Ireland. 53. 52. n. 6. 23. w.
Louvain, viii. 631. 50. 53. n. 4. 41. e.
Louvaine, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
Louvegne, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. 50. 33. n. 5. 43. e.
Louviers, viii. 458. 49. 12. n. 1. 10. e.
Louvigne du Desert, a town of France, 33 miles n.e. Rennes. 48. 26. n. 1. 11. w.
Louvigner, a town of France, department of the Landes.
Louvok, town of, iii. 385.
Louza, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. 39. 54. n. 7. 13. w.
Lovendegem, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles n.w. Ghent.
Lovere, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo. 45. 50. n. 10. 3. e.
Lover's Mountains, viii. 115.
Lovisa, vi. 487.
Lovsia, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles s. Nicopolis.
Lowashan, kingdom of, iii. 350.
Lowat, river of, vi. 545.
Lowenberg, or Lumberg, a town of Silesia, on the Bober. 51. 6. n. 15. 32. e.
Lowestoft, ix. 113. 52. 29. n. 1. 45. e.
Lowicz, town of, vi. 667.
Lowlands, one of the greater divisions of Scotland, opposed to the Highlands.
Lowther Island, v. 89. 74. 30. n. 97. 30. w.
Lowton, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Lowville, a post township of the U. States, New York, on Black river.
Loxa, a considerable town of Spain, in Granada, on the Xenil, 30 miles w. Granada. 37. 12. n. 4. 15. w.
Loxa, the capital of a province of the same name in Quito, 237 miles from Quito. 3. 59. s. 79. 15. w.
Loyalty Island, iii. 589. 20. 30. s. 170. 0. e.
Lozere, viii. 229. 44. 40. n. 3. 30. e.
Lozzolo, a town of Piedmont.
Lu, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles w. Alessandria.
Lubbeke, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 miles w. Minden. 52. 19. n. 8. 36. n.
Lubeen, vii. 92. 51. 54. n. 13. 55. e.
Lubbenau, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Spree.
Lubec Isle, an island in the Eastern seas. 5. 48. s. 112. 45. e.
Lubeck, vii. 196, 427, 428. 53. 51. n. 10. 48. e.
Lubeck, a post township of the U. States, in Washington county, Maine.
Lubeck, vii. 190, 196, 427. 53. 52. n. 10. 50. e.
Luben, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kalterbach. 51. 23. n. 16. 14. e.
Lubersac, viii. 338. 45. 27. n. 1. 28. e.
Lublau, or Lublyo, a town of Hungary, near the Poprad.
Lublin, vi. 669. 51. 14. n. 22. 32. e.
Lubny, a town of European Russia, govern-

ment of Pultava, on the Sula. 50. 0. N. 33. 5. E.

LUBOLO, province of, iv. 317.

LUC, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.

LUC, viii. 230. 43. 23. N. 6. 20. E.

LUCAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 7 miles W. Dublin. 53. 22. N. 6. 27. W.

LUCANAS, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name. Lat. 14. 58. S.

LUCANI, vii. 697.

LUCANIA, vii. 697.

LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, ST., viii. 109. 36. 50. N. 6. 16. W.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, ST., a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

LUCAR DE MAYOR, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia.

LUCAYLE-MALE, village of, viii. 333.

LUCAYO, one of the Bahama islands. 26. 25. N. 77. 10. W.

LUCAYONEQUE, one of the Bahamas.

LUCCA, vii. 658. 43. 55. N. 10. 30. E.

LUCCA, vii. 658. 43. 54. N. 10. 34. E.

LUCCAS, river of, iv. 189.

LUCE, a river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which falls into the bay of Luce.

LUCE, BAY OF, or GLENLUCE BAY, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

LUCEA, EAST and WEST, two rivers of Jamaica, which fall into Lucea harbour. 54. 45. N. 4. 40. W.

LUCENA, viii. 105. 37. 25. N. 4. 30. W.

LUCENES, viii. 21.

LUCERA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 32 miles N.E. Benevento. 41. 30. N. 15. 16. E.

LUCERNE, vii. 573. 47. 5. N. 8. 5. E.

LUCERNE, vii. 573. 47. 3. N. 8. 18. E.

LUCERNE, vii. 560, 573. 46. 59. N. 8. 30. E.

LUCERNO, lake of, vii. 597.

LUCHE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.

LUCHOW, a town of Hanover, 36 miles S.E. Luneburg. 52. 59. N. 11. 4. E.

LUCIA, ST., v. 592. 13. 37. N. 60. 30. W.

LUCIA, ST., a river of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Plata, near Monte Video.

LUCKAU, vii. 93. 51. 48. N. 13. 43. E.

LUCKENWALD, a town of Prussian Saxony, 32 miles S. Berlin.

LUCKNOW, iii. 93. 26. 24. N. 80. 55. E.

LUCK-POOR, iii. 23, 120. 22. 56. N. 99. 43. E.

LUCKPUT-BUNDER, a town of Hindostan, province of Cutch, on a small creek. 23. 36. N. 68. 56. E.

LUCOMORIA, vi. 450.

LUCON, viii. 280. 46. 20. N. 1. 12. W.

LUCON, or LUCONIA, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, on which stands Manilla, the metropolis.

LUDAMAR, iv. 250. 16. 30. N. 6. 30. W.

LUDE, viii. 308. 47. 38. N. 0. 9. E.

LUDEEANNA, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Sutuleje river. 30. 55. N. 75. 48. E.

LUDLOW, a town of England, in Shropshire, on the Teme, 29 miles S. Shrewsbury. 52. 24. N. 2. 43. W.

LUDWIGSBURG, vii. 336. 48. 55. N. 9. 12. E.

LUDWIGSLUST, a town of Germany, 22 miles S. Schwerin. 53. 22. N. 11. 30. E.

LUEG, gulf of, vii. 42.

LUG, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn. 2d, Of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Wye.

LUGANO, vii. 579. 46. 1. N. 8. 59. E.

LUGANO, vi. 12; vii. 560.

LUGANSKAIA, vi. 404.

LUGAR, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which discharges itself into the river Ayr.

LUGG, a considerable stream of England, which joins the Wye.

LUGGERSHALL, a borough of England, in Wiltshire.

LUGGIE, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which joins the Kelvin.

LUGNAQUILLA, MONT, ix. 502. 52. 58. N. 6. 31. W.

LUGO, viii. 21, 71. 43. 0. N. 7. 34. W.

LUGO, a town of Italy, province of Ferrara, on the Senio. 44. 25. N. 11. 54. E.

LUGOS, or LUGOSCH, vi. 317.

LUGTON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Garnock.

LUHATSCHOWITZ, village of, vii. 477

LUIBAR, a town of European Russia, government of Volhynia.

LUISENBAD, village of, vii. 117.

LULEA, viii. 543, 538. 65. 35. N. 22. 4. E.

LULES, v. 458. 26. 50. S. 65. 6. W.

LUMBERTON, a post town of the U. States, in Robeson county, North Carolina. 34. 45. N. 79. 10. W.

LUMELLO, a town of Italy, 44 miles E.N.E. Turin. 45. 8. N. 8. 46. E.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a township of England, county of Durham. (LITTLE,) A hamlet annexed to the foregoing township.

LUMMELUND, river of, viii. 539.

LUMPARLAND, island of, vi. 491.

LUNAN, a parish and river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which falls into the German ocean, 3 miles S. Montrose. 2d, In Perthshire, which joins the Isla.

LUNAWARA, a town and petty state of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat. 23. 8. N. 73. 43. E.

LUND, viii. 553. 55. 42. N. 13. 12. E.

Lundy Island, at the mouth of the Bristol channel. 51. 11. N. 4. 37. W.
Lune, ix. 289, 294. 2d, Of Westmoreland and Durham, which runs into the Tees.
Luneburg, vii. 209. 52. 45. N. 10. 0. E.
Luneburg, vii. 216. 53. 17. N. 10. 27. E.
Lunel, viii. 236.
Lunenburg, a county of the U. States, in the south part of Virginia.
Lunenburg, government of, vii. 209.
Luneville, viii. 412. 48. 34. N. 6. 31. E.
Lung-hoang-chau, or Sulphur Island, ii. 542.
Lungro, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata.
Lupata Chain of Mountains, iv. 4, 374.
Luque, a town of Spain, 28 miles S.E. Cordova.
Lure, viii. 381. 47. 41. N. 6. 31. E.
Lurey-Levy, burgh of, viii. 327.
Lurgan, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, 18 miles N.E. Armagh. 54. 25. N. 6. 12. W.
Lurgan Green, a village of Ireland, on the Fane, in county Louth, 47 miles N. Dublin.
Lusatia, a large province of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia.
Lusignan, a town of France, department of La Vienne. 46. 25. N. 0. 8. E.
Lusigny, a town of France, department of the Aube.
Lusitani, viii. 21.
Lusitania, viii, 20.
Lusitanian Mountains, viii. 4.
Lusk, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 15 miles N. Dublin. 53. 32. N. 6. 11. W.
Lussac, a town of France, department of the Gironde.
Luton, a town of England, in Bedfordshire. 51. 53. N. 0. 25. W.
Lutry, a town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. 46. 31. N. 6. 41. E.
Luttemberg, town of, vii. 525.
Lutterberg, a town of Hanover, district of Grubenhagen. 51. 22. N. 9. 38. E.
Lutterworth, a town of England, county of Leicester, on the Swift, 14 miles S. Leicester. 52. 28. N. 1. 12. W.
Lutzen, a town of Saxony, principality of Merseburg, 11 miles W.S.W. Leipsic. 51. 15. N. 12. 10. E.
Luxemburg, viii. 634, 635. 49. 37. N. 6. 10. E.
Luxeuil, viii. 381.
Luxor, village of, iv. 83.
Luxuri, town of, vi. 172.
Luy, river of, viii. 170.
Luynes, viii. 313. 47. 23. N. 0. 33. E.
Luz, viii. 249. 42. 51. N. 0. 1. W.
Luzarches, town of, viii. 439.
Luzerne, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.
Luzech, a small town of France, department of the Lot.
Luzon Island, iii. 488. 16. 0. N. 121. 0. E.
Lwow, or Lemberg, town of, vi. 676.
Lycia, ii. 91.
Lycoming, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.
Lycoming Creek, in Pennsylvania, runs S.S.W. into the Susquehannah.
Lyd, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Tamer.
Lydd, a town and parish of England, county of Kent. 50. 57. N. 0. 55. E.
Lyddon, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour.
Lydia, ii. 91.
Lyme Regis, a sea-port of England, county of Dorset, 9 miles W. Bridport. 50. 43. N. 2. 57. E.
Lymfiord, viii. 572. 56. 59. N. 10. 20. E.
Lymington, a sea-port town of England, in Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, 18 miles S.W. Southampton. 50. 46. N. 1. 33. W.
Lynchburg, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Campbell county, Virginia, 160 miles S.W. Washington. 37. 15. N. 79. 20. W.
Lyne, a river of Scotland, in Peebles-shire, which falls into the Tweed. 2d, Of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Trent. 3d, Of Northumberland, which falls into the sea.
Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, ix. 253.
Lyn-Savadhan, lake of, ix. 127.
Lyons, viii. 362. 45. 44. N. 4. 50. E.
Lyons, Gulf of, vi. 8; viii. 172. 42. 55. N. 4. 27. E.
Lys, a navigable river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Scheldt at Ghent.
Lysa-Gora, vi. 668.
Lysdone, a village and parish of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
Lysoe, island of, viii. 590.

M.

MAADIE, iv. 32. 31. 13. N. 30. 5. E.
MAAN, town of, ii. 202.
MAASLAND, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland.
MAASLUYS, viii. 633.
MABOG, town of, ii. 134.
MACAO, ii. 580. 22. 10. N. 113. 32. E.
MACAO, a town of Portuguese, Estremadura.
MACASSAR, iii. 496. 5. 10. S. 119. 20. E.
MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, iii. 404, 495. 2. 0. S. 118. 0. E.
MACCLESFIELD, ix. 311. 53. 16. N. 2. 9. W.
MACDUFF, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire. 57. 39. N. 2. 26. W.
MACEDON, or MACEDONIA, vi. 153. 41. 10. N. 23. 0. E.
MACERATA, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, near the river Chiente, 20 miles S. Ancona. 43. 19. N. 13. 25. E.
MACHADOU, iv. 421.
MACHELPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa.
MACHERRY, iii. 86.
MACHIAS, a post township and port of entry of the U. States, in Washington county, Maine. 44. 40. N. 67. 30. W.
MACHICO, town of, iv. 481.
MACHICORES, iv. 437.
MACHYNLLETH, ix. 367. 52. 36. N. 3. 53. W.
MACKENZIE'S RIVER, v. 74. 70. 0. N. 135. 0. W.
MACKENZIE'S INLET, v. 99.
MACKINTOSH, a county of the U. States, in Georgia. Chief town Darien.
MACLURE'S GULF, iii. 606.
MACOCO, kingdom of, iv. 314.
MACON, viii. 370. 46. 17. N. 4. 50. E.
MACONAS, iv. 401.
MACOPIN, a river of the U. States. It joins the Illinois.
MACQUARRIE ISLAND, iii. 586. 55. 0. S. 160. 0. E.
MACQUARRIE ISLAND, in the Pacific ocean. 52. 41. S. 169. 0. E.
MACQUARRIE PORT, iii. 542, 548. 32. 0. S. 153. 0. E.
MACQUARRIE RIVER, iii. 530.
MACRI, a sea-port of Asia Minor, 125 miles S.E. Smyrna. 40. 52. N. 25. 46. E.
MACROOM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 191 miles S.W. Dublin.
MACTAN, small island of, iii. 490.
MACULABA, volcano of, vii. 600.
MAD RIVER, two tributaries, one of the Merrimack, the other of the Miami, in the U. States.
MADAGASCAR, iv. 425. 19. 30. S. 46. 20. E.
MADDALONI, a town of Naples, 13 miles N.E. Naples.
MADDISON, a county of the U. States, in New York. 2d, In Virginia. 3d, In the north of Georgia. 4th, In Alabama, on the north side of Tenessee river. 5th, In Kentucky. 6th, In Ohio. 7th, In Illinois, on the Mississippi. The name of numerous townships of New York, Virginia, and especially Ohio.
MADDISON'S RIVER, one of the three head streams of the Missouri, which it joins in lat. 45. 22. N.
MADDISONVILLE, a town of the U. States, in the state of Louisiana. 30. 25. N. 90. 10. W.
MADEIRA, iv. 478. 32. 37. N. 17. 6. W.
MADELEY MARKET, a town of England, in Shropshire, near the Severn, 13 miles E. Shrewsbury.
MADERA, v. 358, 510.
MADIAN, remains of, ii. 202.
MADRAS, iii. 177. 13. 5. N. 80. 25. E.
MADRAS TERRITORY, iii. 180.
MADRE DE DIOS, island of, v. 481. 50. 20. S. 75. 0. W.
MADRID, viii. 89. 40. 25. N. 3. 33. W.
MADRID, NEW, a town of the U. States, in the state of Missouri.
MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.S.W. Valladolid. 41. 7. N. 4. 56. W.
MADRILEJOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile.
MADROGARA, river of, viii. 78.
MADUANA, colony of, iv. 386.
MADURA, iii. 189. 9. 55. N. 78. 14. E.
MADURA, iii. 474. 7. 0. S. 113. 30. E.
MAELSTRAND, an island on the west coast of Sweden, to the north of Gottenburg.
MAESE, a large river of Europe, which rises in the French department of the Upper Marne, enters the Netherlands to the north of Charleville, and falls into the German ocean below Rotterdam.
MAESTRICHT, viii. 632. 50. 51. N. 5. 41. E.
MAETER, a village of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
MAFFALUBRENSE, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.
MAFFRA, viii. 45. 38. 55. N. 9. 21. W.
MAFUMO, river of, iv. 386.
MAGADOXA, or MAKADSCHOU, iv. 407, 408, 2. 3. N. 45. 26. E.
MAGAM, salt bays of, iii. 253.

MAGDALEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence.

MAGDALENA, v. 364, 365, 393. II. 2. N. The name also of several other smaller rivers.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. 47. 30. N. 61. 30. W.

MAGDEBURG, viii. 131, 133. 52. 8. N. 11. 38. E.

MAGDELAINE, LA PRAIRIE DE LA, or LA PRAIRIE, a village on the St. Lawrence.

MAGEE ISLAND, ix. 501.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF, a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at the southern extremity of the continent of America, upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific ocean, in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. 52. 24. S. 69. 0. W.

MAGEROE, vi. 15. viii. 534. 71. 11. N. 26. 0. E.

MAGGENTA, a town of Austrian Italy, 113 miles W. Milan.

MAGGIA, two rivers of Switzerland and Italy, which fall into Lake Maggiore.

MAGGIORE, lake of, vi. 12. vii. 588. 46. 0. N. 8. 40. E.

MAGGRI, town of, iii. 260.

MAGHAREE, or SEVEN HOGS, islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Tralee bay. 52. 20. N. 9. 54. W.

MAGHERA, a village of Ireland, county of Derry, 128 miles N.N.W. Dublin. 54. 50. N. 6. 32. W.

MAGHERAFELT, a village of Ireland, 119 miles N.N.W. Dublin. 54. 45. N. 6. 29. W.

MAGIARS, HUNGARIANS, vi. 325.

MAGILLAGON POINT, a cape on the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry. 55. 11. N. 6. 52. W.

MAGILLYCUDDY'S REEKS, mountains of Ireland, in the county Kerry, adjoining Killarney, supposed to be the highest in Ireland. 52. 1. N. 9. 40. W.

MAGINDANO, the most southerly of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas. 5. 40. to 9. 55. N. 119. 30. to 125. 0. E.

MAGINDANO, the principal town of the above island. 7. 9. N. 124. 40. E.

MAGLAY, town of, vi. 212.

MAGNAC LAVAL, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, 24 miles N. Limoges.

MAGNISA, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient MAGNESIA, at one time the capital of the Greek empire, 20 miles N.N.E. Smyrna. 38. 44. N. 27. 18. E.

MAGNISA, ii. 84.

MAGNONCOURT, village of, viii. 381.

MAGNUS BAY, ST., a safe and commodious bay of the mainland of Shetland. 60. 21. N. 1. 15. W.

MAGNY-LE-DESERT, a village of France, department of the Orne.

MAGONDO, state of, iii. 497.

MAGPIE RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence.

MAGRA, a river of Italy. It rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Mediterranean sea.

MAGUER, town of, viii. 109.

MAHA, river of, iii. 150.

MAHA CREEK, v. 213.

MAHABALIPURAM, iii. 185.

MAHACKAMACK, a river of the U. States, which falls into the Delaware.

MAHAGAMPATTOE, iii. 253.

MAHALASEELA, iv. 388.

MAHANTANGO, a tributary of the Susquehannah, in the U. States, Pennsylvania.

MAHANUDDY, iii. 23. 20. 0. N.

MAHASALLES, iv. 437.

MAHAWELLE-GANGA, river of, iii. 218.

MAHE, island of, iv. 420.

MAHE, iii. 209. 19. 2. N. 75. 36. E.

MAHIM, iii. 160. 19. 2. N. 72. 58. E.

MAHON, viii. 122. 29. 53. N. 56. 37. E.

MAHONING, a river of the U. States, Pennsylvania, which joins the Alleghany.

MAHRAH, ii. 212. 20. 30. N. 56. 0. E.

MAHRATTAS, iii. 164.

MAHRATTA TERRITORY, a very extensive country of Hindostan, which, till lately, extended across what is called the peninsula of India.

MAHY RIVER, iii. 60.

MAIA RIVER, ii. 397.

MAIDA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, a village and parish of England, in Wiltshire. 51. 9. N. 2. 18. W.

MAIDEN CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins Schuylkill.

MAIDEN NEWTON, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of England, in Berks, on the Thames, 26 miles W. London. 51. 32. N. 0. 44. W.

MAIDSTONE, ix. 204. 51. 17. N. 0. 31. E.

MAIG, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 7 miles below Limerick.

MAIHDPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, on the Soprah, 20 miles N. Oojain.

MAILCOTTA, a town of India, in Mysore. 12. 39. N. 76. 42. E.

MAILLEBOIS, viii. 317. 48. 37. N. 1. 8. E.

MAIMATSHIN, town of, ii. 485.

MAIN, EAST, v. 79.

MAINA, mountains, vi. 160.

MAINA, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 36. 33. N. 22. 23. E.

MAINZ, DISTRICT OF, v. 172. 45. 0. N. 69. 0. W.
MAINE, vi. 362.
MAINE, LOWER, vii. 396. 5. 0. N. 10. 0. E.
MAINE, UPPER, vii. 381. 49. 57. N. 11. 30. E.
MAINE AND LOIRE, viii. 285. 47. 25. E. 0. 30. W.
MAINE AND TAUBER, one of the ten circles of the grand duchy of Baden. 49. 33. N. 9. 59. E.
MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, ix. 484. 60. 30. N. 1. 30. W.
MAINOTES, vi. 165.
MAINTENON, town of, viii. 317.
MAIPO, a large river of Chili. It enters the Pacific, 33. 43. N.
MAIRE, LA, STRAITS OF, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, about 15 miles long, and as many broad.
MAISA, a town of Hungary, in Little Cumania. 46. 30. N. 19. 44. E.
MAISDON, a village of France, department of the Lower Loire.
MAISONNOIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
MAITEA, iii. 638. 17. 53. S. 148. 12. W.
MAIXANT, ST., viii. 282.
MAJORCA, viii. 15, 121. 39. 40. N. 3. 0. E.
MAJORI, a small town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
MAJULI, island of, iii. 137.
MAKADSHEC, river of, iv. 7.
MAKARIEW-UNSHA, town of, vi. 557.
MAKASSES, iv. 402.
MAKER, a village and parish of England, 2 miles from Plymouth.
MAKIAN, island of, iii. 512.
MAKKUM, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. 53. 4. N. 5. 24. E.
MAKO, a market town of Hungary, on the Marosch. 46. 12. N. 20. 16. E.
MAKOS, v. 390.
MAKRINITZA, a town of Greece, 40 miles S.E. Larissa.
MALABAR, iii. 205.
MALABAR CAPE, or SANDY POINT, the south-east part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. 41. 33. N. 70. 3. W.
MALABAR POINT, a noted promontory on the island of Bombay.
MALABRIGO, a small river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.
MALACCA, iii. 389, 392. 2. 14. N. 102. 12. E.
MALACCA, STRAITS OF, iii. 404. 4. 0. N. 100. 0. E.
MALADETTA, peak of, viii. 242.
MALAGA, viii. 114. 36. 43. N. 4. 25. W.
MALAPPRA, a river of Venezuela. It enters the Orinoco.
MALAR, a lake in Sweden, N. and W. of Stockholm, 80 miles long.
MALARI, village of, iii. 128.
MALATIAH, ii. 79. 38. 12. N. 38. 16. E.
MALAUCENNE, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.
MALAVA, mountain of, vi. 167.
MALAYALA, mountains of, iii. 10.
MALBAY, ix. 495.
MALCHAQUAM, iv. 388.
MALCHIN, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 53. 41. N. 12. 44. E.
MALCHWAY, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye.
MALCOLM, ix. 387.
MALDA, a town of Bengal, district of Dinagepoor. 25. 1. N. 88. 15. E.
MALDEGEM, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles E. Bruges. 51. 13. N. 3. 28. E.
MALDEN, fort and town of, v. 127.
MALDIVES, iii. 261. 6. 20. E. 73. 0. E.
MALDONADO, v. 461. 34. 50. S. 55. 36. W.
MALDONADO, a small river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which enters the sea in the bay of Maldonado.
MALEG, river of, iv. 125.
MALEGACHES MADECASSES, iv. 439, 441.
MALELENBERG, mountains of, vii. 299.
MALEMBA, a sea-port on the coast of Loango, in Western Africa, 50 miles S. Loango.
MALESHERBES, viii. 322. 48. 16. N. 2. 24. E.
MALGRAT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean.
MALHEUREUX ISLANDS, in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne.
MALINHEAD, ix. 498. 55. 2. N. 7. 25. W.
MALIVAGUNGA, one of the principal rivers in the island of Ceylon.
MALLEN, a town of Spain, in Arragon.
MALLEVILLE, a town of France, department of the Aveyron.
MALLICOLLO, iii. 592, 593. 16. 25. S. 167. 57. E.
MALLING, WEST, a town of England, in Kent, near a tributary rivulet of the Medway, 29 miles S.E. London. 51. 18. N. 0. 24. E.
MALLOW, ix. 592. 52. 8. N. 8. 37. W.
MALMAISON, viii. 442. 48. 21. N. 3. 59. E.
MALMEDY, vii. 246. 50. 28. N. 6. 1. E.
MALMO, viii. 553. 55. 35. N. 13. 0. E.
MALMOHUS-LAN, one of the new divisions of Sweden. It lies along the Sound and the Baltic, including a great part of the ancient Schonen or Scania.
MALMSBURY, a town of England, in Wiltshire, near two tributary streams of the Avon, 23 miles N.E. Bath. 51. 35. N. 2. 7. W.

MALO, ST., GULF OF, viii. 172.
MALOES, ST., viii. 301.
MALOI-JAROSLAWITZ, a town of Russia, government of Kaluga. 55. 0. N. 36. 14. E.
MALONE, a village of the U. States, in Franklin county, New York.
MALPAS, a town of England, in Cheshire. 53. 1. N. 2. 48. W.
MALPLAQUET, a village of France, department of the North, 9 miles S. Mons. 50. 19. N. 3. 52. E.
MALPURBA, river of, iii. 24.
MALSTROM, or MOSKOE-STRÖM, viii. 534. 68. 8. N. 10. 40. E.
MALTA, vii. 602. 35. 50. N. 14. 12. E.
MALTON, a town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 18 miles N.E. York.
MALVERN, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, in Worcester, 8 miles from Worcester. 52. 6. N. 2. 20. W.
MALVERN HILLS, ix. 131.
MALWAH, iii. 76. 24. 0. N. 77. 0. E.
MALWAN, iii. 171. 16. 4. N. 73. 20. E.
MAMA, river of, ii. 406.
MAMEHAS, v. 214.
MAMERA, town of, iv. 189.
MAMERS, viii. 306. 48. 20. N. 0. 20. E.
MAMORE, v. 358. 11. 55. S.
MAMPOOR, iv. 395.
MAM-TOR, ix. 312. 53. 21. N. 1. 55. W.
MAN, or MAUN, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire. It joins the Medon.
MAN, ISLE OF, ix. 288. 54. 17. N. 4. 35. W.
MANAAR, iii. 225, 246. 9. 6. N. 79. 68. E.
MANADO, territory of, iii. 496.
MANANGARA, river of, iv. 426.
MANANG-CABO, kingdom of, iii. 391.
MANANZARI, river of, iv. 426, 432.
MANASAROVARA, LAKE, iii. 21. 30. 35. N. 81. 20. E.
MANASQUAN, a river of the U. States, in New Jersey. It runs into the Atlantic.
MANATOULIN ISLANDS, an extensive chain of islands in Lake Superior.
MANCHA, LA, viii. 99. 39. 8. N. 2. 30. W.
MANCHA REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles E. Jaen. 37. 44. N. 3. 42. W.
MANCHABOO, village of, iii. 341.
MANCHE, LA, viii. 461.
MANCHESTER, ix. 301. 53. 29. N. 2. 15. W.
MANCHESTER, a post township of the U. States, Vermont. 2d, Of Essex county, Massachusetts.
MANCI, island of, iii. 623.
MANCILLA, a town of Spain, province of Leon.
MANDANS, v. 214. 47. 0. N. 101. 30. W.
MANDAVEE, iii. 60. 22. 50. N. 69. 33. E.
MANDEO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which falls into the bay of Ferrol.
MANDEWSKOI, lake of, vi. 558.
MANDINGO, or MANDING, iv. 219. 12. 35. N. 4. 15. W.
MANDURIA, an ancient town of Naples, 6 miles N.E. Cassano.
MANEDORE, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich.
MANERBIO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. 45. 22. N. 10. 11. E.
MANFREDONIA, vii. 717. 41. 38. N. 15. 58. E.
MANG, a river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Kerry.
MANGALORE, iii. 204. 12. 49. N. 75. 0. E.
MANGAN ISLANDS, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the south coast of Labrador.
MANGEA ISLAND, iii. 638. 22. 0. S. 158. 0. E.
MANGERTON, MOUNT, ix. 502.
MANGIAN MOUNTAINS, ii. 554.
MANGISLAK, or TURCOMANIA, ii. 310, 373.
MANGISLAK MOUNTAIN, 362, 372.
MANGURU, river of, iv. 426, 432.
MANHANTANGO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah.
MANHART, mountains of, vii. 484.
MANHATTAN ISLAND, v. 179.
MANHEGAN, an island of the U. States, on the coast of Maine.
MANHEIM, or MANNHEIM, vii. 348. 49. 29. N. 8. 27. E.
MANIHUF, ii. 377.
MANIANA, district of, iv. 251.
MANICA, iv. 398. 20. 28. S. 29. 0. E.
MANICKPORE, the capital of a district of Hindostan, on the Ganges. 25. 47. N. 81. 25. E.
MANICOUAGAN, or BLACK RIVER, a river of Lower Canada. Also a lake.
MANICYALA, village of, iii. 53.
MANILLA, iii. 488. 14. 38. N. 120. 50. E.
MANILLA, gulf of, iii. 488.
MANIPA, island of, iii. 519.
MANITEH, river of, ii. 3, 314.
MANN, river of, ix. 316.
MANNHARTSBERG, a mountain chain in Austria, beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating at the Danube.
MANNINGHAM, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
MANNINGTREE, a town of England, in Essex, on the Stour. 51. 56. N. 1. 4. E.
MANNU, river of, vii. 608.
MANOA, v. 563. 2. 30. S. 120. 40. E.
MANOR, a small river of Scotland. It joins the Tweed, 2 miles above Peebles.
MANOR HAMILTON, a village of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, 145 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 16. N. 8. 6. W.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, near the Durance, 490 miles s. by E. Paris. 43. 50. N. 5. 47. E.
MANRESA, viii. 81. 41. 45. N. 1. 47. E.
MANS, LE, viii. 306. 48. 2. N. 0. 8. E.
MANSELAR, lake of, iii. 427.
MANSELKA MOUNTAINS, vi. 479, 494.
MANSFELD, vii. 50. 51. 36. N. 11. 30. E.
MANSFIELD, ix. 319. 53. 9. N. 1. 13. W.
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, a township of England, in Nottingham. Mansfield is the name of several townships in the U. States.
MANSILLA, a town of Spain, 10 miles S.E. Leon. 48. 28. N. 5. 23. W.
MANSOURA, iv. 69. 31. 2. N. 31. 26. E.
MANTCHOO, ii. 491, 492, 494.
MANTCHOORIA, ii. 489, 491, 493.
MANTES, viii. 440. 48. 59. N. 1. 42. E.
MANTILLY, a town of France, department of the Orne.
MANTINŒA, vi. 162. 37. 36. N. 22. 27. E.
MANTUA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, contiguous to the duchies of Parma and Modena. It is watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Sechio, and a number of smaller streams.
MANTUA, vii. 626. 45. 8. N. 10. 46. E.
MANYAN, a river of Wales, Denbighshire.
MANYFOLD, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into Dwe.
MANYTSCH, vi. 405.
MANZANARES, a river of Spain, which joins the Henares, 8 miles below Madrid.
MANZANARES, a river of S. America, which enters the sea close to the city of Cumana.
MANZANARES, or MANÇANA, a town of Spain, 21 miles E. Ciudad Real. 39. 0. N. 3. 21. W.
MAOONA ISLAND, iii. 628.
MAPIJA, or LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, iii. 638.
MAPOULA, river of, iv. 311.
MAQUINIS, or ST. ESPRIT, river of, iv. 386.
MAQUINIS, iv. 388.
MAQUIRITANS, v. 390. 3. 50. N. 66. 30. W.
MARACAIBO, a government or province of the Caraccas, in S. America. 9. 15. N. 72. 30. W.
MARACAIBO, v. 385. 10. 30. N. 71. 46. W.
MARACAIBO, v. 382. 9. 45. N. 71. 40. W.
MARACATES, iv. 407.
MARACAY, or MORACAO, a town of South America, in the province and government of Venezuela, on the Lake Valencia. 10. 19. N. 67. 44. W.
MARACAYER, mountain of, v. 512.
MARAGA, ii. 258. 37. 20. N. 46. 25. E.
MARAGA, iv. 38.
MARAÏ, mountains of, iv. 174.
MARANHAM, or MARANAN, v. 543. 5. 0. S. 45. 0. W.
MARANHAM, a large island of Brazil. 2. 30. S. 43. 37. W.
MARANHAM, or ST. LUIZ, v. 543.
MARANHAO, river of, v. 513.
MARANO, a town of Naples, 6 miles N.W. Naples. 45. 46. N. 13. 12. E.
MARANON OR PART RIVER, v. 356, 357.
MARANON, HIGH, v. 357.
MARANS, viii. 279.
MARATEA, a town of Naples, 10 miles S.E. Policastro.
MARATHON, a village on the E. shore of Attica, 20 miles N.E. Athens. 38. 12. N. 23. 59. E.
MARAVI, lake of, iv. 3, 7, 411. 12. 0. S. 34. 0. E.
MARAWAS, iii. 189.
MARAZION, ix. 106. 50. 7. N. 5. 17. W.
MARBELLA, viii. 113. 36. 31. N. 4. 53. W.
MARBLEHEAD, a post township of the U. States, in Massachusetts.
MARBLETOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Ulster county, New York, 10 miles W. Kingston.
MARBŒUF, a village of France, department of the Eure.
MARBOZ, a town of France, department of the Ain.
MARBROOK, a river of England, in Shropshire, which falls into the Severn.
MARBURG, vii. 295. 48. 33. N. 15. 40. E.
MARBURG, vii. 525. 50. 48. N. 8. 44. E.
MARCELLA MOUNTAINS, v. 510.
MARCELLIN, ST., viii. 220. 45. 9. N. 5. 21. E.
MARCELLUS, a post township of the U. States, in Onondago county, New York.
MARCENAT, a town of France, department of the Cantal.
MARCERATA, town of, vii. 693.
MARCH, a market town of England, county of Cambridge, on the Neu. 52. 34. N. 0. 4. E.
MARCH RIVER, vii. 469, 476, 481, 486.
MARCHANAY, town of, viii. 324.
MARCHIENNES, a town of France, 9 miles W.N.W. Valenciennes.
MARCIANISE, a town of Italy, 13 miles N. Naples. 41. 2. N. 14. 17. E.
MARCIGNY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. 46. 15. N. 4. 4. E.
MARCO, ST., a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. 41. 15. N. 15. 52. E.
MARCO, ST., a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 39. 33. N. 16. 9. E.
MARCOMANI, vii. 444.
MARCQ, a small river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Dendre.
MARCUS HOOK, a post township of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.

MARDEN, a village and parish of England, in Kent. 51. 11. N. 0. 32. N.
MAREB, iv. 125.
MAREB, or MARIABA, ii. 215. 15. 56. N. 46. 20. E.
MARECHITES, v. 136.
MAREMEC, a river of North America, joins the Mississippi 40 miles below the Missouri.
MAREMMA, territory of, vii. 659.
MAREMMES, town of, viii. 277.
MARENGO, a village of the Milanese, on the Bormida, 5 miles S.E. Alessandria. 44. 53. N. 8. 40. E.
MARENNES, a town of France, 25 miles S. Rochelle. 45. 50. N. 1. 5. W.
MAREOTIS, iv. 31. 31. 5. N. 30. 0. E.
MARETIMO, island of, vii. 603, 742. 38. 0. N. 11. 50. E.
MARGAB RIVER, ii. 363.
MARGAM, a village of Wales, county of Glamorgan. 51. 34. N. 3. 45. W.
MARGARITI, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 39. 23. N. 20. 25. E.
MARGARITTA, v. 381, 385, 596. 10. 56. N. 64. 30. W.
MARGARITTA, STRAITS OF, the channel which separates the island from Terra Firma.
MARGATE, a sea-port town of England, at the mouth of the Thames, and north-eastern extremity of the coast of Kent. 51. 25. N. 1. 22. E.
MARGHINE, DEL, mountain of, vii. 607.
MARGUERITE, ST., island of, viii. 173, 203.
MARGUERITES, a town of France, department of the Gard.
MARIA, a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America. The name of several other rivers in North America.
MARIA, CAPE ST., the south point of Portugal. 36. 55. N.
MARIA'S ISLAND, an island in the great Southern ocean, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land. 42. 42. S. 143. 29. E.
MARIA DE DARIEN, ST., the capital of the province of Darien, South America, on a river which runs into the bay of Panama. 8. 4. N. 78. 0. W.
MARIA DE DARIEN, ST., v. 408.
MARIA AUDENHOVE, ST., a town of East Flanders, 16 miles S. Ghent.
MARIA HOOREBEKE, ST., a town of the Netherlands.
MARIA MAGGIORE, ST., a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.
MARIANA, v. 539. 2. 0. N. 78. 30. W.
MARIANNE ISLANDS, three small islands in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne.
MARIAS LAS TRES, three small islands off the intendancy of Guadalaxara, in Mexico.
MARIAS ISLANDS, three small islands in the North Pacific ocean. 21. 20. N. 106. 30. E.
MARIA, ST., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
MARIA-HITZING, village of, vii. 504.
MARIA, SANTA, burgh of, vii. 749.
MARIA-TAFERL, village of, vii. 506.
MARIAN ISLANDS, iii. 617; iv. 456. 16. 0. N. 146. 0. E.
MARIANA, town of, viii. 202.
MARIANIC MOUNTAINS, viii. 4.
MARIE AUX MINES, ST., viii. 396.
MARIEBOEE, viii. 590. 54. 46. N. 11. 31. E.
MARIEGALANTE, v. 590. 15. 56. N. 61. 19. W.
MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, 35 miles S.W. Dresden.
MARIENBURG, vii. 23. 50. 39. N. 33. 6. E.
MARIENBURG, fortress of, vii. 396.
MARIENBURG, lake of, vi. 517.
MARIENBURG, town of, viii. 626.
MARIENWERDER, one of the two governments into which West Prussia is now divided.
MARIENWERDER, vii. 24. 52. 55. N. 18. 23. E.
MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, 12 miles E.N.E. Naples.
MARIGNANO, a town of Milan, on the Lambro, 8 miles W.N.W. Lodi.
MARIGNY, a town of France, department of La Manche.
MARIGNY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.
MARINGUES, viii. 355. 45. 56. N. 3. 19. E.
MARINO, SAN, vii. 669. 41. 48. N. 12. 38. E.
MARION, a county of the U. States, in Georgia. 2d, Of Alabama, between the Tuscaloosa and Tombigbee. 3d, Of Mississippi, on Pearl river. 4th, Of Ohio, in the Indian Reservation. 5th, A district of South Carolina.
MARIQUITA, a city of South America, in New Granada, 80 miles S. Santa Fe. 5. 12. N. 75. 0. W.
MARIUPOL, a town of European Russia, on the sea of Azoph, 140 miles S.E. Ekaterinoslav.
MARIUS MOUNT, vii. 596.
MARIVELAS, one of the smaller Philippines, with a village on it.
MARIZZA, vi. 124.
MARK, a county of Germany, in the Prussian province of Westphalia.
MARK, ST., a jurisdiction and town of the island of St. Domingo, 53 miles S.W. Cape François. 19. 4. N. 72. 45. W.
MARKEN, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuyder-Zee. 52. 28. N. 5. 6. E.
MARKERSDORF, village of, vii. 82.
MARKET DEEPING, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 86 miles N. London. 52. 42. N. 0. 18. W.

MARKET DRAYTON, a town of England, county of Salop, on the Fern, 11 miles S.E. Whitchurch.
MARKET HILL, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 76 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 17. N. 6. 23. W.
MARKET RAISIN, a market town of England, in Lincoln county, on the Raisin. 53. 24. N. 0. 18. W.
MARKET WEIGHTON, a market town of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, at the western foot of the Wolds, 188 miles N. London. 53. 52. N. 0. 41. W.
MARKHOHENLEUBEN, town of, vii. 311.
MARKINCH, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. 56. 12. N. 3. 9. W.
MARKISCH-FRIEDLAND, a town of West Prussia.
MARKS, lake of, iv. 183.
MARLAIS, a river of Wales, Pembrokeshire.
MARLBOROUGH, a town of England, in Wilts, on the Kennet, 74 miles W. London. 51. 26. N. 1. 44. W.
MARLBOROUGH, the name of various townships in the U. States.
MARLES, a village of France, department of the Loire. 49. 44. N. 3. 46. E.
MARLOW, GREAT, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames, 31 miles W. by N. London. 51. 36. N. 0. 48. W.
MARLY-LE-ROI, viii. 442
MARMAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Cantal.
MARMANDE, viii. 260. 44. 30. N. 11. 9. E.
MARMAROSCH, a county in the north-east of Hungary, bounded S. by Transylvania, N.E. by Galicia and the Bukowine.
MARMONTIERS, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
MARMORA, vi. 121. 48. 37. N. 27. 36. E.
MARMORICE, a sea-port of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey. 36. 52. N. 28. 31. E.
MARNE, viii. 168.
MARNE, viii. 421. 48. 50. N. 3. 5. E.
MARNE, UPPER, viii. 415. 48. 18. N. 5. 20. E.
MARNES, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres.
MAROBUDUM, ancient town of, vii. 464.
MARONI, or MARAWINA, v. 552. 5. 52. N. 55. 14. W.
MAROOTZEES, iv. 388.
MAROS, town of, iii. 497. 4. 45. S. 119. 35. E.
MAROSCH, or MAROS, vi. 290.
MAROSCH, a district of Transylvania, on both sides of the Marosch.
MAROS VASARHELY, vi. 344.
MARPACH, a town of Germany, 11 miles N. by E. Stutgard. 46. 52. N. 7. 55. E.
MARPESUS, MOUNT, vi. 143.
MARPLE, a township of England, in Cheshire.
MARQUEN BAREUL, a town of France, 3 miles N.E. Lisle.
MARQUESAS, iii. 640. 6. 0. S. 140. 0. W.
MARR, ix. 450. 57. 0. N. 3. 10. W.
MARRA, mountain of, iv. 257.
MARRAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
MARSAC, viii, 355.
MARSALA, vii. 741. 37. 49. N. 12. 17. E.
MARSAL-KIBIR, fort of, iv. 184.
MARSDEN, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 37. N. 1. 56. W.
MARSEILLAN, a town of France, department of the Herault.
MARSEILLES, viii. 208. 43. 17. N. 5. 22. E.
MARSEVEEN, island of, iv. 456.
MARSHFIELD, a market town of England, in Gloucestershire, 105 miles W. London. 51. 27. N. 2. 18. W.
MARSHWOOD, a village of England, in Dorsetshire.
MARSI, vii. 695.
MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, Principato Citra. 40. 27. N. 15. 42. E.
MARSICO VECCHIO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata.
MARTABAN, iii. 352. 16. 30. N. 97. 30. E.
MARTAPANA, town of, iii. 479.
MARTEBOEN, lake of, viii. 539.
MARTEL, a town of France, department of the Lot. 44. 59. N. 1. 36. E.
MARTHA, SANTA, v. 402. 11. 19. N. 74. 4. W.
MARTHA BRAE HARBOUR, a small town on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. 18. 34. N. 77. 53. W.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of the U. States, in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of New England, 12 miles W.S.W. Nantucket. 41. 20. N. 70. 30. W.
MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich.
MARTI, or MARTY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.
MARTIGNE, a village of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine.
MARTIGNY, burgh of, vii. 579.
MARTIGUEZ, LES, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the lake of Berre, or Martigues, 22 miles N.W. Marseilles.
MARTIN, or ISLE MARTIN, a fishing village of Scotland, in Ross-shire.
MARTIN, ST., v. 587. 18. 4. N. 63. 8. W.
MARTIN, ST., town of, vi. 308.
MARTIN DE COURTESOLLES, a town of France, department of Marne.
MARTIN DE RHE, ST., a town of France, on

the island of Rhe, 9 miles W.N.W. Rochelle.

MARTIN DE TRAUX, a village of France, department of the Loire.

MARTIN DE YALLAMAS, ST., a town of France, department of the Ardeche.

MARTINACH, a small town of the Swiss canton of the Valais.

MARTINENGO, a town of Italy, 25 miles N.E. by E. Milan. 46. 6. N. 7. 3. E.

MARTINICO, v. 591. 12. 31. N. 61. 24. W.

MARTINICO, LITTLE, one of the Grenadine islands, in the West Indies. 14. 35. N. 61. 0. W.

MARTINSBOROUGH, a township and village of the U. States, in New York state.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of Guildford county, North Carolina.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of the state of Louisiana, on the Teche, in Lat. 30. 10. N.

MARTOCK, a market town and parish of England, in Somerset, 4½ miles W.S.W. Ilchester. 50. 57. N. 2. 45. W.

MARTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. 52. 19. N. 1. 24. W.

MARTORELL, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 9 miles N.W. Barcelona. 41. 29. N. 1. 56. E.

MARTOS, viii. 105. 37. 44. N. 4. 7. W.

MARTYR'S ISLAND, iii. 617.

MARUCINI, vii. 694.

MARVEJOLS, viii. 230. 44. 33. N. 3. 18. E.

MARVELLA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 34 miles N.N.E. Gibraltar.

MARWAR, iii. 73. Between the 26th and 28th degrees of N. lat.

MARY'S, ST., a county of the U. States, Maryland.

MARY'S, ST., a river of the U. States, which, dividing Georgia from East Florida, runs into the sea. 30. 43. N. 81. 40. W. An inconsiderable town of the same name is situated at its mouth.

MARY, ST., island of, ix. 178. 49. 58. N. 6. 15. W.

MARY'S RIVER, ST., or ST. MARY'S STRAITS, a river or strait of North America, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior.

MARY'S ISLANDS, ST., in the gulf of St. Lawrence. 50. 20. N. 60. 0. W.

MARYBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, near the Barrow, 51 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 2. N. 7. 18. W.

MARYBURGH, a village of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near Fort William.

MARYKIRK, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Kincardine. 56. 48. N. 2. 30. W.

MARYLAND, v. 188. 39. 0. N. 77. 0. W.

MARYPORT, a market town and sea-port of England, county of Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles N.W. Cockermouth. 54. 43. N. 3. 28. W.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.

MASAFUERO, v. 453. 33. 45. S. 80. 46. W.

MASANGANO, town of, iv. 292.

MASATIERRA, island of, v. 453.

MASAYA, volcano of, v. 352.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands, lying due south of the island of Lucon. 12. 3. N. 123. 30. E.

MASCALAT, city of, ii. 211.

MASCALI, a town of Sicily, Val di Demona, at the foot of Mount Etna, 15 miles N. by E. Catania.

MASCARA, province of, iv. 184.

MASCARA, town of, iv. 185.

MASCARENHA ISLES, iv. 443.

MASCAT, a large sea-port of Arabia, the most considerable of all those situated on its eastern coast. 23. 33. N. 59. 15. E.

MAS D'AGENAIS, a small town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.

MAS D'AZIL, a small town of France, department of the Arriege. 43. 3. N. 1. 18. E.

MASEYCK, an inland town of the Netherlands, on the Maese. 51. 6. N. 5. 49. E.

MASHAM, a market town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 15. N. 1. 41. W.

MASHOW, town of, iv. 376.

MASK, LOUGH, ix. 506. 53. 38. N. 9. 16. W.

MASKAT, town, ii. 194, 211.

MASKINONGE RIVER, a considerable river of Lower Canada, joins the St. Lawrence.

MASON, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. 2d, Of Kentucky, on the Ohio. 3d, A township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

MASOVIA, a palatinate of the interior of Poland.

MASSA, vii. 656. 42. 46. N. 12. 30. E.

MASSA, a small town of Italy, 40 miles S.E. Leghorn. 44. 2. N. 10. 0. E.

MASSA-CARRARA, a duchy in the central part of Italy, situated on the south side of the Appenines, and enclosed on its respective frontiers by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean.

MASSACHUSETTS, v. 174. 42. 30. N. 72. 0. W.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, v. 174.

MASSACRE, a small island on the coast of West Florida. 30. 15. N. 88. 30. W.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto. 40. 36. N. 17. 10. E.

MASSA LUBRENSE, a town of Naples, 13 miles S. by E. Naples.

MASSAPA, iv. 399.

MASSAT, a town of France, department of the Arriege.

MASSELEH, a river of Wales, Cardiganshire.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont, 40 miles N.N.E. Turin.
MASSEVAUX, viii. 395.
MASSI, iv. 413.
MASSILARGUES, a town of France, 16 miles E.N.E. Montpelier.
MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a village of England, in Norfolk.
MASTASSIN, LAKE, a lake of North America.
MASUAH, iv. 150. 15. 34. N. 39. 37. E.
MASULIPATAM, iii. 153. 16. 10. N. 81. 14. E.
MATA, a sea-port of Spain, 22 miles S.S.W. Alicant. 39. 52. N. 7. 12. W.
MATALANS, v. 223.
MATAMBA, country of, iv. 311, 318.
MATAN, one of the Philippines. 10. 20. N. 123. 50. E.
MATANZAS, town of, v. 577.
MATAPAN, CAPE, vi. 120. 36. 21. N. 22. 27. E.
MATARAM, kingdom of, iii. 455.
MATARIA, a village of Egypt, 5 miles N.E. Cairo.
MATARIEH, a large village of Lower Egypt. 31. 10. N. 32. 3. E.
MATARO, viii. 82. 41. 33. N. 2. 25. E.
MATAVIA HARBOUR, iii. 631.
MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, 30 miles S.W. Ancona. 43. 15. N. 12. 57. E.
MATELOTTES, islands of, iii. 617.
MATEMBAS, or BAKE-BAKE, iv. 335.
MATERA, vii. 720. 40. 40. N. 16. 36. E.
MATHARYÉH ISLANDS, iv. 32, 69.
MATHEO, SAN, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Baranca.
MATHERN, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tivy.
MATHIEU, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
MATHURA, iii. 84. 27. 31. N. 77. 33. E.
MATI, the ancient MATHIS, river of, vi. 184.
MATIA, a small island in the South Pacific ocean. 15. 48. S. 147. 58. W.
MATJAPINGS, iv. 387.
MATLOCK, a village of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 7 miles N. Derby. 53. 8. N. 1. 33. W.
MATNÉ, district of, ii. 142.
MATOUR, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. 5. 58. N. 80. 31. E.
MATRA, mountains of, vi. 281.
MATSAM, or MATHAN, city of, iv. 263.
MATSAROQUAS, iv. 387.
MATSMAI, ii. 515.
MATSUMAI, strait of, ii. 509.
MATSUMAI, or JESSO, isle of, ii. 512, 515. 43. 0. N. 143. 0. E.
MATTEREYLAI, iv. 388.
MATTHEWS, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
MATTO-GROSSO, v. 544. 15. 0. S. 57. 0. W.
MATTO-GROSSO, river of, v. 540.
MATURA, iii. 251. 5. 58. N. 80. 31. E.
MATURA, province of, iii. 251, 253.
MATZIGE, or MATZA, town of, ii. 518.
MAUBEC, a village of France, department of the Isere.
MAUBEUGE, viii. 475. 50. 17. N. 3. 59. E.
MAUCHLINE, a town and parish of Scotland, 10 miles E. Ayr.
MAULE, v. 452. 35. 30. S. 71. 0. W.
MAULE, a river of the above province, which enters the Pacific ocean, lat. 34. 50. S.
MAULEON, viii. 251. 43. 12. N. 0. 57. W.
MAUNDIVA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the Nerbudda.
MAURA, SANTA, anciently called LEUCADIA, an island in the Ionian sea, on the west coast of Greece. 39. 4. N. 20. 39. E.
MAURA SANTA, the capital of the above island.
MAURE, a town of France, department of Ille and Vilaine.
MAURE, ST., a town of France, on the Meuse, 22 miles S.S.W. Tours.
MAUREPAS, a lake of Louisiana, W. of Lake Ponchartrain.
MAURIAC, viii. 342. 45. 15. N. 2. 20. E.
MAURICE, ST., vii. 579. 45. 37. N. 6. 43. E.
MAURICE, ST., v. 135.
MAURILLY DES PONT DE CE, ST., a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loire.
MAURITIUS, or the ISLE OF FRANCE, an important island in the Indian sea, about 600 miles to the east of Madagascar. 20. 27. S. 57. 16. E.
MAURO, ST., a town of Italy, in the Basilicata.
MAURON, a small town of France, department of Morbihan. 48. 4. N. 2. 18. E.
MAURS, viii. 340. 44. 44. N. 2. 12. E.
MAURY, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee.
MAUVESIN, a town of France, department of the Gers. 43. 43. N. 0. 51. E.
MAUZÉ, viii. 282. 46. 11. N. 0. 41. W.
MAWERLNAHR, ii. 384.
MAWES, ST., a borough of England, Cornwall. 50. 10. N. 5. 0. W.
MAXIMIN, ST., a town of France, department of the Var. 43. 28. N. 5. 53. W.
MAY, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the frith of Forth. 56. 23. N. 4. 0. W.
MAY, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne.
MAY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish channel.
MAY, CAPE, the most southerly point of the

state of New Jersey, in the U. States. 39. 0. N. 74. 45. W.
MAY, LE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
MAYBOLE, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. 55. 21. N. 4. 37. W.
MAYEN, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. 50. 21. N. 7. 10. E.
MAYENCE, vii. 48, 301, 303. 50. 0. N. 8. 12. E.
MAYENFELD, a town of Switzerland, in the Grison country. 47. 2. N. 9. 32. E.
MAYENNE, viii. 304. 48. 5. N. 0. 40. W.
MAYENNE, viii. 305. 48. 18. N. 0. 38. W.
MAYENNE, viii. 167.
MAYET, an inland town of France, department of the Sarthe.
MAY-KIAN, river of, ii. 619.
MAYN, town of, ii. 267.
MAYNAS, v. 405, 409. 5. 0. S. 76. 0. W.
MAYNE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh.
MAYNOOTH, a neat modern-built town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 15 miles W. by N. Dublin. 53. 23. N. 6. 35. W.
MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. 54. 0. N. 9. 15. W.
MAYO, iv. 467. 15. 10. N. 23. 8. W.
MAYOMBA, kingdom of, iv. 294.
MAYOMBA, bay of, iv. 208.
MAYON, volcano of, iii. 483.
MAYORGA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 67 miles N. Lisbon. 39. 11. N. 6. 55. W.
MAYOTTE, isle of, iv. 422.
MAYPURES, v. 390. 4. 35. N. 68. 0. W.
MAYPURES, cataract of, v. 361.
MAZAGONG, a town of Hindostan, on the island of Bombay.
MAZAMET, a town of France, department of the Tarn.
MAZAN, a town of France, department of Vaucluse.
MAZANDERAN, ii. 238, 263.
MAZAGAN, iv. 190. 33. 14. N. 8. 22. W.
MAZATLAN, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Sonora, on a river of the same name. 23. 15. N. 106. 46. W.
MAZÉ, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. 54. 29. N. 6. 2. W.
MAZERAC, a town of France, department of the Gironde.
MAZERES EN FOIX, a town of France, department of the Arriege. 43. 15. N. 1. 37. E.
MAZZARA, a town of Sicily, on the south-west coast, 45 miles S.W. Palermo. 37. 38. N. 12. 27. E.
MAZZARA, VAL DI, one of the three provinces of Sicily, comprising the western part of the island.
MAZZARINO, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. 37. 15. N. 14. 12. E.
MEACO, a great city of Niphon, in Japan. 35. 24. N. 153. 30. E.
MEADIA, town of, vi. 317.
MEADOW RIVER, in North America, joins the Mississippi 30 miles from its source.
MEANDER, river of, ii. 68.
MEAS, river of, iv. 245.
MEATH, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. 53. 38. N. 6. 35. W.
MEAUX, viii. 433. 48. 57. N. 2. 53. E.
MECCA, ii. 202. 21. 18. N. 40. 15. E.
MECHLINE, or MALINES, viii. 619. 51. 2. N. 4. 29. E.
MECHOACAN, ancient kingdom of, v. 333.
MECHTSCHOF, district of, vi. 565.
MECKLENBURG, vii. 180, 181.
MECKLENBURG, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
MECKLENBURG, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, great duchy of, vii. 184, 187. 53. 40. N. 12. 0. E.
MECON, a large river of Asia, flowing to the sea through the country of Cambodia.
MECOS, v. 310.
MEDEBACH, a town of Westphalia.
MEDELLIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, 19 miles E. Merida. 38. 51. N. 5. 45. W.
MADELPAD, a province of the north of Sweden, between the gulf of Bothnia and the inland province of Jamtland. 62. 30. N. 16. 0. E.
MEDE, river of, ix. 199.
MEDEN, river of, ix. 316.
MEDENBLIK, viii. 649. 52. 46. N. 5. 5. E.
MEDINA, ii. 202. 25. 15. N. 39. 40. E.
MEDINA, a county of the U. States, in the state of Ohio.
MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a town and castle of Estremadura.
MEDINA DEL CAMPO, an inland town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 37 miles N.W. Segovia. 41. 16. N. 4. 50. W.
MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, an old and ill-built town of Spain, province of Leon, 25 miles N.W. Valladolid.
MEDINA SIDONIA, viii. 112. 36. 26. N. 5. 52. W.
MEDINEH, or MEDINET-EL-FAIOOM, iv. 79. 29. 24. N. 30. 55. E.
MEDINET ABOO, iv. 85. 25. 43. N. 32. 36. E.
MEDITERRANEAN, iv. 49. vi. 8, 9. 36. 0. N. 15. 0. E.
MEDLING, a town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S. Vienna.
MEDMANN, a town of Germany, 6 miles E.N.E. Dusseldorf.

MEDRASIEM, town of, iv. 185.
MEDWAY, a considerable river of England, which rising in Surrey and Sussex, unites its various branches in Kent, runs eastward, to Tunbridge and Maidstone, thence northward to Rochester, and falls into the Thames in a large estuary at Sheerness.
MEDWIN, a small river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire.
MEDWISK, town of, vi. 342.
MEENAS, iii. 75.
MEERHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, 24 miles N.E. Louvain.
MEES, LES, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps. 44. 1. N. 5. 58. E.
MEFFERSDORF, a large village of Upper Lusatia.
MEGALO-CHORI, ii. 86.
MEGANTIC, a lake of Lower Canada. 45. 30. N. 70. 35. W.
MEGARA, a town of Greece, in the isthmus of Corinth, 18 miles W. Athens. 38. 2. N. 23. 18. E.
MEGARIS, pass of, vi. 120.
MEGA-SPILEON, vi. 163.
MEGEVE, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy. 45. 52. N. 6. 33. E.
MEGGAT, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Esk.
MEGNA, iii. 22, 120.
MEHAINE, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse above Huy.
MEHALLET KEBEER, iv. 70.
MEHINDRY, river of, iii. 60.
MEHLSACK, a town of East Prussia, 35 miles S. Elbing. 54. 13. N. 20. 6. E.
MEHAN-SUR-YEVRE, viii. 332.
MEIDLING, vii. 504.
MEIDUN, a village of Egypt, to the south of Gize, 32 miles S. Cairo.
MEIE, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Severn.
MEIG, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which falls into the Lichart.
MEIGLE, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on a small rivulet of the same name, 12 miles N.W. Dundee.
MEIGS CREEK, in the U. States, in Ohio. It joins the Muskingum.
MEI-KONG, river of, iii. 333.
MEILEN, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich.
MEILHAN, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
MEILING, mountain of, ii. 553.
MEIMAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. 45. 33. N. 2. 9. E.
MEIMUND, a rich village of Egypt, to the south of Gize.
MEINAM, or SIAMESE NILE, iii. 383.
MEINUNGEN, vii. 280, 284. 50. 40. N. 10. 20. E.
MEISNER MOUNT, vii. 39, 288.
MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a circle of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, from Bohemia to Prussian Saxony.
MEISSEN, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 15 miles W.N.W. Dresden.
MEISSEN, UPPER and LOWER, two villages of Germany.
MEISSENHEIM, vii. 297. 49. 43. N. 7. 41. E.
MEJERDAH, iv. 181.
MEKLONG, an inland town of the kingdom of Siam, near the confluence of the Meklong with the Menom. 13. 29. N. 100. 11. E.
MEKRAN, ii. 235, 276. 26. 30. N. 62. 0. E.
MELANCHOLY GULF, v. 360.
MELASSO, ii. 82.
MELAZZO, vii. 749.
MELCOMBE REGIS, a borough and market town of England, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Wey, opposite Weymouth. 50. 39. N. 2. 28. W.
MELDRUM, OLD, a town and parish of Scotland, 17½ miles N.W. Aberdeen. 57. 19. N. 2. 16. W.
MELEDA, vi. 339. 42. 44. N. 17. 30. E.
MELESSE, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
MELFI, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, near the Ofanto, 52 miles E. by N. Salerno. 41. 0. N. 15. 37. E.
MELFORD, LONG, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk.
MELGAM, or MELGUNS, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire. It falls into the Isla.
MELGREN, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
MELILLA, iv. 189. 35. 11. N. 2. 56. W.
MELINDA, iv. 407. 3. 0. S. 41. 2. E.
MELIPPILLA, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, not far from the Maypo. 32. 32. S. 70. 7. W.
MELITTO, a town of Italy, 4 miles N. Naples.
MELKSHAM, an irregularly built market town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 95 miles S. London. 51. 23. N. 2. 7. W.
MELLAVOUI, iv. 80.
MELLE, viii. 282. 46. 13. N. 0. 6. W.
MELLOR, a township of England, in Derbyshire. 2d, In Lancashire.
MELLRICHSTADT, a town of Bavarian Franconia. 50. 25. N. 10. 24. E.
MELLUC, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
MELLYNDYDER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Conway.
MELLY LEMLEM, iv. 252.
MELRAND, a village of France, department of Morbihan.
MELROSE, ix. 406. 55. 35. N. 2. 45. W.
MELSUNGEN, a town of Germany, on the

Fulda, 14 miles S.S.E. Cassel. 51. 7. N. 9. 30. E.
Meltham, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Melton Mowbray, a market town of England, in the county of Leicester, on the river Eye, 20 miles S.E. Nottingham. 52. 46. N. 0. 54. W.
Melville Island, v. 80, 88, 89, 90. 72. 27. N. 113. 57. W.
Melun, viii. 434. 48. 32. N. 2. 40. E.
Memel, vii. 14. 55. 42. N. 21. 5. E.
Memmingen, vii. 400. 47. 58. N. 10. 11. E.
Memphis, iv. 15, 77. 29. 53. N. 31. 30. E.
Memphramagog, a lake of N. America, in Canada and Vermont. 45. 10. N. 72. 5. W.
Menankaboo, iii. 439. 0. 0. N. 101. 45. E.
Menai, Straits of, ix. 103, 360.
Mende, viii. 229. 44. 32. N. 3. 30. E.
Mendes, iv. 69. 5. 3. N. 74. 52. W.
Mendip Hills, ix. 132, 185. 51. 17. N. 2. 40. W.
Mendiuri, lake, v. 511.
Mendlesham, a decayed village and parish of England, in Suffolk.
Mendoza, v. 454. 35. 0. S. 68. 0. W.
Mendrah, province of, iv. 176.
Mendy, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges.
Menehould, St., viii. 424.
Menesteyrolls, a town of France, department of the Dordogne.
Mengalay, one of the Hebrides, 12 miles from Barray.
Menin, a fortified town of West Flanders, on the Lys, 11 miles N. Lisle. 50. 48. N. 3. 7. E.
Menomenie River, v. 210.
Menomenies, v. 210.
Menoufieh, province of, iv. 70.
Mens, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Van. 44. 50. N. 5. 46. E.
Mensclinsk, a town of European Russia, government of Orenburg.
Menstrie, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 miles N.E. Stirling.
Mentone, a town of Nice, with a castle and a small harbour. 43. 44. N. 7. 25. E.
Mentz, or Mayence, a city of the west of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Maine, 37 miles S.E. Coblentz, 99 N. by E. Strasburg. 49. 50. N. 8. 11. E.
Menuf, or Menouf, a city of Lower Egypt, on the side of a canal formerly navigable, 22 miles N.N.W. Cairo. 30. 29. N. 31. 0. W.
Menzaleh, iv. 23, 32, 69. 31. 19. N. 32. 0. E.
Menzaleh, iv. 69. 31. 9. N. 31. 57. E.
Meppel, viii. 645. 52. 43. N. 6. 12. E.
Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 19 miles S.S.W. Lerida. 41. 19. N. 0. 17. E.
Mequinez, iv. 189. 33. 56. N. 5. 50. W.
Mer, a town of France, 21 miles S.W. Orleans. 47. 44. N. 1. 30. E.
Merakash, town of, iv. 190.
Meran, a town of the Tyrol, 42 miles N. Trent. 46. 40. N. 11. 13. E.
Merane, a town of Saxony. 50. 49. N. 12. 21. E.
Merasche, or Marasch, ii. 79.
Merawe, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, in the territory of Dar Sheyga, above Dongola. The ruins of Diebel-el-Berkel and of El Bellal are in its vicinity. 18. 17. N. 31. 58. E.
Merbesle, town of, viii. 626.
Merbiderny, a town of Hindostan, province of Canara, 17 miles N.E. Mangalore. 13. 5. N. 75. 9. E.
Mercer, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.
Mercer, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. 41. 10. N. 80. 25. W.
Merchtem, a town of South Brabant, 9 miles N.N.W. Brussels.
Mercia, Saxon kingdom of, ix. 19.
Mercogliano, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
Mercury Isles, in the South Pacific ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand. 25. 20. S. 14. 40. E.
Merdin, ii. 111. 37. 26. N. 40. 15. E.
Merdrignac, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
Mere, a market town of England, in Wiltshire, 23 miles W. by N. Salisbury.
Mere, a township of England, in Cheshire. 51. 5. N. 2. 16. W.
Mergentheim, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Tauber. 49. 30. N. 9. 46. E.
Mergui, iii. 352. 12. 12. N. 98. 23. E.
Mergui Archipelago, iii. 352.
Merida, viii. 20, 101. 38. 46. N. 6. 9. W.
Merida, v. 345, 346, 385. 8. 15. N. 70. 58. W.
Merida, Sierra Nevada de, v. 364. 8. 30. N. 70. 20. W.
Merignac, a town of France, 6 miles from Bourdeaux.
Merioneth, ix. 103, 358. 52. 50. N. 3. 50. W.
Mermentau, Mexicana, or Mentou, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles to the west of the Mississippi. 93. 3. W.
Meroë, city of, iv. 15.
Meroe, country of, iv. 116, 117, 120.

MEROO, mountains of, iii. 5.
MEROO-AL-ROOD, town of, ii. 278.
MEROO-SHAJCAN, town of, ii. 278.
MERRIMACK, v. 159.
MERRITSCH, a town of some note in Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, 125 miles S.S.E. from Poonah. 16. 51. N. 74. 47. E.
MERSCH, two small towns, one of the Prussian provinces of the Lower Rhine; the other of the Netherlands.
MERSE, ix. 408. 55. 43. N. 2. 20. W.
MERSEBURG, vii. 123, 133. 51. 21. N. 12. 2. E.
MERSEY, ix. 101, 102, 125, 294.
MERTEAC, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
MERTHYR TYDVIL, ix. 363. 51. 44. N. 3. 22. W.
MERTOLA, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana.
MERTON, a village of England, county of Surrey, on the Wandle, 7 miles S. London. 51. 53. N. 1. 7. W.
MERUT, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, capital of a district of the same name. 28. 58. N. 77. 38. E.
MERVILLE, a neat town of France, on the Lys, 15 miles W. Lisle.
MESCHED, ii. 278. 37. 35. N. 57. 0. E.
MESCHED ALI, ii. 119. 27. 50. N. 41. 45. E.
MESCHIK, a town of Upper Egypt, called anciently PTOLEMAIS.
MESEN, ii. 427.
MESERITSCH, GREAT, a town of Moravia. 49. 26. N. 18. 0. E.
MESERITZ, vii. 31. 52. 25. N. 15. 35. E.
MESHED-HOUSEIN, ii. 419.
MESHIÈH, town of, iv. 81.
MESOPOTAMIA, ii. 98, 111, 113.
MESSAC, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
MESSENE, formerly a city of Greece, 33 miles W.N.W. Misitra.
MESSILA, town of, iv. 185.
MESSINA, vii. 732. 38. 11. N. 15. 48. E.
MESSINA, STRAIT OF, vii. 732.
MESSINES, a town of West Flanders.
MESTRE, a town of Austrian Italy, 14 miles N.E. Padua. 45. 30. N. 12. 18. E.
MESURACA, a town of Calabria Ultra, 25 miles N.E. Nicastro.
MESURADO, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic.
MESURATE, or MEGRATA, town of, iv. 179. 32. 22. N. 15. 10. E.
METERIL, village of, iv. 401.
META, a large and abundant river of New Granada, in South America, which has its rise opposite to Santa Fe de Bogota, and falls into the Orinoco, about 450 miles from its source, in 6. 10. N. 67. 45. W.
METELIN ISLAND, ii. 84. 39. 10. N. 26. 20. E.
METEORA, vi. 160.
METHILL, a small sea-port of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, 1 mile W. Leven.
METHVEN, a village and parish of Scotland, 6 miles W. Perth. 2d, Also a small river in Lanarkshire.
METIS, or MESTIZAS, v. 314.
METTEREN, a village of France, department of the North.
METTIZOES, v. 439.
METTLACH, village of, vii. 252.
METZ, viii. 403. 49. 6. N. 6. 12. E.
METZENSEIFEN, UPPER and LOWER, two neighbouring towns of Hungary, 16 miles S. Kapsdorf.
MEU, river of, viii. 170.
MEUDON, viii. 443.
MEULAN, viii. 441. 49. 1. N. 1. 53. E.
MEULEBEEK, a town of West Flanders, 14 miles S. by E. Bruges.
MEUN, viii. 321.
MEURS, vii. 233.
MEURTHE, viii. 411. 48. 43. N. 6. 30. E.
MEURTHE, a tributary of the Moselle, in France.
MEUSE, viii. 406. 49. 10. N. 5. 20. E.
MEUSE, or MAAS, river of, vii. 45; viii. 168, 610, 639.
MEWE, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula. 53. 50. N. 18. 47. E.
MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, v. 265. 30. 0. N. 105. 0. W.
MEXICO, v. 335. 19. 20. N. 99. 0. W.
MEXICO, GULF OF, v. 385. 28. 0. N. 90. 0. W.
MEXICO, lakes of the valley of, v. 283.
MEXICO, NEW, v. 325.
MEXTITLAN, lake of, v. 283.
MEYERSDORF, mountains of, vii. 484.
MEY-KON, river of, iii. 381.
MEYNIAC, a town of France, department of the Correze.
MEYRVEIS, a town of France, department of the Lozere.
MEYSSAC, a town of France, department of the Correze.
MEZE, a town of France, 18 miles S.W. Montpelier.
MEZEN, river of, vi. 444.
MEZEN, town of, vi. 450.
MEZIERES, viii. 428. 49. 45. N. 4. 44. E.
MEZIN, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 44. 4. N. 0. 12. E.
MEZINGEN, a town of Germany, 17 miles S. by E. Stutgard.
MEZO-TUR, a town of Hungary, 58 miles S.W. Debreczin. 47. 0. N. 20. 46. E.
MEZZARA, town of, vii. 741.
MEZZENILE, a town of the Sardinian states, province of Turin.
MEZZOVO, vi. 181. 39. 32. N. 21. 25. E.

MGLIN, a town of European Russia, 72 miles N.N.W. Novgorod-Sievorskoi. 53. 2. N. 32. 58. E.

MHEYSHUR, a large town of Hindostan, province of Malwah on the Nerbudda. 22. 8. N. 75. 32. E.

MIACO, town of, ii. 526.

MIAMI, a county of the U. States, in Ohio.

MIAMI, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of the U. States, which enter the Ohio.

MIAMI OF THE LAKES, a river of the U. States, which flows into Lake Erie.

MIANO, a village of Naples, near the capital.

MIAVA, a town of Hungary, 45 miles N.N.E. Presburg.

MICHAEL, island of, iii. 638.

MICHAEL, bay of, ix. 106.

MICHAEL'S, ST., a town and borough of England, in Cornwall. 50. 23. N. 4. 59. W.

MICHAEL, ST., a river of the U. States, in Maryland. It joins the Chesapeake.

MICHAELOVKA, vi. 567.

MICHEL DEAN, or GREAT DEAN, a town of England, in Gloucester, 12 miles W. Gloucester.

MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE, town of, viii. 271.

MICHEL EN THIERACHE, a town of France, department of the Aisne.

MICHELSTOWN, a small town of Ireland, county of Cork, 26 miles S.S.E. Limerick.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, v. 204. 43. 30. N. 84. 30. W.

MICHIGAN, LAKE, v. 115. 44. 0. N. 86. 30. W.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, a strait which joins Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, an island, fort, and village in the above strait.

MICKERY, a small island in the frith of Forth, 8 miles N.W. Leith.

MICONI, island of, vi. 170.

MIDDELHARNIS, a village in the Netherlands, 18 miles S.W. Rotterdam.

MIDDLE CREEK, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Susquehannah. Also a branch of the Kentucky.

MIDDLE ISLAND, an island off the south coast of New Holland. 34. 7. S. 123. 10. E. Also several small islands in the Eastern seas.

MIDDLE MARK, one of the five marks or provinces into which the German part of the Prussian dominions was divided until the new arrangement in 1815. It lies between the Elbe and the Oder, and now forms part of the province of Brandenburg, and governments of Potsdam and Berlin.

MIDDLE STATES, v. 171.

MIDDLE RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Maryland. It joins the Chesapeake.

MIDDLEBURG, or EOOA ISLAND, iii. 627. 0. 18. S. 132. 25. E.

MIDDLEBURG, vii. 662. 51. 30. N. 3. 37. E.

MIDDLEBURY, a post township of the U. States, in Vermont. 44. 0. N. 73. 5. W.

MIDDLEHAM, a town of England, in Yorkshire, on the Ure, 36 miles N.W. York. 54. 18. N. 1. 48. W.

MIDDLESEX, ix. 210. 51. 34. N. 0. 15. W.

MIDDLESEX, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts. The chief towns are Charleston, Cambridge, and Concord. 2d, A maritime county of the U. States, in Connecticut. 3d, A county of the U. States, in New Jersey. Chief towns, New Brunswick and Amboy. 4th, A county of the U. States, in the east part of Virginia.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Jamaica, v. 579.

MIDDLETON, a town of England, county of Lancaster, 7 miles N. Manchester. Also the name of various parishes in England.

MIDDLETON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about 16 miles E. Cork.

MIDDLETOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Vermont. 2d, A city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of England, in Cheshire, 18 miles E. Chester. 53. 11. N. 2. 26. W.

MIDGLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

MIDHURST, a town of England, in Sussex, 11 miles N. Chester. 50. 59. N. 0. 46. W.

MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURGHSHIRE, ix. 412.

MIENAPORE, iii. 12. 22. 25. N. 87. 25. E.

MIDOUZE, river of, viii. 170.

MIEDNIKI, town of, vi. 604.

MIEDZYRZYCZ, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia.

MIFFLIN, a county of the U. States, in the centre of Pennsylvania. Chief town Lewistown.

MIGUEL, ST., v. 334.

MIGUEL, ST., a town and district of Guatimala, 50 miles E. St. Salvado.

MIGUEL, ST., a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, 100 miles S.E. Leon.

MIHIEL, viii. 407.

MIIT KAMAR, a neat commercial town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 24 miles N. Cairo.

MIKLOS-VAR, town of, vi. 344.

MILAN, DUCHY OF, or MILANESE, vii. 611, 616, 618. 45. 30. N. 9. 30. E.

MILHAU, town of, viii. 268.

MILBORNE, PORT, an irregularly built borough of England, in Somersetshire, 2 miles N.E. Sherborne. 50. 58. N. 2. 27. W.

Milbourne, a small river of England, in Northumberland. It joins the Tyne.
Mildenhall, St. Andrew's, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk, 70 miles N.N.E. London. 52. 24. N. 0. 30. E.
Mildenhall, river of, ix. 120.
Mile End, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of London.
Miletus, ii. 81.
Milford, the name of numerous townships in the U. States.
Milford, New, the name of several townships in the U. States.
Milford Haven, ix. 104. 51. 39. N. 5. 7. W.
Milford Haven, ix. 365.
Milford Haven, on the coast of Nova Scotia; also one on the coast of Virginia.
Milhau, a town of France, department of the Aveyron, on the Tarn. 44. 6. N. 3. 6. E.
Miliaska, river of, vi. 212.
Milin, mountain of, ii. 583.
Miletsch, vii. 79. 51. 34. N. 17. 23. E.
Milk, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Annan.
Milk, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 miles N.W. Maccaree bay.
Mill Creek, two rivers of the U. States, which run into the Ohio.
Milledgeville, a post town of the U. States, in Baldwin county, Georgia, on the Oconee. 33. 10. N. 83. 10. W.
Millesimo, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat. 44. 23. N. 8. 17. E.
Millford, a village of England, county of Derby.
Millhouse, a village of Scotland, 3 miles N. Dundee.
Millom, a village and parish of England, in Cumberland. 54. 13. N. 3. 15. W.
Millstreet, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 203 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 4. N. 9. 1. W.
Millthorpe, a market town of England, in Westmoreland, on the Betha. 54. 14. N. 2. 45. W.
Milo, vi. 128, 169. 36. 42. N. 24. 13. E.
Miltenberg, a town of Germany, in the Bavarian states. 49. 40. N. 9. 15. E.
Milton, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.
Milton, a market town of England, county of Kent.
Milton, two hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire and Hampshire.
Milton, Lower, a village of England, county of Worcester.
Milton, the name of several post townships and villages of the U. States.
Miltown, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 196 miles S.W. Dublin.
Miltown-Malbay, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 170 miles W. by S. Dublin.
Milverton, a town of England, in Somersetshire, 7 miles W. Taunton. 51. 2. N. 3. 16. W.
Milzeburg, mount of, vii. 287.
Mimere, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Bean.
Minas Geraes, v. 537. 18. 0. S. 45. 0. W.
Minasalla, ii. 524.
Minching Hampton, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 10 miles W. Cirencester. 51. 41. N. 2. 12. W.
Mincio, a large river of Italy, which flows southward from the lake of Garda, and falls into the Po, eight miles below Mantua.
Mindanas, island of, iii. 491. 17. 30. N. 124. 0. E.
Mindelheim, a well-built town of Bavaria, on the Mindel, 27 miles S.S.W. Augsburg. 48. 4. N. 10. 30. E.
Minden, vii. 223. 52. 16. N. 8. 53. E.
Mindoro, iii. 490. 13. 0. N. 121. 0. E.
Minehead, ix. 105. 52. 0. N. 7. 36. W.
Mineo, an inland town of Sicily, 32 miles N.W. Syracuse. 37. 14. N. 14. 39. E.
Minerè, lake of, iii. 259.
Mingrelia, ii. 38. 42. 30. N. 41. 30. E.
Minho, viii. 11.
Miniac, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
Minieh, iv. 80. 28. 6. N. 30. 48. E.
Miniet Ebn Kasib, a town and capital of a district in Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile.
Minitarees, v. 214.
Minoa Kantong, or People of the Lake, v. 208.
Minorca, viii. 15, 122. 39. 55. N. 4. 7. E.
Minsk, vi. 603, 616. 53. 57. N. 27. 38. E.
Mioesin, viii. 524. 60. 40. N. 11. 0. E.
Miquelon, a small desert island, 8 miles S.W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland island. It is the most westerly of the three islands of St. Pierre, or St. Peter, about 9 miles W. Cape May. 47. 0. N. 56. 0. W.
Mira, a town of Italy, on the Brenta, 8 miles W. Venice. 45. 26. N. 12. 8. E.
Mirabella, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
Mirambeau, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente.
Miramachi, or Mirachi, a port, bay, and river, on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick. 47. 0. N. 65. 0. W.
Mirage, iv. 35.
Miramont, river of, viii. 169.
Miranda, a river of Spain, separates Astu-

rias from Galicia, and falls into the Atlantic.
Miranda de Corvo, viii. 47. 40. 8. N. 8. 14. W.
Miranda de Douro, a town of Portugal, on the Douro. 41. 38. N. 6. 21. W.
Miranda de Ebro, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, 32 miles N.E. Burgos.
Mirande, viii. 262. 43. 31. N. 0. 24. E.
Mirandella, a fortified town of Portugal, 22 miles S.W. Braganza. 41. 34. N. 7. 18. W.
Mirandola, vii. 656. 44. 52. N. 11. 5. E.
Mirano, a town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N.E. Padua. 45. 30. N. 12. 8. E.
Mirdites, vi. 184.
Mirebeau, a town of France, 12 miles N.N.E. Poitiers.
Mirecourt, viii. 409. 48. 18. N. 6. 9. E.
Miree, mountains of, iii. 137.
Mirepoix, viii. 246. 43. 4. N. 1. 53. E.
Mirnitz, village, vii. 522.
Miropolje, a town of European Russia, to the south of Moscow, in the government of Kursk, 88 miles N.N.W. Charkov.
Mirzapore, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. 25. 10. N. 83. 35. E. Also a town in the province of Berar.
Misitra, vi. 162.
Miskoloz, vi. 312. 48. 5. N. 20. 37. E.
Misselad, iv. 7, 20, 242.
Mississagus, v. 133.
Mississippi, v. 196. 33. 0. N. 90. 0. W.
Mississippi, v. 75, 156, 157.
Missolonghi, vi. 162. 38. 22. N. 21. 26. E.
Missouri, v. 61.
Missouris, v. 213.
Missouri Territory, v. 202, 205. 42. 0. N. 105. 0. W.
Mistaken, Point, the south-east point of the island of Newfoundland.
Mistelbach, vii. 506. 48. 33. N. 16. 36. E.
Mistly-law, ix. 427.
Mistrotta, a town of Sicily, Val di Demona, 50 miles E. by S. Palermo.
Mistkogel, mountain of, vii. 479.
Mitchelstown, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 132 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 24. N. 8. 21. W.
Mit-Gamar, town of, iv. 69.
Mitla, ruins of, v. 344.
Mitrahenoo, iv. 77.
Mitrowitz, vi. 334. 45. 0. N. 19. 39. E.
Mittau, vi. 522. 56. 40. N. 23. 40. E.
Mittel-Gebirge, or Central Mountains, vii. 38, 440.
Mittenwald, vii. 93. 47. 38. N. 11. 18. E.
Mittweyda, a town of Saxony. 50. 59. N. 12. 58. E. Old Mittweyda is adjoining, 32 miles W. by S. Dresden.
Mixoal, or Mysoal, island of, iii. 512.
Mixteca, mountains of, v. 278.
Mizenhead, ix. 493. 51. 27. N. 9. 48. W.
Miztees, v. 344.
Mnasek, ii. 216.
Moa, island, iii. 521, 610. 8. 20. S. 128. 0. E.
Mobba, or Bergoo, country of, iv. 260.
Mobile, a town of North America, formerly in West Florida, now the capital of Mobile county, in the Alabama territory, on the river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile bay, 170 miles E. New Orleans. 30. 45. N. 88. 20. W.
Mobile, a deep, broad, and navigable river of North America. It enters Mobile bay in the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 30. 15. N.
Mobile Bay, v. 158. 30. 20. N. 88. 15. W.
Mocacanga, plateau of, iv. 4.
Mocaranga, plateau of, iv. 340, 374. 21. 0. S. 30. 30. E.
Mocha, an extensive city of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port on the Red Sea. 13. 20. N. 43. 20. E.
Mockwanpore, the capital of a district in Hindostan. 27. 28. N. 85. 18. E.
Moco-moco, iii. 439. 2. 40. N. 101. 20. E.
Modbury, a town of England, in Devonshire, 14 miles E. Plymouth. 50. 22. N. 3. 54. W.
Modena, vii. 656. 44. 34. N. 11. 12. E.
Modica, the capital of a district of the same name, in Sicily, near the river Scieli, 30 miles W.S.W. Syracuse. 36. 52. N. 14. 45. E.
Modlyn, vi. 671.
Modugno, a town of Naples, province of Bari.
Mœhrisches-Gebirge, mountains of, vii. 438.
Moelan, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
Moelar, lake of, vi. 12.
Moelar, lake of, viii. 538.
Moelk, burgh of, vii. 506.
Moen, viii. 590. 54. 58. N. 12. 15. E.
Moeris, or Birket-el-karoon, lake of, iv. 31, 78.
Moetling, town of, vii. 533.
Mohz, canal of, iv. 69. 30. 54. N. 31. 46. E.
Moffat, a parish and town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 21 miles N.E. Dumfries. 55. 19. N. 3. 30. W.
Mogelew, town of, vi. 578.
Mogistan, ii. 275.
Mognano, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.
Mogodor, iv. 190. 31. 50. N. 9. 20. W.

Moguer, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Tinto. 37. 13. N. 6. 42. W.
Moguldshar, mountain of, ii. 362, 372.
Mohacz, vi. 325. 45. 57. N. 18. 45. E.
Mohawk, a river of the U. States, in New York. It joins the Hudson.
Mohawk Indians, v. 133.
Mohawk River, v. 161.
Mohilev, vi. 603, 615. 48. 28. N. 27. 46. E.
Mohilev, a town of European Russia, on the Dniester.
Mohill, a post town of Ireland, in county of Leitrim, 94 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 56. N. 7. 49. W.
Mohilla, a small island in the Indian sea, between Madagascar and the coast of Africa. 12. 10. S. 43. 46. E.
Mohon, a village of France, department of the Morbihan.
Moines, des, river of, v. 156.
Moira, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 90 miles N. Dublin. 54. 27. N. 6. 6. W.
Moirans, a town of France, department of the Isere.
Moirmoutiers, island and town of, viii. 280.
Moissac, viii. 264. 44. 7. N. 1. 6. E.
Mojaisk, a town of Russia, near the Moskwa, 63 miles W. Moscow. 51. 20. N. 39. 50. E.
Moka, town of, ii. 217.
Mokarra, mountains of, iv. 172.
Mokattan, mount of, iv. 70.
Mokscha, river of, vi. 560.
Mokschan, a town of Russia. 58. 40. N. 44. 50. E.
Mola, vii. 705.
Molcaxac, village of, v. 335.
Mold, or Mould, a market town of Wales, in Flintshire, 12 miles W. Chester. 53. 9. N. 3. 8. W.
Moldau, vii. 46, 438, 441, 463.
Moldau, or Moldava, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and joins the Sereth.
Moldavia, vi. 241. 47. 0. N. 28. 0. E.
Mole, a river of England, in Surrey. It joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.
Mole, The, a port in the N.W. part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. Cape St. Nicholas. 19. 51. N. 73. 26. W.
Moletive, village of, iii. 256.
Molfeta, a town of Naples, on the Adriatic. 41. 12. N. 16. 34. E.
Molieres, a town of France, department of the Tarn and Garonne.
Molina, a town of Spain, on the Molina, 60 miles N.N.E. Cuença. 38. 5. N. 1. 15. W.
Molina, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 7 miles N. by W. Murcia. 40. 34. N. 1. 39. W.
Molise, a town in a province of the same name, 48 miles N.N.E. Naples. 41. 37. N. 14. 30. E.
Molliterno, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
Moll, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. 51. 12. N. 5. 6. E.
Mollaquams, iv. 388.
Molsheim, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. 48. 32. N. 7. 30. E.
Molsheim, viii. 397.
Molton, South, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire, on the Mole. 51. 1. N. 3. 50. W.
Molucca, or Spice Islands, iii. 494, 504. 1. 0. N. 125. 30. E.
Molucca Sea, iii. 526.
Momantombo, v. 280.
Momfaloot, town of, iv. 80.
Mompox, a town of New Granada, province of Carthagena, on the river Magdalena, 110 miles S.S.E. Carthagena. 9. 15. N. 74. 25. W.
Mona, an island of the West Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico. 18. 5. N. 67. 48. W.
Monaco, vii. 648. 43. 44. N. 7. 25. E.
Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. 54. 10. N. 6. 50. W.
Monaghan, the capital of the above county, 84 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 13. N. 6. 52. W.
Monance, St., a town and parish of Scotland, 12 miles S. Cupar.
Monastervan, a town of Ireland, in Kildare, on the Barrow, 38 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 8. N. 7. 5. W.
Monastier, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. 44. 55. N. 4. 1. E.
Monastir, or Bistolia, a town of Macedon, on one of the tributary streams of the Vistritza, or Hebrus, 95 miles W.N.W. Salonica. 40. 59. N. 21. 16. E.
Monavar, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles W. Alicant.
Monbercello, a town of Piedmont, 35 miles E.S.E. Turin.
Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 17 miles N. Taragona.
Monbui, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia.
Moncaglieri, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles S. Turin. 45. 2. N. 7. 44. E.
Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, 30 miles E. Turin. 45. 5. N. 8. 16. E.
Moncaret, a town of France, department of the Dordogne.
Monchaboo, town of, iii. 349.
Monchique, viii. 48. 37. 21. N. 8. 38. W.

Monclova, v. 331. 27. 25. N. 101. 25. E.
Moncorvo, viii. 47. 41. 15. N. 7. 1. W.
Moncrivello, a town of Piedmont, province of Vercelli.
Moncuq, a town of France, department of the Lot. 44. 21. N. 1. 10. E.
Mondardier, a town of France, department of the Gard.
Mondego, viii. 11.
Mondego, Cape, on the W. coast of Portugal. 40. 12. N. 8. 53. W.
Mondonedo, viii. 71. 43. 24. N. 7. 23. W.
Mondonedo, Sierra de, a chain of mountains in the north-west of Spain.
Mondovi, a town of Piedmont, near the river Ellero, 45 miles S.S.E. Turin. 44. 27. N. 7. 55. E.
Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 30 miles S.S.W. St. Sebastian. 43. 5. N. 2. 27. W.
Mondragone, a town of Naples, 23 miles N.W. Naples. 41. 10. N. 13. 53. E.
Moneins, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the river Baisse, 9 miles W. Pau.
Monestier, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps.
Moneymore, a village of Ireland, in Derry, on the Bigoney, 114 miles N.N.W. Dublin. 54. 41. N. 6. 34. W.
Monfalont, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.
Monfaucon, a town of France, department of the Lot.
Monfia, isle, iv. 405. 7. 40. S. 39. 47. E.
Monflanquin, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
Monforte, two small towns of Portugal, 33 miles W. Braganza, 19 S. Portalegre.
Monghier, iii. 101. 25. 25. N. 86. 34. E.
Mongolia, ii. 360, 483. 46. 0. N. 100. 0. E.
Mongols, ii. 422, 486.
Mongols, Yellow or Sharra, ii. 483.
Mongols, Kalkas or Black, ii. 484.
Mongondo, territory of, iii. 496.
Mongrande, a town of Piedmont, between Vercelli and Biella.
Monheim, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. 48. 50. N. 10. 52. E.
Monikendam, a sea-port of North Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee.
Monistrol, a town of France, department of Upper Loire, on the Piat. 45. 17. N. 4. 10. E.
Monistrol, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 miles W. Manresa.
Monito, a small island of the West Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico. 18. 10. N. 67. 51. W.
Monjous, iv. 401.
Monkton, a township of England, in Durham.
Monk-Wearmouth, town of, ix. 276.
Monmouth, ix. 349, 351. 51. 49. N. 2. 42. W.
Monmouth, a large maritime county of the U. States, in New Jersey.
Monmouth, the capital of the above county, 63 miles E.N.E. Philadelphia.
Monmouth Coast, ix. 105.
Mono-Emigi, or Mou-Nimigi, iv. 413.
Monomotapa, iv. 374, 397. 18. 30. S. 28. 0. E.
Monongalia, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town Morgantown.
Monopoli, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 26 miles E.S.E. Bari. 40. 56. N. 17. 16. E.
Monreale, a town of Sicily, 2 miles W.S.W. Palermo. 38. 3. N. 13. 12. E.
Monroe, a county of the U. States, in the state of Ohio. 2d, Of Virginia.
Mons, viii. 625. 50. 26. N. 3. 58. E.
Monselice, a town of Austrian Italy, in Padua, 10 miles S.S.W. Padua. 45. 13. N. 11. 46. E.
Monsol, town of, iv. 336.
Monta, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Asti.
Montagna, commonly called Moudania, ii. 75.
Montagnac, a town of France, department of Herault, 21 miles W.S.W. Montpelier. 43. 28. N. 3. 30. E.
Montagnana, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles S.W. Padua.
Montagnano, a town of Naples, province of Molise. 45. 14. N. 11. 30. E.
Montague Island, an island in the Pacific ocean. 36. 17. S. 150. 23. E.
Montaigut, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
Montalcino, a town of Tuscany, 45 miles S.S.E. Florence. 43. 8. N. 11. 28. E.
Montalto, a town of Italy, near the mouth of the Fiera, 55 miles N.W. Rome. 43. 56. N. 7. 50. E. 2d, Another town, 40 miles S. Ancona. 42. 22. N. 11. 35. E. 3d, Another in Naples, in Calabria Citra.
Montalvao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Tagus.
Montanaro, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Turin.
Montargis, viii. 322. 48. 0. N. 2. 43. E.
Montataire, town of, viii. 437.
Montauban, viii. 265. 2d, A town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
Montaud, a town of France, department of the Loire.
Montbart, viii. 375.
Montbelliard, viii. 394.

Mont-Blanc, vii. 558, 586; viii. 216. 45. 41. N. 6. 44. E. Elevation above 15,000 feet.

Montbrison, viii. 359, 360. 45. 37. N. 4. 4. E.

Montcenis, viii. 372. 46. 47. N. 4. 24. E.

Mont-Dauphin, viii. 214. 44. 38. N. 6. 37. E.

Mont de Marsan, viii. 253.

Montdidier, viii. 471. 49. 37. N. 2. 32. E.

Mont-Dor, viii. 344, 345.

Monte Argentaro, vi. 119.

Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles E.N.E. Verona. 42. 2. N. 14. 47. E.

Montebourg, a town of France, department of Calvados.

Montecalvo, a town of Naples, 10 miles E.N.E. Benevento.

Montech, a town of France, on the Garonne, 28 miles N. by W. Toulouse.

Montechiaro, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Chiese, 10 miles S.E. Brescia. 45. 2. N. 8. 6. E.

Monte Chiaro, a town of Piedmont.

Monte Christi, a town of South America, 110 miles N.W. Guayaquil. 19. 48. N. 71. 40. W.

Monte Cristo Isle, vii. 606. 42. 20. N. 10. 18. E.

Montefalcone, a town of Naples, 18 miles N.E. Molise. 2d, A town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.

Monte-Fiascone, a town of Italy, 50 miles N.N.E. Rome. 42. 34. N. 12. 4. E.

Monteforte, a town of Naples in the Principato Ultra.

Monte-Foscoli, a town of Naples, 7 miles S.S.E. Benevento.

Monteglio, a town of Piedmont, 30 miles W. by N. Turin. 45. 9. N. 8. 5. E.

Montego Bay, a sea-port town of Jamaica, on the north coast, in a bay which gives name to the town. 18. 29. N. 77. 50. W.

Monte Grande, a town of Piedmont, on the Vienna.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 miles N.N.E. Nicotera. 38. 44. N. 16. 7. E.

Montelimart, viii. 213.

Montella, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.

Montellupo, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

Montelovez, a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of Cohahuila. 26. 33. N. 103. 36. W.

Monte-Maggiore, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. 37. 50. N. 13. 38. E.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Canha.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego. 38. 29. N. 8. 0. W.

Montenay, a village of France, department of the Mayenne.

Montendre, a small town of France, department of the Lower Charente. 45. 18. N. 0. 25. W.

Montenegro, vi. 173, 204. 42. 35. N. 19. 15. E.

Montenotte, a mountain of Italy, having on its side two small villages, Montenotte Superiore and Inferiore. 44. 24. N. 8. 28. E.

Monte-Nuovo, vii. 587.

Montepeloso, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata.

Montequas, iv. 309.

Montereau-fault-Yonne, viii. 435. 48. 23. N. 2. 58. E.

Monterez, v. 331. 26. 5. N. 100. 5. W.

Monte St. Guiliano, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara.

Montesano, a town of Naples, in the Principatro Citra.

Monte Santo, district of, vii. 534.

Monte St. Savino, a town of Tuscany, district of Florence.

Montesarchio, a town of Naples, 25 miles E.N.E. Naples.

Montesquiou de Volvestre, a town of France, 33 miles S. Toulouse. 43. 11. N. 1. 12. E.

Monte Video, v. 461. 34. 54. S. 56. 14. W.

Monteux, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.

Mont-Ferrand, viii. 350.

Montferrat, a duchy in the north of Italy, forming a part of the Sardinian states, and bounded by Piedmont, Genoa, and the Milanese.

Montfort l'Amaury, viii. 446. 48. 44. N. 1. 46. E.

Montfort-sur-Meu, town of, viii. 202.

Montgaillard, a town of France, near the Adour.

Montgomery, ix. 358. 52. 36. N. 3. 30. W.

Montgomery, ix. 367. 52. 35. N. 3. 9. W.

Montgomery, a county of the U. States, in the central part of New York. 2d, In the south-east part of Pennsylvania. 3d, In Maryland. 4th, In Ohio. 5th, In Virginia. 6th, In North Carolina. 7th, In Kentucky, on the river Licking. 8th, In West Tennessee. 9th, In Georgia. The name of various townships.

Monticello, the chief town of the Mississippi territory, in the U. States, on Pearl river, in Lawrence county, 95 miles N. by E. New Orleans. 36. 55. N. 84. 30. W.

Monticello, a village of the U. States, in

Wayne county, Kentucky. 41. 45. N. 74. 40. W.

MONTIGNAC LE COMTE, a town of France, 21 miles E.S.E. Perigueux. 45. 3. N. 1. 7. E.

MONTIJO, a town of Spain, province of Estremadura.

MONTILLA, viii. 105. 37. 37. N. 4. 36. W.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, 6 miles N.E. Havre. 49. 33. N. 0. 12. E.

MONTJOYE, a town of the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. 50. 34. N. 6. 14. E.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire, 3 miles E. Tours.

MONT LOUIS, a town of France, in the Upper Pyrenees.

MONTLUÇON, viii. 327. 46. 18. N. 2. 38. E.

MONTLUEL, viii. 369.

MONTMARTRE, a village of France, immediately to the North of Paris.

MONTMEDY, viii. 407. 49. 36. N. 5. 19. E.

MONTMIRAIL, viii. 422. 48. 7. N. 0. 47. E.

MONTMIRAIL, CASTELNAU DE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. 48. 51. N. 3. 35. E.

MONTMORENCI, v. 117.

MONTMORENCY, a town of France, 8 miles N. Paris.

MONTMORILLON, viii. 283. 46. 25. N. 0. 55. E.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, 30 miles W. Nantes. 47. 46. N. 0. 49. E.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher.

MONTORO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver.

MONTORO, a town of Naples.

MONTOU, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.

MONTPELIER, viii. 235. 43. 36. N. 3. 52. E.

MONTPELLIER, a township and village of the U. States, in Vermont. 44. 15. N. 72. 35. W.

MONTPEYROUX, a town of France, department of the Herault.

MONTPEZAT, a town of France, 14 miles N.N.E. Montauban. 44. 15. N. 1. 26. E.

MONTPEZAT, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.

MONTPINÇON, a town of France, department of La Manche.

MONTPONT, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.

MONT PULCIANO, a town of Italy, 50 miles S.S.E. Florence.

MONTREAL, two towns of France, departments of the Aude and Gers. 43. 57. N. 0. 10. E.

MONTREAL, v. 125. 45. 30. N. 73. 30. W.

MONTREAL, mountain of, v. 125.

MONTREAL, a district of Lower Canada. It is divided into 10 counties.

MONTREALE, or MORREALE, town of, vii. 743.

MONTREDON, a town of France, department of the Tarn.

MONTREJEAU, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne.

MONTRELAIS, village of, viii. 288.

MONTREUIL, viii. 472. 47. 10. N. 0. 10. W.

MONTREUIL, a town of France, 6 miles E. Paris.

MONTROL SAVART, a town of France, department of Charente.

MONTROSE, ix. 447. 56. 43. N. 2. 27. W.

MONT ST. JEAN, viii. 627. 50. 43. N. 4. 29. E.

MONT ST. JEAN, viii. 288.

MONTSERRAT, v. 589. 16. 45. N. 61. 6. W.

MONTZEE, town of, vii. 508.

MONZA, vii. 624. 45. 35. N. 9. 15. E.

MONZON, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Cinca. 41. 43. N. 0. 10. E.

MOOA, district of, iii. 625.

MOOKDEN, town of, ii. 492.

MOOLTAN, or MOULTAN, ii. 353. iii. 55. 29. 0. N. 71. 30. E.

MOOLTAN, iii. 55. 30. 9. N. 71. 17. E.

MOON, mountains of the, iv. 5, 259.

MOONAKOA, mountain, iii. 644.

MOOR, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N.N.W. Stuhl-Weissemberg.

MOORE, a central county of North Carolina.

MOORFIELDS, a post town of the U. States, in Hardy county, Virginia. 39. 0. N. 79. 0. W.

MOORFOOT, hill of, ix. 374, 412.

MOOROO, town of, ii. 527.

MOORS, manners of, iv. 200.

MOORSELE, a town of West Flanders, 14 miles E. Ypres. 50. 50. N. 3. 12. E.

MOORSHEDABAD, iii. 113. 24. 11. N. 88. 15. E.

MOORSLEDE, a town of West Flanders, 8 miles N.E. Ypres.

MOORTON, a hamlet of England, county of Gloucester.

MOORZOOK, town of, iv. 175.

MOOSE RIVER, in Lower Canada, one of the head waters of the St. Francis.

MOOSE RIVER, in the U. States, in New Hampshire, joins the Androscoggin.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, a lake of the U. States, in Maine. 45. 30. N. 69. 40. W.

MOOS-TAG, or SNOWY MOUNTAINS, ii. 618.

MOOTAE MOOLA, river of, iii. 168.

MOOTYPOLLIAM, a town of the south of India, 5 miles S. Cuddalore.

MOQUEHUA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, at the foot of the Cor-

dillera, 70 miles s. Arequipa. 17. 13. s. 70. 48. w.
Moqui Indians, v. 329. 36. 0. n. 109. 30. w.
Mora, a town of Piedmont, near the Tanaro, 7 miles s.w. Alba.
Moraca, river of, vi. 187.
Morad, a river of Armenia, one of the head branches of the Euphrates.
Moradabad, iii. 91. 28. 51. n. 78. 42. e.
Moraites, vi. 163.
Moranne, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
Morant, a bay, point, and river, of the island of Jamaica. 17. 25. n. 76. 18. w.
Morat, vii. 560, 575, 576. 46. 55. n. 7. 5. e.
Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Moratalla.
Morava, or the March, vi. 216.
Moravia, vii. 469. 49. 30. n. 17. 0. e.
Morawa, vi. 124, 216. vii. 42.
Morayshire Proper, or Elginshire, ix. 474. 57. 25. n. 3. 30. w.
Moray, or Murray Frith, a large inlet of the German ocean, on the east coast of Scotland. From between Tarbetness in Ross-shire on the north, and Kinnaird's Head, in the district of Buchan on the south, it extends in a westerly direction as far as Inverness. At its extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beauly. 57. 50. n. 3. 30. w.
Morbegno, a town of Austrian Italy, 26 miles n. Bergamo.
Morbeia, or Ommirabée, river of, iv. 188.
Morbeke, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles n. Ghent.
Morbihan, bay of, viii. 172.
Morbihan, viii. 291. 47. 55. n. 3. 0. w.
Morcone, a town of Naples, 19 miles s.s.e. Molise.
Mordelles, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
Morduates, or Mordvines, vi. 75.
Mordyk, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles n.n.w. Breda.
Morea, vi. 162. 37. 30. n. 22. 15. e.
Morebat, a sea-port on the southern coast of Arabia. 17. 0. n. 55. 4. e.
Morieshwar, an extensive town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, 34 miles s.e. Poonah. 18. 16. n. 74. 26. e.
Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles w.s.w. Tortosa. 40. 34. n. 0. 1. e.
Morena, Sierra, viii. 6, 103. 38. 24. n. 4. 0. w.
Moreton Hampstead, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the skirts of Dartmoor forest, 14 miles s.w. Exeter. 50. 39. n. 3. 44. w.
Moreton by Sea, a village and parish of England, in Salop.
Moreton in the Marsh, a village of England, in Gloucestershire.
Moretta, a town of Piedmont, 22 miles s. Turin.
Morez, town of, viii. 390.
Morfil, island of, iv. 217.
Morgan, a county of the U. States, in the west part of Georgia. 37. 10. n. 86. 35. w.
Morges, vii. 576.
Morlachia, a district belonging partly to Turkey, and partly to Austria, between Dalmatia and Croatia.
Morlaix, viii. 298. 48. 34. n. 3. 50. w.
Mornant, a town of France, 10 miles s.s.w. Lyons.
Mornington Isle, one of Wellesley's islands, on the north coast of New Holland.
Morocco, iv. 186, 190, 191. 30. 0. n. 5. 0. w.
Moron, a small town of Spain, with a castle, 33 miles e.s.e. Seville. 41. 27. n. 2. 28. w.
Morpeth, ix. 283. 55. 11. n. 1. 42. w.
Morra, a town of Naples, 55 miles e. by n. Naples.
Morris, a county of the U. States, in New Jersey. Morristown is the capital.
Morrone, a town of Naples, province of Molise.
Morro Escalvado, v. 511.
Mors, viii. 572. 56. 45. n. 8. 44. e.
Morshansk, town of, vi. 561.
Mortagne, viii. 460. 45. 27. n. 0. 46. w.
Mortain, viii. 461. 48. 38. n. 0. 37. w.
Mortaro, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese. 45. 13. n. 8. 46. e.
Mortay, island of, iii. 511.
Morter, island of, vi. 335. 43. 45. n. 15. 40. e.
Morton, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 7. n. 1. 25. w.
Morung, district of, iii. 133.
Mosambique, a city and sea-port of Eastern Africa, capital of all the Portuguese possessions in that part of the world. 15. 1. s. 40. 40. e.
Mosbach, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Elzbach.
Moschenizza, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria. 49. 23. n. 9. 9. e.
Moscow, vi. 549. 55. 50. n. 37. 40. e.
Mosdok, vi. 412. 43. 44. n. 44. 30. e.
Mosdok, town, ii. 45.
Mose, a tributary of the Trent, in England.
Mosegueyos, iv. 407.
Moselle, viii. 401. 49. 12. n. 6. 16. e.
Moselle, vii. 44. viii. 168, 403.
Mosen, village of, vii. 228.
Moshaisk, town of, vi. 553.

Moskenoesor, island of, viii. 534.
Moskirch, a town of Germany, 56 miles s. Stutgard.
Moskwa, river of, vi. 553.
Mosquitos, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras. Also the name of various bays, points, and islands.
Mosquito Shore, v. 350.
Moss, viii. 532. 59. 25. N. 10. 50. E.
Mossart Mountain, ii. 6.
Mossel Bay, iv. 362. 34. 10. S. 24. 0. E.
Mossingen, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg.
Mo-sins, or Ainoos, ii. 512.
Mosquito-Sambos, v. 350.
Mostar, vi. 207. 43. 25. N. 17. 58. E.
Mostagan, iv. 184. 36. 14. N. 0. 29. E.
Mosul, ii. 10. 36. 21. N.
Motcombe, a hamlet and parish of England, in Dorsetshire.
Mothe-Montreval, a town of France, department of the Dordogne.
Mothe St. Heraye, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres.
Motilones, v. 408.
Motril, viii. 115.
Motte, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. 44. 30. N. 5. 25. E.
Motur, island of, iii. 512.
Moudon, or Milden, a town of Switzerland, 13 miles N.N.E. Lausanne. 46. 41. N. 6. 49. E.
Mouhilly, or Malale, island of, iv. 422.
Moule, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Towridge.
Moulins, viii. 325. 40. 34. N. 3. 22. E.
Moulins-en-Gilbert, a small town of France, department of the Nievre. 46. 58. N. 3. 50. E.
Mousley, East, a hamlet of England, in Surrey.
Mountaineers, (of N. America), v. 87.
Mount Blanc, vi. 15.
Mount Egmont, iii. 575.
Mount Felix, a cape at the entrance of the Arabian gulf.
Mount Gardner, iii. 559.
Mountmellick, a post town of Ireland, in the Queen's county, 51 miles s.w. Dublin.
Mountmorris' Inlet, v. 99.
Mount Pleasant, a post township of the U. States, in Winchester county, New York. 2d, Of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The name of several other townships.
Mount Raleigh Island, v. 87.
Mountrath, a post town of Ireland, in the Queen's county, 60 miles s.w. Dublin.
Mount's Bay, a bay in the English channel, near Penzance, Cornwall. 50. 0. N. 5. 25. W.
Mount Serrat, viii. 80.
Mount Sorrell, a town of England, in Leicester. 52. 44. N. 1. 15. W.
Mount Vernon, a post town of the U. States, Boone county, Kentucky. 37. 20. N. 84. 10. W. The name of several other townships of the U. States.
Mount York, iii. 529.
Moura, an old town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, 98 miles E.S.E. Lisbon. 38. 8. N. 7. 24. W.
Mourao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, 96 miles E. by S. Lisbon. 38. 20. N. 7. 9. W.
Mourg-Aub, ancient Pasargadae, ii. 271.
Mourmoutiers, isle of, viii. 173.
Mourne, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Foyle at Lifford.
Mourne Mountains, ix. 502. 54. 7. N. 6. 0. W.
Mourroundava, bay and river of, iv. 437.
Mourzouk, a city of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Fezzan. 27. 28. N. 15. 35. E.
Mouss, a tributary of the Clyde, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.
Mouths of the Nile, iv. 23.
Mouy, a town of France department of the Oise.
Mouzangaye, city of, iv. 438.
Mouzon, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Maese.
Mowee, iii. 644. 20. 40. N. 156. 40. W.
Mowu Island, iii. 645.
Moxente, a town of the east of Spain, in Valencia.
Moxos, province of, v. 440.
Moy, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 70 miles N. by W. Dublin.
Moy, a river of Ireland, which runs into Killala bay, 2 miles E. Killala.
Moya, a town of Spain, 42 miles E. Cuença. 40. 2. N. 1. 26. W.
Moyeuvre La Grand, a town of France, department of the Moselle.
Moyowla, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh.
Mozambique, iv. 317, 372, 397, 400, 401. 14. 53. S. 40. 46. E.
Mozauree, ii. 352.
Mstislavl, vi. 615.
Mtzensk, a town of European Russia, government of Orel.
Muchawiec, river of, vi. 616.
Muck, a small island near the east coast of Ireland, in the North Channel. Also two of the smaller Hebrides. 56. 49. N. 6. 7. W.
Muckwanpoor, iii. 132. 27. 27. N. 85. 1. E.
Mud Creek, a river of the U. States, in Ontario county, which joins the Canandaigua. The name of various small rivers of the U. States.

Muddy River, Big, in the U. States, Illinois: it joins the Mississippi.
Mueggel, lake of, vii. 86.
Mugia, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, 56 miles w.s.w. Ferrol. 43. 7. N. 9. 13. W.
Mueglitz, or Moehelnitz, a town of Moravia, 19 miles N.N.W. Olmutz. 49. 45. N. 16. 55. E.
Mugnano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. 41. 10. N. 14. 10. E.
Mugron, a town of France, department of the Landes.
Muhl, Kreis or Viertel, *i. e.* Circle or Quarter of the Muhl, one of the four divisions of Upper Austria, comprising all that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia, and taking its name from the two rivers Upper and Lower Muhl.
Muhl, a river of Austria, which rises on the confines of Bohemia, and joins the Danube.
Muhlberg, vii. 254. 47. 59. N. 12. 17. E.
Muhlenbach, or Szasz-Sebes, a town of Transylvania, on the Muhlbach, 48 miles W. Hermannstadt.
Muhlhausen, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt, 43 miles E.S.E. Cassel. 51. 13. N. 10. 28. E. The name of several other small towns.
Muhlrose, town and canal of, vii. 92.
Muick, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Dee.
Muilrea, Mount, ix. 502.
Muirkirk, a village and parish of Scotland, Ayrshire, 30 miles S. Glasgow. 55. 31. N. 4. 5. W.
Mujaxar, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean.
Mukuruzis, iv. 388.
Mulattoes, v. 315.
Mulazzano, a town of Piedmont, province of Mondovi.
Mulda, vii. 46.
Mulgerrelenna Rock, iii. 253.
Mulgrave Islands, iii. 622. 10. 0. N. 174. 0. E.
Mulhausen, viii. 395. 54. 10. N. 19. 42. E.
Mulheim, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Roer. 51. 26. N. 6. 51. E.
Mulheim, a town of the Prussian states, 3 miles N. Cologne.
Mull, ix. 379. 56. 27. N. 5. 58. W.
Mulla, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn.
Mullenbach, town of, vi. 342.
Mulligaum, town of, iii. 155.
Mullingar, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland, 48 miles W.N.W. Dublin. 53. 32. N. 7. 19. W.
Mulloia, or Malva, river of, iv. 184, 188.
Mulroy Bay, ix. 498. 55. 8. N. 7. 43. W.
Multnomah River, v. 65.
Munassa, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. 24. 29. N. 75. 15. E.
Mundatta, a small town of Hindostan, in Malwah, on an island in the Nerbudda. 22. 14. N. 76. 17. E.
Mundawul, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 7 miles N.W. Maheiapoor. 23. 35. N. 75. 29. E.
Mundela, fortress, iii. 146.
Munden, vii. 215. 51. 26. N. 9. 37. E.
Mundessor, a city of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Malwah. 24. 6. N. 75. 8. E.
Munghur, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer.
Mungulhaut, a town of Bengal, district of Rungpore. 25. 59. N. 89. 20. E.
Munich, vii. 381. 48. 8. N. 11. 35. E.
Munipoor, iii. 140. 24. 20. N. 94. 30. E.
Munkacs, vi. 313, 346. 48. 22. N. 22. 50. E.
Munlochy, a village of Scotland, in Rossshire, on the Moray frith.
Munna-Meggi, hill of, vi. 516.
Munnapoora, iii. 345. 24. 44. N. 94. 40. E.
Munster, vii. 224. 51. 58. N. 7. 32. E.
Munster, viii. 396.
Munster, ix. 547, 550. 52. 20. N. 9. 0. W.
Munsterberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Ohla. 50. 35. N. 17. 6. E.
Muonio, river of, vi. 457; viii. 536.
Mur, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
Mur, or Muhr, vi. 291; vii. 519.
Murach, a town of Bavaria, circle of the Upper Danube. 49. 25. N. 12. 10. E.
Murad, river, ii. 100.
Murano, a well-built town of Austrian Italy, on an island in the Lagunes, a little to the east of Venice.
Murano, a small town of Italy, on the Coscile.
Murat, viii. 342. 45. 7. N. 2. 7. E.
Murat, a town of France, department of the Tarn.
Murazzano, a town of Piedmont, 25 miles N.W. Savona.
Murcia, viii. 118, 119. 37. 58. N. 1. 5. W.
Mure, a town of France, 18 miles S. Grenoble. 44. 54. N. 5. 48. E.
Muret, viii. 241. 43. 28. N. 1. 21. E.
Murfreesborough, a post town of North Carolina. 35. 50. N. 86. 30. W. 2d, Of Rutherford county, Tennessee.
Murg, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine near Rastadt. Also a village.
Murom, vi. 555.
Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tamar. 42. 45. N. 9. 1. W.
Murray Frith, ix. 380. 57. 50. N. 3. 30. W.

MURTON, a small village of England, in Westmoreland, 3 miles E.N.E. Appleby.
MURULONGS, iv. 387.
MURUNDAVA, river of, iv. 426.
MURVIEDRO, a walled town of Spain, in Valencia, 13 miles N.E. Valencia. 39. 39. N. 0. 17. W. The river Murviedro enters the sea below the town.
MUSHANAN, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Susquehannah.
MUSKA, or MUSKAU, town of, vii. 82.
MUSKINGUM, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on the Muskingum. Chief town Zanesville. 2d, A river of Ohio, which joins the Ohio.
MUSSELBURGH, a town of Scotland, county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk. 55. 56. N. 3. 4. W.
MUTHIL, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 16 miles W. Perth. 56. 20. N. 3. 47. W.
MUTHVEY, three rivers of Wales, in Caermarthen, Merioneth, and Cardigan shires.
MUTZIG, viii. 397.
MUZILLAC, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. 47. 33. N. 2. 29. W.
MUZIMBES, iv. 401.
MUZO, v. 395. 5. 20. N. 74. 25. W.
MUZUFIRABAD, iii. 52. 34. 4. N. 72. 22. E.
MEZZA, a tributary of the Adda, in Italy.
MYCENÆ, an ancient city of Greece, now in ruins, 22 miles S. Corinth. 37. 44. N. 22. 50. E.
MYCERINUS, pyramid of, or PYROPAECYLON, iv. 27.
MYCONI, an island of the Grecian archipelago, between Naxos and Tino. 37. 27. N. 25. 23. E.
MYMUNSINGH, district of, iii. 118.
MYNOW, ix. 350, 351.
MYSIA, ii. 91.
MYSLENICE, the most western, and one of the smallest circles of Austrian Poland.
MYSLENICE, the chief place of the above circle, on the Baba. 49. 45. N. 19. 55. E.
MYSOL ISLE, in the Eastern seas, between Ceram and Papua. 2. 0. S. 130. 0. E.
MYSORE, iii. 194, 199. 12. 16. N. 76. 52. E.
MYSTIC, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts. It flows into Boston harbour.
MYSTIC, a post village of the U. States, New London county, Connecticut.
MYTILENE, or METELIN, ii. 85.
MZENSK, a town of European Russia, government of Orel.
MZOHETT, town of, ii. 35.

N.

NAALDWYK, a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles W.N.W. Rotterdam. 51. 59. N. 4. 12. E.
NAARDEN, a sea-port on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 miles N. Utrecht. 52. 18. N. 5. 8. E.
NAARDEN, sea or lake of, viii. 640.
NAAS, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 19 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 13. N. 6. 40. W.
NAB, or NAAB, vii. 360.
NABAGOA INDIANS, v. 329. 36. 0. N. 109. 0. W.
NABAJOA, RIO, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Rio Colorado of California.
NABAL, a town of Tunis, 32 miles S S.E. Tunis. 36. 24. N. 10. 50. E.
NABLOUS, ii. 148, 149. 32. 12. N. 35. 19. E.
NACHITSCHEVAN, vii. 386.
NACTCHITSHEVAN, or NAKSHIVAN, town of, ii. 259.
NADDER, a small river of England, which runs into the Willy, at Wilton.
NAEFELS, a small river of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, 4 miles N. Glaris.
NAGADÉH, iv. 105. 25. 55. N. 32. 43. E.
NAGAILERS, v. 71.
NAGARI, kingdom of, ii. 624.
NAGGAREE, fort of, iii. 134.
NAGORE, a sea-port of India, in Tanjore. 10. 49. N. 79. 55. E. 2d, Another town in Bengal. 23. 56. N. 87. 20. E.
NAGPOOR, iii. 145. 21. 9. N. 79. 45. E.
NAGYAG, mine of, vi. 297.
NAGY BANYA, vi. 313. 47. 40. N. 23. 32. E.
NAGY-ENYED, a town of Transylvania, 16 miles N. Carlsburg.
NAGY-KAROLY, vi. 313. 47. 39. N. 22. 25. E.
NAGY-KORESCH, vi. 320.
NAGY-LEVAR, a town of Hungary, 32 miles N.E. Vienna.
NAGY-VARAD, town of, vi. 317.
NAHAN, iii. 125. 30. 32. N. 77. 15. E.
NAHR EL KEBIR, ii. 129.
NAILSEA, a township of England, in Somersetshire.
NAIN, v. 86. 56. 30. N. 63. 0. W.
NAIRN, ix. 476. 57. 36. N. 3. 50. W.
NAJAC, a town of France, near the river Aveyron. 44. 12. N. 1. 59. E.
NAKSHI-ROOSTAN, ii. 270. 30. 1. N. 53. 0. E.
NALOËS, iv. 227. 11. 20. N. 14. 30. W.
NAMAQUA, iv. 341, 395. 29. 30. S. 17. 30. E.
NAMBIA, village of, iv. 216.

NAMBOO, ii. 526. 39. 40. N. 142. 25. E.
NAMERA, mountains of, iv. 125.
NAMPHI, island of, vi. 168.
NAMSEN, river of, viii. 523.
NAMSLAU, vii. 78. 51. 5. N. 17. 43. E.
NAMUR, one of the inland and southern provinces of the Netherlands, bounded partly by the French frontier, partly by the Belgic provinces of Hainault, South Brabant, and Liege. 50. 15. N. 5. 0. E.
NAMUR, viii. 626. 50. 28. N. 4. 52. E.
NANAS, a town of Hungary, 23 miles N. by W. Debreczin. 47. 47. N. 21. 27. E.
NANCOWRY, one of the Nicobar islands. 7. 57. N. 93. 43. E.
NANCY, viii. 413. 48. 40. N. 6. 12. E.
NANDERE, a town in the province of Beeder, Hindostan, on the Godavery, 135 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. 19. 13. N. 77. 38. E.
NANGASACKI, ii. 522, 527. 32. 48. N. 130. 12. E.
NANGIS, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. 48. 33. N. 3. 2. E.
NANJEMOY, a post town of the U. States, in Charles county, Maryland.
NANKA ISLANDS, islands in the Eastern seas, on the coast of Banka.
NANKING, ii. 573. 32. 4. N. 118. 34. E.
NANSCOUD INDIANS, v. 71.
NANSEMOND, a county of the U. States, in the S.E. part of Virginia. 2d, A river in Virginia.
NAN-TCHANG-FOU, ii. 583. 28. 35. N. 115. 45. E.
NANTES, viii. 289. 47. 13. N. 1. 22. W.
NANTICOKE, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which runs into Fishing bay.
NANTUA, viii. 370.
NANTUCKET, an island of the U. States, in Massachusetts, 8 leagues S. Cape Cod. 41. 15. N. 70. 0. W.
NANTUCKET, a post township and port of entry on the above island, 123 miles S.S.E. Boston. 41. 10. N. 70. 5. W.
NANTUXET BAY, in the U. States, New Jersey, on the east side of Delaware.
NANTUXET CREEK, a river of the U. States, which runs into Delaware Bay.
NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, ix. 311. 53. 4. N. 2. 32. W.
NAOON, town of, ii. 485.
NAPAFOO, town of, ii. 545.
NAPHTHONIA, ii. 373.
NAPLES, a kingdom in the south of Europe, comprising the southern part of Italy, and bounded N.W. by the States of the Church, N.E. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean. 42. 0. N. 14. 0. E.
NAPLES, vii. 705. 40. 50. N. 14. 16. E.
NAPLOUS, or NAPOLOSE, a considerable city of Palestine, the ancient SICHEM, capital of the Samaritans, 24 miles N. Jerusalem. 32. 16. N. 35. 22. E.
NAPO, v. 357. 3. 26. S.
NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, vi. 162. 36. 47. N. 23. 0. E.
NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, vi. 162. 37. 35. N. 22. 47. E.
NARAINGUR, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. 22. 11. N. 87. 35. E.
NARBETH, a market town of South Wales, in Pembroke.
NARBONNAISE, province of, viii. 141.
NARBONNE, viii. 243. 43. 11. N. 3. 0. E.
NARBOROUGH, island, v. 408. 0. 30. S. 93. 0. W.
NARDO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto, 30 miles W. Otranto. 26. 0. N. 18. 3. E.
NAREA, kingdom of, iv. 414.
NARENTA, a considerable river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic.
NAREW, vi. 651.
NARGHUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 24. 10. N. 75. 16. E.
NARIN, river of, ii. 363.
NARISCI, vii. 365, 366.
NARNI, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 40 miles N. Rome. 42. 33. N. 12. 30. E.
NARO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, on a river of the same name, 11 miles E. Girgenti.
NAROVA, vi. 510, 517.
NAROVTSCHAT, a small town of European Russia, 70 miles N.W. Penza. 53. 59. N. 43. 35. E.
NARRAGANSET BAY, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of the U. States, which intersects the state of Rhode island.
NARRAGANSETS, v. 211.
NARRAGUAGUS, a post township of the U. States, Washington county, Maine.
NARRAIGNEGUNGE, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Jelalpoor, on the Brahmaputra, 8 miles S.E. Dacca. 23. 37. N. 90. 35. E.
NARROWS, THE, a channel of the U. States, between Long island and Staten island, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic, 9 miles S. New York. 43. 10. N. 73. 30. W.
NARSINGUR, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. 22. 34. N. 86. 40. E.
NARVA, vi. 510. 59. 24. N. 28. 10. E.
NARWAR, the capital of a district in Hindostan, on the Sinde river. 25. 40. N. 77. 51. E.
NARYM, district of, ii. 436.
NASAS, RIO, a river of Mexico, in Durango, which falls into lake Cayman.

NASBINALS, a town of France, department of the Lozere.

NASEBY, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire. 52. 25. N. 1. 0. W.

NASH, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina. 35. 55. N. 78. 0. W.

NASHAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, Massachusetts, east of Buzzard's bay.

NASHUA, a river of the U. States, in Worcester county. It joins the Merrimack.

NASHVILLE, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Davidson county, Tenessee, on Cumberland river, 620 miles S.W. Pittsburg, 480 by Gen. Jackson's road N.N.E. Orleans. 36. 4. N. 87. 0. W.

NASSAU, vii. 320. 50. 25. N. 8. 0. E.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn. 50. 19. N. 7. 47. E.

NASSAU, or POGGY ISLANDS, iii. 444.

NASSAU, a river of East Florida, which runs into the sea. 30. 44. N.

NASSAU, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. 25. 7. N. 77. 16. W.

NASSAU, a post township of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York. 42. 30. N. 73. 30. W.

NASSUCK, a town and place of pilgrimage, of Hindostan, on the Godavery river. 19. 56. N. 73. 56. E.

NATACHQUOIN, a river of Labrador, which runs into the sea. 59. 25. N.

NATAKON, village of, iv. 216.

NATAL, or NATAR, a Malay settlement on the south-west of Sumatra. 32. 0. N. 98. 57. E.

NATAL, a river of Eastern Africa, with a town at its mouth, situated in the country of the Tambookies, to the north of Caffraria. 29. 56. S. 31. 30. E.

NATAL COAST, iv. 374. 29. 30. S. 31. 0. E.

NATCHEZ, a city and port of entry of the U. States, in Adam's county, Mississippi, on the east bank of the Mississippi. 31. 35. N. 91. 32. W.

NATCHITOCHES, a town of the U. States, and capital of Natchitoches county, Louisiana, on Red river, about 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, 200 miles in a right line N.W. New Orleans. 31. 46. N. 93. 10. W.

NATERS, a village of the Swiss canton of the Valais, 32 miles E. by N. Sion. 46. 21. N. 7. 58. E.

NATKI, tribe of, ii. 492.

NATOLIA, ii. 75. 38. 40. N. 29. 0. E.

NATRON, mountain and valley of, iv. 29. 30. 16. N. 30. 20. E.

NATTORE, iii. 114. 24. 25. N. 88. 55. E.

NATUNAS ISLES, NORTH, a cluster of very small islands in the China seas. 4. 45. N. 109. 0. E.

NAUDPARA, iii. 94.

NAUEN, a town of Prussia, 22 miles N.W. Berlin. 52. 40. N. 12. 48. E.

NAUGATUCK, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut, which joins the Housatonic.

NAUMBURG, vii. 123. 51. 8. N. 11. 47. E.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel. 51. 15. N. 9. 8. E. The name also of several other small towns in Germany.

NUANDOORBAR, a town of Hindostan, province of Candeish. 21. 22. N. 74. 18. E.

NAUTHPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Bengal. 26. 17. N. 87. 3. E.

NAVAN, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, on the Boyne, 30 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 39. N. 6. 39. W.

NAVARIAN MEADOW, vii. 45.

NAVARIN, vi. 163. 37. 5. N. 21. 25. E.

NAVARRE, viii. 67. 42. 30. N. 1. 40. W.

NAVARRE, NEW, v. 330.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. 43. 20. N. 0. 49. W.

NAVER, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the ocean at the bay of Torisdale.

NAVES, a town of France, department of the Correze.

NAVIA, a river of the north of Spain, which falls into the bay of Biscay. The small town of Navia is at its mouth.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, iii. 628. 14. 0. S. 172. 0. W.

NAVY-BOARD INLET, v. 88. 73. 30. N. 81. 0. W.

NAXERA, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, near the Ebro.

NAXIA, vi. 168. 37. 5. N. 25. 30. E.

NAY, viii. 251.

NAZAIRE, a town of France, 33 miles W. Nantes. 47. 17. N. 2. 13. W.

NAZARETH, a town of the Netherlands, near the Scheldt.

NAZARETH, iii. 148. 32. 42. N. 35. 22. E.

NAZARETH, a town of the U. States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

NAZE, ix. 111. 51. 51. N. 1. 16. E.

NE, river of, viii. 170.

NEAGH-LOUGH, ix. 505. 54. 35. N. 6. 15. W.

NEATH, ix. 364. 51. 39. N. 3. 47. W.

NECKAR, valley of, vii. 41.

NECKAR, vii. 44, 325.

NECKAR, vii. 335. 49. 22. N. 8. 38. E.

NECKAR, LOWER, MIDDLE, UPPER, three of the 12 departments of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. 49. 8. N. 9. 25. E. 48. 31. N. 8. 55. E. 48. 15. N. 8. 35. E.

NECKAR-GEMUND, a town of Germany, on the Neckar. 49. 23. N. 8. 48. E.
NECKAR-SULM, a town of Germany, 6 miles N. Heibron. 49. 13. N. 9. 14. E.
NECKER ISLANDS, nine small islands, in the North Pacific ocean. 24. 0. N. 165. 0. W.
NECTAIRE, ST., burgh of, viii. 346.
NEDBROSCHETZ, hills of, vi. 572.
NEDERBRAKEL, a town of East Flanders, 22 miles S. Ghent.
NEDERKRUCHTEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles S.E. Ruremonde.
NEDERWEERT, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N.W. Ruremonde.
NEDJERAN, domain of, ii. 216.
NEDRIGAILOW, a town of European Russia, government of Charkow. 50. 49. N. 34. 20. E.
NEDSJED, ii. 200, 204, 206. 25. 0. N. 46. 0. E.
NEEDE, a village of Gelderland, 20 miles E. Zutphen. 52. 6. N. 6. 37. E.
NEEDHAM MARKET, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the Orwell.
NEEDLES, ix. 200. 50. 4. N. 1. 38. W.
NEEL GANGA, river of, iii. 252.
NEELGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. 26. 47. N. 70. 53. E.
NEEMANEIRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 24. 38. N. 74. 50. E.
NEEMBUCO, v. 461. 26. 55. S. 58. 30. W.
NEERWINDEN, a village of the Netherlands in South Brabant.
NEGADA, or ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies.
NEGAPATAM, iii. 187. 10. 45. N. 79. 54. E.
NEGLINA, river of, vi. 553.
NEGOMBO, a town on the west coast of the island of Ceylon. 7. 15. N. 80. 0. E.
NEGRAIS ISLE, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the mouth of the Irrawuddy river, in the Birman empire. Cape Negrais, 16. 1. N. 94. 14. E.
NEGRAR, a town of Austrian Italy, 6 miles N. Verona.
NEGREPELISE, viii. 265.
NEGRIL, the west head of the island of Jamaica. 18. 27. N. 78. 17. W.
NEGRIL POINT, NORTH and SOUTH, two capes on the W. coast of Jamaica. 18. 28. N. 78. 25. W. 18. 15. N. 78. 30. W.
NEGRO, RIO, v. 358.
NEGRO, RIO, v. 474.
NEGROES, v. 316.
NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, an appellation by which early European geographers designated almost the whole of the interior and southern parts of Africa, inhabited by the negroes.
NEGROPONTE, or EGRIBOS, vi. 170, 38. 30. N. 23. 44. E.
NEGROPONTE, vi. 170. 38. 30. N. 23. 34. E.
NEGROS, one of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, south of Luconia. 10. 10. N. 122. 30. E.
NEGUADA, called also NEGADE and NEKKADE, a considerable town of Upper Egypt.
NEGUAIBO, village of, iii. 247.
NEIBA, a river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea in the bay so called.
NEIDENBURG, a town of East Prussia, 90 miles S. Konigsberg. 53. 20. N. 20. 26. E.
NEIRA, one of the Banda islands, separated from Gonong Apy, by a narrow strait.
NEISSE, a neat town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, and chief place of a principality of the same name. 50. 25. N. 17. 15. E.
NEISSE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Oder.
NEITHORPE, a village of England, in Oxfordshire.
NEIVA, a river of Portugal, in Entre Ducro e Minho, which falls into the sea.
NEIVA, a town of New Granada, in South America, 120 miles N.E. Popayan. The name of a river which enters the Magdalena.
NEIVE, a town of Piedmont, province of Alba.
NELLORE, district of, iii. 180.
NELLORO, iii. 181. 12. 49. N. 80. 1. E.
NELSON, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. 2d, In Kentucky. The name of several townships.
NELSON, (of Canada), v. 126.
NELSON'S FERRY, a post village of South Carolina, 50 miles N. Charleston.
NELSON'S RIVER, v. 75, 79.
NEMEA, once a well-known town of Greece in the Morea. 37. 46. N. 22. 46. E.
NEMBRO, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo.
NEMETES, vii. 402.
NEMET-GYULA, town of, vi. 317.
NEMI, a village of Italy, 14 miles S.S.E. Rome.
NEMOURS, viii. 434. 48. 15. N. 2. 41. E.
NEN, ix. 247, 248, 324, 326.
NENAGH, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 24 miles N.E. Limerick. 52. 52. N. 8. 7. W.
NEOGRAD, or NOGRAD-VARMEGYE, a county in the north-west of Hungary.
NEO-PLANTA, town of, vi. 321.
NEOTS, ST., a town of England, county of Huntingdon. 52. 15. N. 0. 16. W.
NEOTS, ST., a village and parish of England, in Cornwall.
NEPAUL, ii. 551; iii. 128, 130. 29. 0. N. 85. 0. E.
NEPEAN ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific ocean, about a quarter of a mile distant from Norfolk island.
NEPHIN MOUNT, ix. 502. 54. 5. N. 9. 32. W.

NEPI, a town of Italy, 23 miles N.N.W. Rome. 43. 13. N. 12. 18. E.

NEPISINGUI, a lake of Upper Canada, connected with Lake Huron.

NEPONSET, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts, which flows into Boston harbour. Also a handsome village situated on both sides of the above river.

NERA, a considerable river of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, which joins the Tiber.

NERAC, viii. 261. 44. 7. N. 0. 31. E.

NERBUDDAH, iii. 2, 23.

NERESI, the chief town of the island of Brazza, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia.

NERETO, a town of Naples, 36 miles N.N.E. Aquila.

NERIKE, a province of the central part of Sweden, surrounded by Westmannland, Warmeland, East and West Gothland, and Sundermannland.

NERINJEPETTAH, a town of India, district of Coimbetoor, on the Cavery river.

NERIS, viii. 327.

NERTSCHINK, ii. 392, 442. 52. 0. N. 115. 0. E.

NESA, ii. 278.

NESCHIN, vi. 577.

NESCOPECK, a river of the U. States, which joins the Susquehannah. Lat. 41. 3. N.

NESHAMINY, a river of the U. States, which runs south-east into the Delaware.

NESIBIN, ii. 113.

NESLE, a town of France, department of the Somme, on the Ignon. 49. 43. N. 2. 54. E.

NESS, ix. 469, 470.

NESS, LOCH, ix. 469.

NESSE, a small river of Saxony, which joins the Werra, 5 miles N.W. Eisenach.

NESTON, or GREAT NESTON, a town of England, county of Chester, on the Dee, 11 miles N.W. Chester. 53. 18. N. 3. 6. W.

NESTVED, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

NETHAN, a river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Clyde.

NETHERLANDS, viii. 605. 50. 30. N. 4. 30. E.

NETHY, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey.

NETLEY, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, 2¼ miles S.E. Southampton.

NETZ, or NOTEC, a river of Poland, which falls into the Wartha.

NETZE, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Ilmenau.

NEUBURG, once a duchy of the German empire, incorporated in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Regen.

NEUBURG, vii. 399. 53. 55. N. 11. 40. E. Another town of Bavaria, 21 miles E.S.E. Amberg. Also a village of France, in Alsace.

NEUCHATEL, vii. 221, 255, 258, 580. 47. 0. N. 6. 56. E.

NEUDAMM, a town of the Prussian states, 60 miles E.N.E. Berlin.

NEUDORF, or IGLO, vi. 310. 51. 20. N. 15. 35. E.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, 26 miles W. Stutgard. 47. 48. N. 7. 34. E.

NEUF-BRISACK, town of, viii. 396.

NEUFCHATEAU, viii. 409. 48. 22. N. 5. 43. E.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of the Netherlands. 49. 50. N. 7. 27. E.

NEUFCHATEL, vii. 580. 47. 0. N. 6. 50. E.

NEUFCHATEL, the capital of the foregoing canton, near where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the lake of Neufchatel, 25 miles W. Bern.

NEUFCHATEL, LAKE OF, vi. 12.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, on the Bethune, 26 miles N.E. Rouen. 49. 43. N. 1. 24. E.

NEUFFEN, mountain of, vii. 325.

NEUGERSDORF, a village of Upper Lusatia, near Zittau.

NEUHAUS, a town of Bohemia, 68 miles S.S.E. Prague. 53. 20. N. 10. 56. E. The name of two other towns in Hanover.

NEUHAUSEN, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles W. by S. Schaffhausen.

NEUILLY, a pleasant village of France, about 3 miles N.W. Paris, on the Seine.

NEUILLY ST. FRONT, a town of France, department of the Aisne.

NEUKIRCH, a village of Saxony, on the Weesenitz. 55. 5. N. 21. 36. E.

NEUMARK, a town of Tyrol, on the Adige, 19 miles N.N.E. Trent. 51. 6. N. 11. 15. E.

NEUMARKT, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 19 miles S.E. Nuremberg. 48. 25. N. 14. 32. E.

NEUMARKT, a town of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles W.N.W. Breslau. 46. 17. N. 11. 20. E.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza. 49. 33. N. 6. 21. E.

NEU-OETTING, vii. 367.

NEURODA, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Walditz. 50. 35. N. 16. 35. E.

NEUSATZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 22 miles N.W. Glogau.

NEUSATZ, a town of Hungary, in the Palatinate of Bacs, separated from Peter-Waradein only by the Danube. 45. 16. N. 19. 52. E.

NEUSE, v. 158.

NEUSIEDEL, vi. 324. 47. 56. N. 16. 50. E.

NEUSIEDLER SEE, or FERTOE, vi. 285, 286. 47. 45. N. 16. 45. E.
NEUSOHL, vi. 308. 48. 45. N. 19. 9. E.
NEUSS, vii. 234. 51. 12. N. 6. 39. E.
NEUSTADT, a town of Poland, palatinate of Augustowo.
NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles S.S.E. Breslau.
NEUSTADT, a town of Saxony, 19 miles E. Dresden.
NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, adjoining to Magdeburg. The name of several other small towns in Germany.
NEUSTADT, a circle or inferior division of Saxony.
NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, 13 miles N. Olmutz. 49. 45. N. 17. 5. E.
NEUSTADT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the bay of Lubeck.
NEUSTADT EBERSWALD, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 30 miles N.E. Berlin.
NEUSTADT ON THE AISCH, a town of Bavarian Franconia.
NEUSTADT ON THE HART, a town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 17 miles S.W. Manheim.
NEUSTADT ON THE RIVER NAB, a town of Bavaria.
NEUSTADT ON THE ORLE, a town of Germany, 24 miles S.E. Weimar.
NEUSTADTL, Wilnertsch, vii. 504.
NEUSTADTEL, vii. 533. 51. 40. N. 15. 43. E.
NEUSTADTEL ON THE WAAG, a town of Hungary, on the Waag. 45. 48. N. 15. 15. E.
NEUTRA, capital of a palatinate in Hungary, 44 miles E. by N. Presburg. 48. 18. N. 18. 7. E.
NEUVE EGLISE, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.
NEUVIC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, 14 miles S.W. Perigueux. Another in the department of the Correze.
NEUVILLE, a town of France, on the Saone, 9 miles N. Lyons. 46. 41. N. 0. 14. E.
NEUVILLE, a town of France, department of the Vienne. 48. 4. N. 2. 2. E.
NEUVILLE AUX BOIS, a town of France, 12 miles N. Orleans.
NEUVY, or ST. SEPULCRE, a town of France, department of the Indre.
NEUWARP, a town of Pomerania, 23 miles N.N.W. Stettin.
NEUWIED, vii. 240.
NEVA, vi. 503.
NEVADA, or SIERRA NEVADA, viii. 6. 37. 10. N. 3. 15. W.
NEVEL, a town of European Russia, on the Vimenka. 56. 1. N. 29. 50. E.
NEVELE, a town of East Flanders, 8 miles W. by S. Ghent. 51. 4. N. 3. 33. E.
NEVERI, a river of the province of Cumana, in South America, enters the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.
NEVERS, viii. 324. 47. 0. N. 3. 10. E.
NEVIS, or NIEVIS, v. 589. 17. 14. N. 62. 35. W.
NEVYN, or NEFIN, a market town and parish of Wales, in Caernarvonshire.
NEW ABBEY, a village and parish of Scotland, 7 miles S. Dumfries. 54. 57. N. 3. 37. W.
NEW ARAD, town of, vi. 317.
NEWARK, ix. 318. 53. 6. N. 0. 50. W.
NEWARK, a township of the U. States, Essex county, New Jersey. 40. 40. N. 74. 5. W. The name of several other townships in the U. States.
NEWARK, a town of Upper Canada, at the entrance of the Niagara from Lake Ontario. 43. 10. N. 79. 5. W.
NEWBATTLE, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Edinburgh.
NEWBERN, a post town and port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Craven county, North Carolina.
NEW BISTRITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles E. Budweis.
NEWBOLD, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire.
NEWBOLD ASTBURY, a village of England, in Cheshire.
NEWBOROUGH, a town of Wales, in Anglesea, on the Briant. 53. 42. N. 4. 23. W.
NEWBOROUGH, a township of England, in Staffordshire.
NEW-BRANDENBURG, vii. 187.
NEWBUILDINGS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. 54. 58. N. 7. 21. W.
NEWBURGH, a town and parish of Scotland, on the south bank of the Tay. 56. 28. N. 3. 10. W.
NEWBURGH, ix. 453. 57. 18. N. 1. 59. W.
NEWBURGH, a post township of the U. States, Orange county, New York. 41. 30. N. 74. 0. W.
NEWBURY, ix. 226. 51. 23. N. 1. 18. W.
NEWBURY, a district in the central part of South Carolina. The name of several townships.
NEWBURYPORT, v. 176. 42. 50. N. 72. 55. W.
NEWBYTH, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.
NEWCASTLE, a town of Ireland, 26 miles S.W. Limerick. 2d, A village of Ireland, at the foot of Slieibh-donard, county of Down. 3d, A village of the county of Dublin, about 12 miles W.S.W. Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the island of Nevis, 6 miles N.N.E. Charlestown.

NEWCASTLE, a county of the U. States, in Delaware.

NEWCASTLE, town of, iii. 530, 541.

NEWCASTLE IN ELMYN, a market town of Wales, on the Teify, Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire, 223 miles W. London. 52. 2. N. 4. 28. W.

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE, ix. 280. 54. 58. N. 1. 37. W.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, ix. 341. 53. 0. N. 2. 14. W.

NEWCHURCH, a township of England, county of Lancaster.

NEW CONNECTICUT, an extensive district of the state of Ohio, U. States.

NEW CORNWALL, v. 62, 67.

NEW ENGLAND, v. 171.

NEWENT, a town of England, county of Gloucester, on a small river, 8 miles N.W. Gloucester. 51. 55. N. 2. 25. W.

NEW FOREST, an extensive tract in England, county of Southampton.

NEWFOUNDLAND, v. 140. 49. 0. N. 56. 0. W.

NEW HANOVER, v. 62, 66.

NEW HANOVER, a county of North Carolina.

NEWHAVEN, a fishing village of Scotland, one mile W. Leith.

NEWHAVEN, a village of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse. 50. 46. N. 0. 2. E.

NEW-HAVEN, a county of the U. States, in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, v. 177. 41. 18. N. 72. 56. W. The name of several other townships.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village and parish of England, 2 miles from London.

NEW KEITH, a manufacturing village of Scotland, in Banffshire.

NEW KENT, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.

NEW-LAND, mountain of, iv. 343.

NEWLANDSIDE, a township of England, county of Durham.

NEW MARK was the name of that part of the margraviate of Brandenburg that lay to the east of the Oder.

NEWMARKET, ix. 241, 247. 52. 16. N. 0. 24. E.

NEWMARKET, the name of various townships in the U. States.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 135 miles W.S.W. Dublin.

NEWMILLS, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the verge of the county. 57. 33. N. 2. 52. W.

NEWMILLS, a village of the U. States, in Essex county, Massachusetts.

NEWMILNS, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

NEWNHAM, a market town of England, in Gloucester, on the Severn. 51. 47. N. 2. 29. W.

NEW NORFOLK, v. 62. 42. 45. S. 147. 10. E.

NEWPORT, ix. 200. 50. 43. N. 1. 20. W.

NEWPORT, a market town of England, county of Monmouth, on the Usk, 147 miles W. London. 50. 40. N. 4. 21. W.

NEWPORT, a market town of England, in Salop, 20 miles E. Shrewsbury. 52. 46. N. 2. 23. W.

NEWPORT, a market town and port of Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Nevern, 12 miles S.W. Cardigan. 52. 1. N. 4. 48. W.

NEWPORT, a town of England, in Cornwall.

NEWPORT, a county of the U. States, in the S.E. part of Rhode Island. 2d, A post township and capital of Newport county, Rhode Island. 3d, Of Cheshire county, New Hampshire. 4th, Of Herkimer county, New York. The name also of various other townships.

NEWPORT, a river of North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic.

NEWPORT, a town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 110 miles S.W. Dublin.

NEWPORT, ix. 496. 53. 50. N. 9. 45. W.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, a market town of England, Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, at its junction with the Louvet, 13 miles S.E. Northampton. 52. 6. N. 0. 43. W.

NEWPORT-PRATT, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, 177 miles W. by N. Dublin. 53. 53. N. 9. 28. W.

NEW RIVER, three rivers of the U. States, two in N. and one in S. Carolina.

NEW ROSS, ix. 586. 52. 24. N. 7. 0. W.

NEWRY, ix. 587. 54. 8. N. 6. 14. W.

NEW-SANDEE, town of, vi. 685.

NEW SIBERIA, ii. 444. 75. 0. N. 150. 0. E.

NEW SPAIN, v. 484.

NEW SOUTH WALES, iii. 528. 28. 0. S. 144. 0. E.

NEWSTEAD, a small village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, one mile E. Melrose.

NEWTON, three small villages of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, Fifeshire, and Perthshire.

NEWTON, a town of Wales, county of Montgomery, on the Severn, 7 miles S.W. Montgomery.

NEWTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles N.E. Manchester. 53. 28. N. 2. 37. W. 2d, In Cheshire.

NEWTON, a borough of England, in the Isle of Wight. 50. 43. N. 1. 25. W.

NEWTON, the name of various townships of the U. States.

NEWTON-LIMAVADDY, a neat town of Ireland, on the Roe, 173 miles N. by W. Dublin. 55. 3. N. 6. 51. W.

NEWTON IN THE WILLOWS, a borough of

England, in Lancashire, on a small stream which runs into the Mersey, 7 miles s. Wigan.

Newtonshaw, a village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, on the river Devon.

Newton-Stewart, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, on the Cree, 26 miles E. Stranraer. 54. 57. N. 4. 25. W.

Newton-Stewart, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, on the Foyle, 126 miles N.N.W. Dublin. 54. 40. N. 7. 18. W.

Newtown Ardes, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on the northern point of Lough Strangford, 9 miles E. Belfast. 54. 33. N. 5. 35. W.

Newtown Barry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Slaney, 71 miles S. by W. Dublin. 52. 41. N. 6. 43. W.

Newtown Forbes, a small village of Ireland, county of Longford, 77 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 46. N. 7. 46. W.

Newtown Hamilton, a small village of Ireland, 67 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 10. N. 6. 28. W.

Newtown Mount Kennedy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 21 miles S. Dublin.

New Year's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land. 54. 41. S. 64. 28. W.

New York, v. 177, 179. 40. 40. N. 74. 0. W.

New York, bay of, v. 159.

Nexoe, a town of Denmark, on the island of Bornholm.

Neyer, district of, iii. 66.

Neyland, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, 6 miles N. Colchester. 51. 58. N. 0. 52. E.

Ngan-king-foo, ii. 574. 30. 40. N. 117. 0. E.

Niagara, v. 116.

Niagara, a county of the U. States, in New York. 43. 0. N. 79. 30. W.

Niagara, a village and fort of the U. States, in Niagara county, New York, on the Niagara, 15 miles below the great falls.

Niagara, town of, v. 126. 43. 5. N. 79. 0. W.

Niamtsch, town of, vi. 244.

Niaron, province of, iii. 374.

Nias, or Neas Isle, an island in the Eastern seas, lying off Tapanooly bay, on the west coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 60 miles broad.

Niatlang, province of, iii. 374.

Niausta, vi. 159. 40. 43. N. 22. 10. E.

Nicandro, St., a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 24 miles N.N.W. Manfredonia. 48. 50. N. 16. 45. E.

Nicaragua, v. 351, 352. 11. 16. N. 85. 4. W.

Nicaragua, v. 283, 351, 352. 11. 40. N. 85. 0. W.

Nicaria, ii. 86. 37. 35. N. 26. 15. E.

Nicastro, anciently Neocastrum, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 24 miles N.N.E. Mileto. 39. 0. N. 16. 22. E.

Niccola della Strada, a town of Naples, south of Capua.

Nice, a county or province of the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian states, surrounded by Genoa, Monaco, the maritime Alps, the French department of the Var, and the Mediterranean. 44. 0. N. 7. 20. E.

Nice, vii. 648. 43. 43. N. 7. 16. E.

Nice, river of, iv. 316.

Nicholas, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. 2d, Of Virginia, formed in 1818.

Nicholas, Cape St., the north-west extremity of the island of St. Domingo.

Nicholas, St., town of, vi. 308. viii. 619.

Nicholas, St., a small island of England, on the coast of Devonshire.

Nicholas, St., a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, 12 miles S.W. Antwerp.

Nicholasville, a post town of the U. States, Jessamine county, Kentucky.

Nichol Forest, a township of England, county of Cumberland.

Nicobar, iii. 361. 6. 44. N. 94. 0. E.

Nicolas, St., a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne.

Nicolas, St., a town in the north-west coast of Hispaniola, in a bay formed by Cape St. Nicolas. 19. 50. N. 72. 25. W.

Nicolas de Granville, a village of France, in Normandy.

Nicolas de la Grave, St., a town of France, 15 miles W. Montauban.

Nicolas du Port, viii. 413.

Nicolay, St., a sea-port town of Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the Divina.

Nicolet, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake St. Peter. It has a village on its banks of the same name.

Nicolsburg, town of, vii. 478.

Nicoping, a small sea-port of Denmark, in Jutland, in the gulf of Lymfiord. Also a small sea-port in the island of Zealand.

Nicopolis, or Nikopoli, vi. 228. 43. 45. N. 24. 8. E.

Nicosia, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 40 miles W.N.W. Catania. 37. 42. N. 14. 23. E.

Nicosia, ii. 88. 35. 13. N. 33. 26. E.

Nicotera, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 32 miles N. by E. Reggio. 38. 36. N. 15. 56. E.

NICOYA, v. 354. 10. 42. N. 85. 53. W.
NIDDA, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt.
NIDEGH, the ancient CADYNA, in Caramania, Asiatic Turkey, 22 miles E. Karabissar.
NIEBLA, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Tinto.
NIEBOROW, castle of, vi. 667.
NIEDERBRONN, a town of France, in Alsace.
NIEKOLO, mountains of, iv. 220.
NIELKANTHA, town of, iii. 131.
NIEMECZ, a town of Moldavia, near the river Niemecz, 280 miles N.E. Belgrade.
NIEMEN, vi. 608, 652. vii. 14.
NIEMES, a town of Bohemia, on the Polzen.
NIEMIEROW, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia.
NIENBURG, a town of Hanover, on the Weser, 27 miles N.W. Hanover. 52. 38. N. 9. 12. E.
NIERS, a river of Ireland, county of Waterford, which runs into the Suire.
NIERSE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Maese at Gennep.
NIEUIL LES SAINTES, a town of France, department of Lower Charente.
NIEUIL LE VEROUL, a town of France, department of Lower Charente.
NIEUPORT, a town of West Flanders, 2 miles from the sea-coast, 11 miles S.W. Ostend. 51. 8. N. 2. 45. E.
NIEUVELDT'S GEBRIGE, mountains of, iv. 343.
NIEUWE PECKEL AA, a straggling village of the Netherlands, in Groningen.
NIEUWE SCHANS, a small but strong fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen.
NIEUWELDT, mountains, iv. 340.
NIEUWKERK, a town of the Netherlands, north of Gelderland.
NIEUWKOOP, a village of North Holland, 12 miles E. Leyden.
NIEUWOLD, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen.
NIEUWPOORT, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, 17 miles E. by N. Rotterdam.
NIEVRE, viii. 322. 47. 13. N. 3. 30. E.
NIEVRE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire at Nevers.
NIGER, iv. 3, 7, 240.
NIGER, a small river of England, Norfolk, which falls into the German ocean at Clay.
NIGRITIA, iv. 240, 268.
NIGUA, a river on the south side of the island of St. Domingo.
NIJIBABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Bareilly, on a small river which joins the Ganges. 29. 35. N. 78. 41. E.
NIJIBGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges, 12 miles below Cawnpore.
NIKIOEBING, town of, viii. 590.
NIKITA, town of, vi. 393.
NIKKUM, mountain of, ii. 215.
NIKOLAIEV, vi. 385.
NIKOLSBURG, a town of Moravia, 25 miles S. Brunn. 48. 47. N. 16. 38. E.
NILCUND, a noted place of Hindoo pilgrimage. 27. 51. N. 88. 50. E.
NILE, iv. 3, 7, 19, 20.
NIMBURG, a town of Bohemia, near the Elbe. 50. 11. N. 15. 2. E.
NIMEGUEN, viii. 646. 51. 51. N. 5. 50. E.
NIMES, viii. 232. 43. 50. N. 4. 21. E.
NIMKAR, iii. 94.
NIMROD, tower of, ii. 119.
NINETY-SIX, a district of the upper country of South Carolina.
NINGOOTA, town of, ii. 492.
NINGPO, a great sea-port of China, in the province of Tchekiang. 29. 54. N. 120. 14. E.
NINIANS, ST., a town and parish of Scotland, 1¼ mile distant from Stirling. 56. 7. N. 3. 54. W.
NINOVE, a town of East Flanders, on the Dender, 16 miles S.W. Brussels. 50. 49. W. 3. 59. E.
NIO, anciently Ios, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, west of Namphio. 36. 46. N. 5. 24. E.
NIONS, a town of France, department of the Drome. 44. 22. N. 5. 9. E.
NIORT, viii. 282. 46. 27. N. 31. 30. E.
NIORT, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.
NIPHATES, mountain, ii. 99, 107.
NIPHON, ii. 518, 519. 37. 0. N. 138. 0. E.
NIRGUA, v. 386. 10. 0. N. 68. 45. W.
NISCHNEI-LOMOV, a town of European Russia, government of Pensa.
NISCHNEI-NEVIANSK, town of, vi. 440.
NISCHNEI-NOVOGOROD, vi. 557. 56. 10. N. 45. 4. E.
NISCHNEI-NOVOGOROD, vi. 558. 56. 19. N. 44. 28. E.
NISHAPOUR, ii. 278. 36. 9. N. 58. 50. E.
NISHNI-KAMTCHATSK, capital of, ii. 447.
NISIDA, a small island of the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Italy, near Naples.
NISSA, vi. 219. 43. 24. N. 21. 50. E.
NISSUM-FIORD, viii. 572. 56. 22. N. 8. 10. E.
NITH, ix. 402.
NITHSDALE, ix. 402. 55. 12. N. 3. 52. W.
NITTRITZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Grumberg.
NIVE, a small river of France. It falls into the Adour at Bayonne.
NIVELLE, river of, viii. 172.
NIVELLES, viii. 627. 50. 36. N. 4. 20. E.
NIVERNOIS, a province of France, to the west

of Burgundy. It is now comprehended in the department of the Nievre.

NAVILLAC, a village of France, department of Morbihan.

NIXDORF, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles E.N.E. Dresden.

NIZA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Tagus. 39. 30. N. 7. 26. W.

NIZAO, a river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea at the point of the same name.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a town of the Sardinian states, 40 miles S.E. Turin.

NOAILLAN, a village of France, department of the Gironde.

NOANAGUR, a large town, and capital of a district of Hindostan, on the river Nagne. 22. 55. N. 70. 14. E.

NOAKOTE, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Nelpauproper, 17 miles N. by W. from Catamandoo. 27. 53. N. 85. 50. E.

NOAKOTE, valley of, iii. 131.

NOANAMA, RIO, v. 403.

NOCERA, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.W. Ancona. 40. 46. N. 14. 38. E.

NOCERA DELLA PAGANI, a town of Naples, on the Sarno, 20 miles E.S.E. Naples. 43. 7. N. 12. 46. E.

NOCETA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 44. 0. N. 10. 11. E.

NOELUNGE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, 15 miles W.S.W. from Lucknow. 26. 47. N. 80. 33. E.

NOD, land of, ii. 261.

NODESDALE, a considerable river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which joins the Clyde.

NOERDLINGEN, town of, vii. 396.

NOGARCOTE, a town of Nepaul, 60 miles from Catamandoo.

NOGAT, vii. 14, 23.

NOGENT LE BERNARD, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.

NOGENT LE ROI, viii. 417. 48. 3. N. 5. 21. E.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, viii. 316. 48. 18. N. 0. 48. E.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, viii. 421. 48. 28. N. 3. 33. E.

NOGUERRA RIBAGORÇANA and PALLARESA, two rivers of Spain, which join the Segre.

NOHIC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.

NOIREAU, river of, viii. 169.

NOIRE ETABLE, a town of France, 23 miles W. Montbrison.

NOIRMOUTIERS, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany. The chief place is of the same name. 46. 58. N. 2. 15. W.

NOIZ, LAKE, a lake in Louisiana, 50 miles in circumference.

NOJA, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 40. 4. N. 16. 8. E.

NOKIAN, town of, ii. 616.

NOLA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles E. by N. Naples. 40. 55. N. 14. 34. E.

NOLAY, viii. 373. 46. 59. N. 4. 36. E.

NOLYE, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 23. 3. N. 75. 27. E.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of Mexico, in Durango, 170 miles N. Guadaluxara. 24. 5. N. 103. 0. W.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of South America, province of Darien, 30 miles E. Porto Bello. 2. 0. S. 74. 5. W.

NOMONG, river of, vii. 13.

NON, river of, iv. 245.

NONE, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles S.S.W. Turin.

NONE S. DALMAZZO, a town of Piedmont, on the Non, 15 miles N.E. Pignerolo.

NONESUCH, a river of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Maine.

NONTRON, viii. 272.

NOOKIAN, river of, ii. 619.

NOORDERTRAGTEN, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland.

NOORDWOLDE, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles N. Groningen. 52. 54. N. 6. 6. E.

NOORDWYK, two villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland. 52. 15. N. 4. 27. E.

NOORPEELY, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, 20 miles N. Jagernaut.

NOORRI, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde. 25. 8. N.

NOORPOOR, town of, iii. 54.

NOORTBERQUIN, a town of France, department of the North.

NOOSSA LAOOT, island of, iii. 519.

NOOTKA, QUADRA, or VANCOUVER ISLAND, v. 62, 65.

NOOTKA SOUND, v. 62. 49. 30. N. 126. 30. W.

NORAGUES, a river of Guaiana, which enters the Atlantic. 4. 50. N. 53. 6. W.

NORAN, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which joins the South Esk.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, on the Freddara, 70 miles N.N.E. Rome. 42. 48. N. 13. 2. E.

NORD, department of, viii. 474.

NORDEN, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 15 miles N. Embden. 53. 36. N. 7. 15. E.

NORDERNEY, an island of Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland. 53. 43. N. 7. 13. E.

NORDEROE, one of the Faroe islands, belonging to Denmark.

NORDHAUSEN, vii. 128, 129. 51. 30. N. 10. 47. E.

NORDHEIM, an old town of Hanover, 12 miles N. by E. Gottingen. 51. 40. N. 9. 58. E.

NORDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Motala, 76 miles S.W. Stockholm. 58. 35. N. 16. 12. E.

NORDLINGEN, an ancient town of Bavaria, 36 miles N.N.W. Augsburg. 48. 51. N. 10. 29. E.

NORDSTRAND, viii. 592. 54. 32. N. 8. 56. E.

NORE, a noted part of the river Thames, England, situated off Sheerness.

NORE, ix. 503.

NORE, BLACK, a cape of England, on the coast of Somersetshire.

NORFOLK, ix. 248. 52. 40. N. 1. 0. E.

NORFOLK-COAST, ix. 113.

NORFOLK, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts. Chief town Dedham. 2d, In the south-east part of Virginia. Chief towns, Norfolk and Portsmouth. 3d, A borough and port or entry in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton road, and 32 from the sea.

NORFOLK ISLAND, iii. 586. 29. 3. S. 168. 10. E.

NORFOLK, NEW, iii. 546. 42. 45. S. 147. 10. E.

NORHAM, a township of England, county of Durham. 55. 44. N. 2. 5. W.

NORICI, or NORICIANS, vii. 486, 487, 520.

NORLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

NORMAN, CAPE, on the W. coast of Newfoundland. 51. 39. N. 55. 58. W.

NORMAN CONQUEST, ix. 27.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, in the U. States, near the coast of Martha's Vineyard. 18. 23. N. 64. 42. W.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin islands.

NORMAN'S CREEK falls into the Hudson, 2½ miles S. Albany.

NORMANCROSS, a hamlet of England, in the vicinity of Stilton, Huntingdonshire.

NORMANDY, the name of a late province and ancient duchy of France.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a township of the U. States, capital of Somerset county, Maine. 44. 35. N. 70. 0. E.

NORRIESTON, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, now joined to that of Thornhill, 10 miles W. Stirling.

NORRISTON, a township of the U. States, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. 40. 10. N. 75. 10. W.

NORRLAND, or NORDLAND, a maritime province of Norway, lying between Drontheim on the south, and Finmark or Norwegian Lapland on the north. 68. 0. N. 16. 0. E.

NORRLAND, or NORDLAND, the most northern of the three great divisions of Sweden, comprising the seven provinces of Gestricia, Helsingland, Herjedalen, Medelpad, Jamptland, Angermannland, and West Bothnia. 63. 0. N. 16. 0. E.

NORRMALM, town of, viii. 549.

NORRTELGE, a sea-port of Middle Sweden, on the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. Stockholm. 59. 45. N. 18. 45. E.

NORT, a town of France, on the Erdre, 15 miles N. Nantes. 47. 26. N. 1. 32. W.

NORTE, RIO BRAVO DEL, a river of Mexico. It rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the gulf of Mexico, in 26. 0. N. 96. 40. W. after a course of 2000 miles.

NORTH, viii. 475. 50. 30. N. 3. 0. E.

NORTH, or GERMAN SEA, vi. 5. 55. 0. N. 3. 0. E.

NORTH CAPE, v. 104. 66. 50. N. 22. 30. W.

NORTHALLERTON, a town of England, in Yorkshire, on the great road from London to Edinburgh, 30 miles N.W. York. 54. 21. N. 1. 28. W.

NORTHAM, a village of England, near Southampton, on the Itching.

NORTHAMPTON, ix. 323. 52. 25. N. 1. 0. W.

NORTHAMPTON, ix. 324. 52. 15. N. 0. 54. W.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of the U. States, on the east side of Pennsylvania. 2d, On the east side of Virginia. 3d, In the north part of North Carolina. 4th, A township and village, capital of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. The name of several other townships.

NORTH BERWICK LAW, ix. 410.

NORTH, CAPE, vi. 15, 459; viii. 529, 534. 71. 11. N. 25. 0. E.

NORTH-EAST, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which flows into the Chesapeak. The name of several townships.

NORTH FERRY, or NORTH QUEENSFERRY, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, opposite Queensferry, on the frith of Forth. 56. 1. N. 3. 24. E.

NORTHFIELD, a township and village of the U. States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

NORTH ISLAND, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Great Pedee, near the coast of South Carolina. 33. 20. N. 79. 3. W. The name of various other small islands in the Eastern seas.

NORTH LEACH, a market town of England, in Gloucestershire, near the source of the Leach, 25 miles E. Gloucester. 51. 49. N. 1. 51. W.

NORTHMAIN ISLAND, v. 87.

NORTH RIVER, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire. 2d, In North Carolina. 3d, In Massachusetts. 4th, In Virginia. Also one in Lower Canada.

NORTHOP, a market town of North Wales, in Flintshire, 3 miles s. Flint.
NORTHUMBERLAND, ix. 278. 55. 14. N. 2. 0. W.
NORTHUMBERLAND COAST, ix. 115.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, v. 204.
NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of the U. States, in the central part of Pennsylvania, watered by the Susquehannah. 2d, Of Virginia, west of Chesapeak bay. The name of several townships.
NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the N.E. coast of New Holland. 21. 0. S. 149. 30. E.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, a territory of the U. States, not yet assumed as a member of the union, under the designation, and with the privileges of a state. 41. 45. to 49. 37. N. 84. 0. to 96. 0. W.
NORTON, two townships of England, in Yorkshire and Herefordshire.
NORTON SOUND, a large bay on the N.W. coast of America. 64. 30. N. 162. 30. W.
NORWALK, a township of the U. States, in Connecticut.
NORWALK ISLANDS, near the coast of Connecticut. 41. 4. N. 72. 22. W.
NORWAY, viii. 510, 517. 64. 0. N. 16. 0. E.
NORWEGIAN ARCHIPELAGO, viii. 534.
NORWICH, a township of the U. States, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames. 41. 25. N. 72. 5. W.
NORWICH, a township and village of the U. States, in Chenango county, New York. 42. 35. N. 75. 35. W.
NOSEN, or BISTRITZ, town of, vi. 342.
NOSS, one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles, south-east of Bressay. 60. 5. N. 0. 40. W.
NOSSI-BE, lake of, iv. 426.
NOTAWAYS, v. 212.
NOTO, VAL DI, one of the three provinces into which Sicily is divided, forming the south-east portion of the island.
NOTO, a town in the above province, delightfully situated on an eminence, 15 miles S.W. Syracuse.
NOTER DAME DE SIMILLY, a town of France, department of La Manche. There are various other small towns and villages in France of that name.
NOTRE-DAME DE LA BALME, viii. 218.
NOTRE-DAME DE LIESSE, viii. 431.
NOTTAWAY, a county of the U. States, in the south part of Virginia. Also a river of Virginia.
NOTTINGHAM, ix. 315. 53. 10. N. 1. 0. W.
NOTTINGHAM, ix. 317. 52. 57. N. 1. 10. W.
NOTTINGHAM, a town of the U. States, in Prince George county, Maryland. The name also of various townships.
NOUEE, a village of France, department of the Morbihan.
NOUVION, viii. 430.
NOVA-BERDA, town of, vi. 220.
NOVALE, a well-built town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles S. by W. Treviso.
NOVARA, a province of the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese. It is divided into Upper and Lower.
NOVARA, vii. 643. 45. 25. N. 8. 38. E.
NOVA SCOTIA, v. 136. 45. 10. N. 64. 0. W.
NOVA ZEMBLA, ii. 394. 72. 0. N. 60. 0. E.
NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, 16 miles N.N.W. Modena. 44. 50. N. 10. 44. E.
NOVEMIASTO, town of, vi. 671.
NOVGOROD, or NOVOGOROD, vi. 543. 59. 0. N. 35. 0. E.
NOVGOROD, or NOVGOROD-VELIKI, vi. 421, 543. 58. 31. N. 31. 19. E.
NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, vi. 577.
NOVI, vi. 213. 44. 47. N. 8. 48. E.
NOVI, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, at the foot of the Apennines, 23 miles N. by E. Genoa. 44. 54. N. 10. 55. E.
NOVI-BAZAR, vi. 216. 43. 2. N. 20. 34. E.
NOVOI OSKOL, a town of European Russia, 90 miles S.E. Rursk.
NOVOI-TCHERKASK, town of, vi. 404.
NOVOMIRGOROD, a town of European Russia, 160 miles N.N.W. Cherson. 48. 45. N. 31. 42. E.
NOVO-SHANSAROV, a fortified town of Russia, 21 miles S.S.W. Pultava.
NOXONTON, a village of the U. States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.
NOYA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. 42. 48. N. 8. 50. W. Also a branch of the Llobregat, in Catalonia.
NOYAL SUR VILAINE, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
NOYEN, a town of France, on the Sarthe, 5 miles S.W. Le Mans.
NOYERS, a town of France, department of the Yonne, on the Serain.
NOYON, viii. 438. 49. 34. N. 2. 59. E.
NOZAY, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure.
NUBIA, iv. 114. 16. 0. N. 33. 0. E.
NUBIA, EGYPTIAN, iv. 117.
NUBIA, TURKISH, iv. 117.
NUBIAN DESERT, iv. 115. 21. 0. N. 34. 0. E.
NUDDEA, iii. 112. 23. 25. N. 88. 25. E.
NUEIL SOUS PASSAVANT, a town of France, 18 miles S.W. Saumur.
NUEVA CACERES, city of, iii. 488.
NUEVA SEGOVIA, city of, iii. 488.
NUIS, or NUITS, viii. 373.
NULEZ, a town of Spain, 26 miles N.N.E. Valencia. 39. 50. N. 0. 10. W.
NUN, NOON, or WEDINOON, an extensive country of Africa, situated on the Atlan-

tic, and forming nominally the most southern part of the empire of Morocco.

NUN, a river of Africa, which traverses the above district.

NUNDYDROOG, a fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore. 13. 22. N. 77. 53. E.

NUNEATON, a well-built market town of England, in Warwickshire, on the Anker, 8 miles N.E. Coventry. 52. 32. N. 1. 30. W.

NUNEZ, RIO, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic. 10. 20. N.

NUNGATE, a village, or rather suburb, of Haddington, in Scotland.

NUNIA, ii. 112.

NUNO-TRISTAO, or NONUNAS, river of, iv. 227.

NUREMBERG, vii. 394. 49. 24. N. 11. 4. E.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, 14 miles S.E. Stutgard.

NUSCO, a town of Naples, 46 miles W. by N. Naples. 40. 58. N. 15. 5. E.

NUYT'S LAND, iii. 557. 32. 0. S. 132. 0. E.

NYAS, isle of, iii. 444.

NYDE, or ICA, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse.

NYEBORG, a town of Denmark, on the island of Funen, opposite the island of Zealand. 55. 13. N. 10. 25. E.

NYEKIOBING, a town of Denmark, island of Falster, 62 miles S.W. Copenhagen. 54. 46. N. 11. 53. E. 2d, Another in the island of Zealand.

NYIREGYHAZA, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Szabolcs, 29 miles N. Debreczin. 47. 56. N. 21. 43. E.

NYKOPING, viii. 552. 58. 45. N. 17. 4. E.

NYLAND, vi. 487. 61. 20. N. 24. 30. E.

NYMPHAEUM, vi. 184.

NYON, vii. 576. 46. 24. N. 6. 13. E.

NYONS, town of, viii. 213.

NYSEA, ii. 277.

NYSLOT, vi. 485.

NYSTAD, vi. 491. 60. 45. N. 21. 30. E.

O.

OAHAHAH, a river of North America, which enters the Mississippi.

OAKA, the capital of a district of Hindostan. 22. 14. N. 69. 36. E.

OAKHAM, ix. 322. 52. 41. N. 0. 44. W.

OAKHAMPTON, an ancient market town of England, in Devonshire, near the source of the river Oak, on the borders of Dartmoor Forest, and on the great road from Exeter to Cornwall, 24 miles W. Exeter. 50. 44. N. 3. 59. W.

OAKHANGER-MEER, lake of, ix. 127.

OAKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a market town of England, in Berks.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia, which joins the Occonee to form the Altamaha.

OAK'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, which enters the Susquehannah.

OASES, iv. 94.

OASIS, EASTERN, iv. 99.

OASIS, GREAT, iv. 96. 26. 0. N. 30. 35. E.

OASIS, LITTLE, iv. 99. 28. 0. N. 29. 20. E.

OASIS, WESTERN, iv. 97.

OAXACA, or GUAXACA, a province of Mexico, v. 344.

OAXACA, the capital of the above province, 230 miles south of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca.

OAXACA, mountain, v. 280.

OBAN, a village of Scotland, in Argyllshire, situated on a fine bay of a semicircular form, in the sound of Mull, 33½ miles W. Inverary. 56. 25. N. 5. 29. W.

OBDORIA, country of, ii. 433; vi. 450.

OBER, or OBRA, a small river of Prussia, in Silesia, which runs into the Oder.

OBERHAUSEN, a large village of Germany, in Bavaria.

OBERNARG, a river of Germany, which falls into the lake of Constance.

OBER-NAY, viii. 397. 48. 26. N. 7. 29. E.

OBERSTDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the Tyrol, 76 miles S.W. Munich.

OBERSTEIN, vii. 196. 49. 45. N. 7. 20. E.

OBER-WINTERTHUR, village of, vii. 570.

OBI, ii. 396, 448.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, 44 miles N. Lisbon. 39. 19. N. 9. 7. W.

OBOJAU, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk.

OBRA, vii. 28.

OBRACH, district of, vi. 215.

OBRZICO, town of, vii. 31.

OBSTCHEI-SIRT, mountains of, vi. 425.

OBY, or OUBY, iii. 512. 1. 35. S. 128. 0. E.

OCA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Ebro.

OCANA, a town of Spain, the capital of La Mancha, 30 miles S.S.E. Madrid. 39. 56. N. 3. 30. W.

OCATAHOOLA, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana. It joins the Ouachitta.

OCCA, town of, vi. 554.

OCCACOKE, an island near the coast of North Carolina.

OCCONEE RIVER, a river of Georgia, which joins the Oakmulgee, to form the Altamaha.

Occoquan, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.
Ocea, town of, iv. 179.
Oceanica, iii. 395.
Ocha, Mount, vi. 144.
Ochidra, Lake, vi. 124, 185. 41. 5. N. 20. 48. E.
Ochil Hills, ix. 376. 56. 15. N. 3. 40. W.
Ochrida, vi. 185. 41. 12. N. 20. 49. E.
Ochsenfurth, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine. 49. 38. N. 10. 3. E.
Ochsenkopf, mount of, vii. 362.
Ocke, a river of England, in Berkshire. It joins the Thames. Another in Devonshire.
Ocker, a considerable river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Aller.
Oclaseer, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 21. 41. N. 73. 13. E.
Octararo Creek, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Susquehannah.
Oczakov, vi. 384. 46. 35. N. 31. 33. E.
Oddi, river of, iv. 245.
Oddrode, a village of England, in Cheshire.
Odemira, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo, which falls into the Atlantic.
Odenkirchen, a town of Germany, 13 miles W.S.W. Dusseldorf.
Oden-Porh, citadel of, vi. 529.
Odensee, viii. 590. 55. 25. N. 10. 22. E.
Odensee Fiord, viii. 572.
Oden-Wald, volcanic hills of, vii. 40, 340.
Oder, vii. 28, 46.
Oderzo, a town of Austrian Italy, 25 miles N.N.E. Venice. 45. 45. N. 12. 32. E.
Odessa, vi. 384. 46. 29. N. 30. 37. E.
Odeypore, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 23. 58. N. 78. 20. E.
Odeypoor, iii. 71, 75. 24. 35. N. 73. 44. E.
Odiel, a river of Spain, in Seville. It falls into the sea.
Odiham, a market town of England, in Hants. 51. 16. N. 0. 56. W.
Odon, river of, viii. 169.
Odowara, town of, ii. 526.
Odrau, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder.
Oedelem, a town of the Netherlands in West Flanders.
Oedenburg, vi. 324. 47. 45. N. 16. 30. E.
Oedenroode, St., a town of North Brabant, on the Dommel. 51. 35. N. 5. 29. E.
Oederan, a town of Saxony, 27 miles W.S.W. Dresden. 50. 52. N. 13. 8. E.
Oehrholm, a village of Denmark, in Zealand, 9 miles from Copenhagen.
Oehringen, a town of Germany, on the Ohr, 38 miles N.N.E. Stutgard.
Oeiras, viii. 45.
Oeland, viii. 539. 56. 45. N. 16. 45. E.
Oels, vii. 78. 51. 12. N. 17. 23. E.
Oelse, Langen, a village of Prussian Silesia.
Oelsnitz, a town of Saxony, on the Elster, 76 miles S.W. Dresden. 50. 25. N. 12. 13. E.
Oesel, vi. 523. 58. 25. N. 22. 30. E.
Oestrick, a well-built town of Germany, duchy of Nassau.
Oestringen, a town of Germany, 14 miles E. Spire.
Oeteghem, a town of West Flanders, 25 miles E. Ypres.
Oetting, New, a town of Bavaria, 50 miles E. by N. Munich. 48. 13. N. 12. 37. E.
Oettingen, capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the Wernitz, 69 miles N.N.W. Munich. 48. 57. N. 10. 37. E.
Oex, Chateau D', a town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, 6 miles W. by S. Gessenay. 46. 29. N. 7. 7. E.
Oeyras, a small town of Portugal, mouth of the Tagus, 8 miles E. Lisbon.
Of, a town of Asia Minor, ii. 72.
Ofanto, the modern name of the Aufidus. It falls into the Adriatic.
Ofen, or Buda, town of, vi. 305.
Offenbach, vii. 302. 49. 39. N. 7. 33. E.
Offenbach, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. 50. 7. N. 8. 40. E.
Offenburg, vii. 352. 48. 28. N. 7. 58. E.
Ogdensburg, a thriving village of the U. States, in New York. 44. 45. N. 75. 30. W.
Ogeechee, a river of the U. States, in Georgia, which falls into Ossabaw sound.
Oglethorpe, a county of the U. States, in Georgia.
Oglio, vii. 588.
Ogliela, a small town in the south of Portugal, in Alentejo.
Ogurtchi, ii. 373.
Ohain, a large village of South Brabant.
Oheteroa, a small island in the Pacific ocean. 22. 27. S. 150. 47. W.
Ohevahoa, an island in the South Pacific ocean. 9. 40. S. 138. 30. W.
Ohio, v. 200. 40. 0. N. 83. 0. W.
Ohio, v. 157.
Ohio, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. Chief town, Weeling. 2d, In the west part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. The name of various townships.
Ohittahoo, iii. 638. 10. 0. S. 139. 0. W.
Ohlau, vii. 79. 50. 55. N. 17. 10. E.
Ohlau, vii. 79.
Ohm, river of, vii. 265.
Ohoopee, a river of the U. States, in Georgia, which runs into the Altamaha.

OHRDRUFF, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Gotha. 50. 51. N. 10. 44. E.
OHRE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which joins the Elbe.
OHRNBAU, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Altmuhl. 49. 11. N. 10. 42. E.
OIBAT RIVER, ii. 400.
OIBO, iv. 402.
OICH, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness.
OICKEL, ix. 477.
OIGNON, a small river in the east of France. It falls into the Saone.
OIGOORS, and their country, ii. 475.
OIL CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Alleghany.
OIRSCHOT, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 22 miles E.S.E. Breda. 51. 31. N. 5. 18. E.
OISCONSIN, a river of Louisiana, which enters the Mississippi, in lat. 43. 44. N.
OISE, viii. 436. 49. 20. N. 2. 25. E.
OISE, viii. 168.
OISSEAUX, a village of France, department of the Mayenne.
OISSEL LA RIVIERE, a village of France, department of the Lower Seine.
OISTIN'S TOWN, a town of the island of Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name.
OITZ, lake of, ii. 520.
OJAINA, mountain of, ii. 512.
OJIN-GAWA, river of, ii. 520.
OKA, vi. 537.
OKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Angara.
OKHOTSH, mountain of, ii. 392.
OKHOTZK, ii. 424, 445. 59. 20. N. 142. 44. E.
OKHOTZK, SEA OF, ii. 424, 489, 490. 56. 0. N. 148. 0. E.
OKI, an island of Japan, 60 miles in circumference, near the N.W. coast of Niphon. 36. 15. N. 133. 0. E.
OKKAK, v. 86. 57. 40. N. 63. 0. W.
OKNA, a town of Moldavia, 100 miles S.S.W. Jassy. 45. 8. N. 24. 10. E.
OKOSAKI, town of, ii. 526.
OKOSIRI ISLAND, ii. 515. 42. 10. N. 139. 40. E.
OLBAI, ruins of, vi. 385.
OLBERNHAU, a well-built town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. 50. 39. N. 13. 19. E.
OLBERSDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Little Oppo. 2d, (UPPER and LOWER,) two large villages of Saxony.
OLD ALEPPO, lake of, ii. 129.
OLDBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in the county of Worcester.
OLD BRIDGE, village, ix. 504.
OLDBURY UPON SEVERN, a hamlet of England, Gloucestershire.
OLDCASTLE, a small town of Ireland, in the county Meath, 53 miles W.N.W. Dublin.
OLDENBURG, vii. 180, 189, 190, 195. 53. 8. N. 8. 11. E.
OLDENBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein. 54. 21. N. 10. 58. E.
OLDENZAAL, a town of the Netherlands, 30 miles N.E. Zutphen. 52. 19. N. 6. 56. E.
OLDESLOE, viii. 597. 53. 47. N. 10. 26. E.
OLDHAM, a town of England, Lancashire, on the Medlock, near its source, 7½ miles N.E. Manchester. 53. 33. N. 2. 7. W.
OLD HARBOUR, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, west of Port Royal.
OLDLAND, a township of England, county of Gloucester.
OLD OPSLO, town of, viii. 532.
OLD ROAD TOWN, a town of the island of St. Christopher, 5 miles W. Basse Terre.
OLD TOWN and OLD TOWN HARBOUR, a sea-port of the U. States, in Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the east part of Martha's vineyard. It is more commonly called EDGARTOWN. 87 miles S. Boston.
OLD TOWN CREEK, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear river.
OLEAN, or OIL CREEK, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Alleghany.
OLEKMA, ii. 397.
OLEKMINSK, iv. 443. 61. 30. N. 121. 20. E.
OLENEK RIVER, ii. 395, 397.
OLENIANS, ii. 424.
OLENSK, ii. 444. 72. 10. N. 119. 0. E.
OLERON, viii. 173. 45. 58. N. 1. 20. W.
OLERON, viii. 251. 45. 53. N. 1. 13. W.
OLEVANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
OLIERGUE, viii. 355.
OLIFANT'S RIVER, a considerable river of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.
OLINDA, town of, v. 542.
OLIVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 36 miles S. Valencia. 38. 53. N. 0. 3. W.
OLIVARES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 90 miles N. Madrid. 39. 43. N. 2. 12. W.
OLIVENZA, viii. 102. 38. 32. N. 6. 56. W.
OLIVET, viii. 321.
OLIVETO, a town of Naples, 45 miles N.E. Policastro.
OLIVETO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
OLKUSZ, town of, vi. 655.
OLLERIA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 5 miles S. San Felippe.
OLLIOULES, a town of France, 4 miles W. Toulon.
OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Valladolid, on the Adagia. 41. 28. N. 4. 32. W.
OLMUTZ, a circle of Moravia, comprising part of the country adjoining to the county of Glatz.

Olmutz, vii. 480. 49. 33. N. 17. 9. E.
Olney, a market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 12 miles S.E. Northampton. 52. 10. N. 0. 43. W.
Olona, a tributary of the Po, in Italy.
Olonetz, vi. 454, 455. 61. 3. N. 33. 0. E.
Oloron, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
Olot, a town of Catalonia, on the Fluvia, 20 miles W.N.W. Gerona.
Olpe, vii. 228. 51. 3. N. 7. 50. E.
Olse, a small river of Upper Silesia, which falls into the Oder.
Olutora River, ii. 429.
Olutorzi, ii. 429. 59. 50. N. 171. 0. E.
Olviopol, a town of European Russia, government of Cherson, on the Bog. 48. 2. N. 30. 57. E.
Olyka, a town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia.
Olympus, or modern Lacha, vi. 120, 132, 154. 40. 5. N. 22. 23. E.
Olympus, Mount, (of Mysia), ii. 67. 40. 2. N. 29. 15. E.
Olympus, Mount, (of N. America), v. 63.
Olympus, Mount, now called Saint Croix, (of Cyprus), ii. 88.
Oma, island of, iii. 519.
Omagh, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 116 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 32. N. 7. 12. W.
Oman, ii. 200, 211. 23. 0. N. 56. 0. E.
Omaquas, v. 409.
Ombas, ruins of, iv. 89.
Ombay, iii. 524. 8. 20. S. 124. 45. E.
Ombla, valley of, vi. 338.
Ombo, a village of Upper Egypt.
Ombria, territory of, vii. 652.
Ombrone, vii. 661.
Omer, St., a strongly fortified town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, 24 miles S.E. Calais. 50. 46. N. 2. 15. E.
Ommon, an extensive division of Arabia, comprising the coast that extends from its eastern extremity of Rasalgate, to the entrance of the Persian gulf.
Omo-Tepetl, v. 280.
Omo, volcano, v. 351.
Omoa, a sea-port and fort of Mexico, province of Honduras. 15. 30. N. 88. 20. W.
Omrattee, a town of Hindostan, province of Berar. 20. 59. N. 78. 20. E.
Omsk, ii. 436. 55. 0. N. 73. 40. E.
Onate, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 23 miles N.E. Vittoria.
Onda, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 17 miles E. by N. Segorbe.
Ondzasses, iv. 439.
Oneehow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific ocean. 21. 30. N. 160. 30. W.
Onega, vi. 11, 445, 502, 503. 64. 30. N. 36. 0. E.
Onega, a town of European Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the river Onega, 80 miles S.S.W. Archangel. 63. 58. N. 37. 50. E.
Onega River, vi. 445.
Oneglia, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont.
Oneglia, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, capital of the province of the same name, 55 miles S.W. Genoa. 43. 55. N. 8. 0. E.
Oneglia, Cape, in the territory of Genoa. 43. 53. N. 7. 54. E.
Oneida, a county of the U. States, in the State of New York.
Oneida, v. 178. 43. 15. N. 76. 0. W. Also a river.
Oneidas, v. 211.
Oney, a small river of England, in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug.
Ongole, iii. 180. 15. 28. N. 80. 5. E.
Onil, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 8 miles E. Villena.
Onion, a river of the U. States, in Vermont. It runs into Lake Champlain.
Onon, river of, ii. 442, 484.
Onondaga, a county of the U. States, in the State of New York.
Onondaga, a township of the U. States, capital of Onondaga county. 43. 0. N. 76. 10. W.
Onondaga Hollow, a village in the above township.
Onondaga Lake, v. 178.
Onore, or Honavur, iii. 203. 14. 16. N. 75. 32. E.
Onore, lake of, iii. 204.
Onrust, a small island in the Eastern ocean, in the bay of Batavia.
Onslow, a county in the south part of North Carolina, on the coast. 34. 45. N. 77. 30. W.
Ontario, a county of the U. States, in New York.
Ontario, Lake, v. 117. 43. 30. N. 78. 0. W.
Ontiniente, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
Ooadi-Halfa, iv. 118.
Ooanlin, town of, ii. 492.
Ooardan, village of, iv. 34.
Ooch, town of, iii. 15, 55.
Oodeepoor, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 22. 12. N. 74. 7. E.
Oofoo-Chima, or Oofoo, island of, ii. 512.
Oojain, iii. 77. 23. 11. N. 65. 35. E.
Oolil Island, iv. 246.
Oomanak, island of, v. 55.
Oomi, river of, ii. 520.

OON, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 24. 15. N. 71. 45. E.
OONALASKA, v. 54. 53. 30. N. 167. 50. W.
OONJARA, a large town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 8 miles S.W. Rampoora. 25. 51. N. 75. 52. E.
OORGHOON, valley, ii. 330.
OORMAN, mountain of, ii. 391.
OORMIA, lake of, ii. 233.
OORMIA, town of, ii. 258.
OOROTUNG, the principal river of Arracan, in the Birman empire. It rises in the mountains which divide Arracan from Ava.
OOSOCAT, a town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, situated in a hollow. Lat. 39. 42. N.
OOSTERHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles N.N.E. Breda. 51. 39. N. 4. 52. E.
OOSTERWYK, a village of North Brabant, 10 miles S.S.W. Bois-le-Duc.
OOSTERZEELE, a town of East Flanders, 7 miles S. by E. Ghent. 50. 58. N. 3. 48. E.
OOSTROOSEBEEKE, a town of West Flanders, 21 miles S. by E. Bruges.
OOTRADROOG, a town of Hindostan, province of Mysore, 48 miles N.E. Seringapatam. 12. 57. N. 77. 12. E.
OPARO ISLAND, iii. 638. 27. 0. S. 144. 0. W.
OPATOW, vi. 669. 50. 50. N. 21. 25. E.
OPELOUSAS, the capital of a district of the same name, in Louisiana. 30. 35. N. 92. 15. W.
OPHIR, MOUNT, iii. 427. Long. 100. 0. E.
OPHTHALMIA, iv. 37.
OPORTO, viii. 46. 41. 11. N. 8. 39. W.
OPPA, a river of Silesia, which falls into the Oder near Oderberg.
OPPELN, an extensive province of Prussian Silesia, comprehending the greatest part of Upper Silesia, and nearly corresponding to the duchies of Oppeln, Neisse, and Rattibor, along with the Prussian part of those of Jagerndorf and Troppau. It is divided into fifteen circles.
OPPELN, the capital of the above principality, situated on the Oder, 50 miles S.E. Breslau. 50. 40. N. 18. 0. E.
OPPENAU, a town of Germany, in Baden, 15 miles E. Strasburg. 48. 28. N. 8. 11. E.
OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, 10 miles S. by E. Mentz. 49. 51. N. 8. 18. E.
OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated among the mountains, 20 miles N.E. Reggio. 40. 45. N. 16. 4. E.
OPPIDOLO, town of, vii. 749.
ORADOUR, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne.
ORAMALA, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states.
ORAMISAS, v. 408.
ORAN, or WARKAN, iv. 184. 35. 50. N. 0. 18. W.
ORAN, a post village of the U. States, in Oran county, New York.
ORANGE, viii. 212. 44. 9. N. 4. 49. E.
ORANGE, a county of the U. States, in New York. 2d, In the central part of Virginia. 3d, Of North Carolina. 4th, Of Indiana. 5th, Of Vermont. The name of various townships.
ORANGE RIVER, iv. 7, 338, 340. Lat. 28. 30. S. 2d, In Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 miles E. Montego bay.
ORANGEBURG, a district in the central part of S. Carolina. 2d, The capital of the above district. 33. 30. N. 80. 50. W.
ORANIENBURG, vii. 104. 52. 45. N. 13. 6. E.
ORANMORE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 127 miles W. Dublin. 53. 16. N. 8. 51. W.
ORANSAY, a small island of Scotland, on the west coast of the isle of Sky.
ORASCHUL, town of, vi. 240.
ORB, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 40 miles N.N.W. Wurzburg.
ORBA, a small river in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, which falls into the Bormida.
ORBASSANO, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. Turin.
ORBE, vii. 576. 46. 45. N. 6. 32. E.
ORBE, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the lake of Neufchatel.
ORBEC, a town of France, department of Calvados, 30 miles E.S.E. Caen. 49. 1. N. 0. 23. E.
ORBELUS, mountain of, vi. 154.
ORBIEUZ, river of, viii. 170.
ORBIGA, a river of the north of Spain, which joins the Douro at Zamora.
ORBINETTI, a small town in the north of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa.
ORBITELLO, a town and fortress of Italy, in Tuscany, 80 miles N.W. Rome. 42. 27. N. 11. 12. E.
ORCHIES, viii. 477. 50. 27. N. 3. 13. E.
ORCHILLA, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, near the coast of South America. 11. 50. N. 66. 10. W.
ORCHON RIVER, ii. 397, 484.
ORCO, vii. 588.
ORD OF CAITHNESS, a cape on the coast of Scotland, county of Caithness.
ORDIE, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tay.
ORDUNA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 57 miles N.N.E. Burgos. 42. 57. N. 3. 3. W.
OREBRO, viii. 551. 59. 20. N. 15. 30. E.
OREL, vi. 565, 566. 52. 59. N. 35. 59. E.
ORENBOURG, vi. 424.
ORENBOURG, vi. 426. 51. 48. N. 55. 0. E.
ORENSE, viii. 71. 42. 21. N. 7. 46. W.

ORFA, ii. 112. 37. 5. N. 38. 38. E.
ORFORD, ix. 112. 52. 6. N. 1. 32. E.
ORFORD, a township and village of the U. States, New Hampshire, 43. 50. N. 72. 10. W.
ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, in Suffolk. 52. 4½ N. 1. 34. E.
ORGAZ, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.S.E. Toledo. 39. 43. N. 3. 52. W.
ORGELET, a town of France, department of Jura. 46. 33. N. 5. 35. W.
ORGON, a town of France, on the Durance, 17 miles E. Tarascon. 43. 48. N. 5. 3. E.
ORHEY, town of, vi. 378.
ORIA, a town of Naples, Terra d'Otranto. 40. 32. N. 17. 43. E.
ORIEL, river of, vi. 572.
ORIGNY ST. BENOITE, a town of France, 20 miles N. by W. Laon.
ORIHUELA, viii. 88. 38. 7. N. 0. 37. W.
ORINOCO, a celebrated river of South America, one of the greatest in the world. It is said to rise in 0. 55. N. lat., and afterwards turning round with a circular sweep, it holds a northerly course, when, being joined by numerous large rivers from the eastern ridge of the Andes, it is swelled to an immense size, and sweeps along eastward to the ocean with great rapidity. Its length, including its windings, is estimated at 1380 miles.
ORISSA, iii. 147. 21. 0. N. 85. 30. E.
ORISTANO, vii. 650. 39. 49. N. 8. 35. E.
ORISTANO, river of, vii. 608.
ORIZABA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz. 18. 48. N. 97. 7. W.
ORIZAVA, MOUNT, v. 279. 19. 0. N. 97. 20. W.
ORKNEY ISLANDS, ix. 483. 59. 0. N. 5. 15. W.
ORKUP, vi. 220. 43. 23. N. 21. 43. E.
ORLAMUNDA, a town of Germany, on the Saale, 21 miles S.E. Erfurt. 50. 47. N. 11. 31. E.
ORLEANS, viii. 319. 47. 55. N. 1. 54. E.
ORLEANS, ISLAND OF, an island in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. 46. 55. N. 70. 50. W.
ORLEANS, a county of the U. States, in the north part of Vermont.
ORLEANS, NEW, v. 158, 198. 29. 57. N. 90. 8. W. The island of New Orleans is formed by the river Mississippi on one side, and the lakes of Pontchartrain and Maurepas.
ORLOV, a town of European Russia, 26 miles W. Viatka. 50. 58. N. 48. 20. E.
ORLOV, a town of European Russia, government of Veronez. 58. 19. N. 49. 1. E.
ORME, a town of France, department of the Nievre.
ORMEA, a town of Piedmont, 60 miles S. Turin. 44. 12. N. 7. 52. E.
ORMSKIRK, a manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire, 30 miles S. Lancaster. 53. 34. N. 2. 53. W.
ORMUZ, ii. 274, 275. 27. 8. N. 56. 40. E.
ORNAMENTAL MOUNTAIN OF, ii. 491.
ORNANS, viii. 393. 47. 6. N. 6. 11. E.
ORNE, viii. 459. 48. 38. N. 0. 10. E.
ORNE, viii. 169.
OROBII, vii. 611.
ORONOKO, river of, v. 360.
ORONSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides. 56. 3. N. 6. 11. W.
ORONTES, ii. 129.
OROPESA, v. 432. 18. 12. S. 67. 15. W.
OROPESA, a town of Spain, 20 miles W. by S. Talavera la Reyna. 40. 8. N. 0. 6. E.
OROPUS, a town, or rather village, of Greece, in Attica.
OROSHAZA, vi. 317. 46. 34. N. 20. 40. E.
OROTAVA, town of, iv. 471, 472.
ORO-VESI, lake of, vi. 487.
ORPHAN ISLAND, in the U. States, near the mouth of the Penobscot.
ORR, a tributary of the Leven, in Fifeshire, Scotland. Also a stream which runs into the Solway frith.
ORRELL, a township of England, 4½ miles N. Liverpool.
ORRIN, river of, ix. 477.
ORSHA, a town of European Russia, government of Mohilev, on the Dnieper.
ORSKAIA, a town of Asiatic Russia, 132 miles E. Orenbourg.
ORSOVA, NEW, a town and fortress of European Turkey. 44. 42. N. 22. 23. W.
ORTA, a town of Naples, 26 miles S.W. Manfredonia. 45. 49. N. 8. 25. E. Another 36 miles N. by W. Rome.
ORTA, VILLA DA, iv. 491.
ORTEGAL, CAPE, a N. point of land in Spain. 43. 46. N. 7. 54. W.
ORTELES, mountain of, vii. 511.
ORTELSBURG, a town of East Prussia, government of Konigsberg. 53. 30. N. 20. 58. E.
ORTENBERG, a small town of Germany, 22 miles E.N.E. Frankfort on the Maine. 48. 33. N. 13. 12. E.
ORTHEZ, viii. 251. 43. 28. N. 0. 50. W.
ORTON, or OVERTON, a town and parish of England, Westmoreland. 54. 53. N. 3. 4. W.
ORTONA A MARE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 100 miles N. Naples. 42. 22. N. 14. 25. E.
ORUNA, SAN JOSEPH DE, capital of the island of Trinidad, 6 miles from the sea.
ORURO, the capital of a province in Peru, 70 miles N.N.W. Potosi. 18. 48. N. 68. 20. W.

ORVIETO, vii. 689. 42. 44. N. 12. 8. E.

ORWELL, a river of England, in Suffolk, commonly called Ipswich water. It unites with the Stour from Manningtree, to form the fine harbour of Harwich.

ORWIGSBURG, the capital of Schuylkill, county Pennsylvania, in the U. States. 40. 40. N. 76. 20. W.

ORZIK, river of, vi. 671.

ORZI NUOVI, a town of Austrian Italy, 34 miles E. by S. Milan. 45. 25. N. 9. 57. E.

OSACCA, ii. 526. 34. 50. N. 135. 30. E.

OSAGE, v. 213.

OSAGE WOMAN'S RIVER, falls into the Missouri, 60 miles from its mouth.

OSAGES, v. 213. 36. 10. N. 95. 45. W.

OSCH, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N.E. Bois le Duc. 51. 47. N. 5. 31. E.

OSCHATZ, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 32 miles N.W. Dresden. 51. 18. N. 13. 5. E.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles W.S.W. Magdeburg. 52. 1. N. 11. 12. E.

OSERO, vi. 335.

OSIMA, island of, ii. 515.

OSIMO, a town of Italy, 10 miles S. by W. Ancona. 43. 31. N. 13. 25. E.

OSJABLIKOVO, a town of European Russia, government of Vladimir.

OSKOL NOVOI, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. 50. 50. N. 38. 1. E.

OSKOL STAROI, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk.

OSMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ucero, 52 miles N.N.E. Madrid. 41. 41. N. 3. 3. W.

OSNABRUCK, vii. 209, 218. 52. 25. N. 8. 0. E.

OSNABRUCK, or OSNABURG, the capital of the above principality, situated on the Hase. It is divided into the Old and New towns. 70 miles W. Hanover. 52. 16. N. 8. 2. E.

OSPRINGE, a village and parish of England, in Kent. 51. 19. N. 0. 53. E.

OSRUSINA, province and town, ii. 370.

OSSA, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, S.E. of Olympus. 39. 48. N. 22. 40. E.

OSSA MOUNT, vi. 132. 38. 36. N. 7. 38. W.

OSSABAW, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. 31. 50. N. 81. 0. W.

OSSET, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

OSSETIA, country, 50.

OSSERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari.

OSSIPEE, two rivers of the U. States, in Maine.

OSSUN, a town of France, 7 miles S.W. Tarbes.

OSSUNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 48 miles E. Seville.

OSTASCHKOW, vi. 548.

OSTEND, viii. 622. 51. 14. N. 2. 55. E.

OSTERBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 47 miles N. Magdeburg. 52. 50. N. 11. 43. E.

OSTERODE, a town of Hanover, on the Soese. 51. 44. N. 10. 16. E.

OSTERODE, a town of East Prussia, government of Konigsberg. 53. 41. N. 19. 56. E.

OSTERWICK, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. 51. 57. N. 10. 42. E.

OSTHOFEN, a neat market town of Germany, 5 miles N. Worms.

OSTIA, vii. 689. 41. 46. N. 12. 17. E.

OSTIAKS, ii. 425. 60. 50. N. 85. 0. E.

OSTIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles N.E. Cremona. 45. 15. N. 10. 26. E.

OSTRACH, a village of Germany, 5 miles E. Pfullendorf.

OSTROBOTHNIA, plains of, vi. 492.

OSTROG, vi. 580. 50. 24. N. 26. 25. E.

OSTROGOSHK, vi. 569.

OSTROGOTHS, vi. 73.

OSTROKY, mountains of, vi. 281.

OSTROLENKA, vi. 671. 53. 5. N. 21. 55. E.

OSTROMEZA, vi. 157. 53. 10. N. 18. 15. E.

OSTROVIZZA, a small town of Austrian Dalmatia, 14 miles N. Scardona. 43. 57. N. 15. 48. E.

OSTROVNO, a village of Russian Lithuania, on the Dvina.

OSTROW, a town of Prussian Poland, 49 miles N.E. Breslau.

OSTUNI, a small town of Naples, 50 miles S.E. Bari. 40. 45. N. 17. 39. E.

OST-VAAGEN, island of, viii. 534.

OSWEGATCHI, a river of the U. States, which runs into the St. Lawrence.

OSWEGO, a county of the U. States, in the state of New York. 42. 10. N. 76. 10. W.

OSWEGO, two villages of the U. States, in Oswego county, New York.

OSWEGO, a river of the U. States, in the state of New York, which issues from Oneida lake and runs into Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post village of Oneida, county New York.

OSWALDWHISTLE, a township of England, in Lancashire.

OSWESTRY, a borough and market town of England, county of Salop, 18 miles N.W. Shrewsbury. 52. 52. N. 3. 4. W.

OSZTRA, or BUK-HEGY, district of, vi. 281.

OTABALO, the capital of a district in Quito, 30 miles N.E. Quito.

OTAHA, iii. 638.

Otaheite, iii. 631. 18. 0. s. 150. 0. w.
Otego Creek, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Susquehannah.
Otelfingen, a large well-built village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.
Otisco Creek, a river of the U. States, which runs into Onondaga lake.
Otley, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, 10 miles N.W. Leeds. 53. 55. N. 1. 44. W.
Otranto, or Terra d'Otranto, vii. 718. 40. 30. N. 18. 0. E.
Otranto, a decayed town of Italy, 80 miles E. by S. Taranto. 40. 9. N. 18. 30. E.
Otrar, town, ii. 370.
Otricoli, a town of the States of the Church, 36 miles N. Rome. 42. 27. N. 12. 18. E.
Otsego, a county of the U. States, in the central part of New York.
Otsego, a village, the capital of the above county, on the small lake of Otsego.
Ottawa, river of, v. 117.
Ottenbach, a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S. Zurich. 47. 16. N. 8. 23. E.
Ottenheim, a village of Germany, on the Rhine.
Ottensen, viii. 599.
Otter, peak of, v. 153.
Otter Creek, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Champlain. Another which runs into the Ohio.
Otterndorf, a town in the district of Hadeln, duchy of Bremen. 53. 48. N. 8. 57. E.
Ottery, St. Mary, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Otter, 10 miles E. Exeter. 50. 45. N. 3. 18. W.
Ottobeuren, a market town of Bavaria, 34 miles S.S.E. Ulm. 47. 56. N. 10. 17. E.
Ottoes, v. 213.
Ottogamies, or Renards, v. 211.
Ottojano, or Ottajano, a town of Naples, 12 miles E. Naples.
Ottomaes, v. 390.
Ou, province of, ii. 624.
Ouachitta, or Washita, a large river of Louisiana, which rises between the Arkansaw and Red rivers, and joins the Red river 30 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.
Ouche, a river of France, department of the Cote d'Or. It joins the Saone.
Oud-Beyerland, a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles W. Dort.
Ouddorp, a village of the Netherlands, 25 miles W.S.W. Rotterdam.
Oude, iii. 92. 27. 0. N. 82. 0. E.
Oude, or Ayodhya, iii. 93. 26. 48. N. 82. 4. E.
Oudenarde, viii. 621. 50. 52. N. 3. 36. E.
Oudenbosch, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles W. Breda.
Oude-Pekel-A, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen.
Ouderkerk, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. by N. Rotterdam. 51. 55. N. 4. 36. E.
Ouderkerk, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles S. Amsterdam.
Oudewater, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles W.S.W. Utrecht. 52. 2. N. 4. 54. E.
Oudon, a town of France, on the Loire, 14 miles N.E. Nantes.
Ouen, St., a pleasant village of France, about 4 miles N. Paris.
Ouessant, isle of, viii. 173, 298.
Oufa, vi. 428. 54. 42. N. 56. 18. E.
Oughterard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 150 miles W. by N. Dublin.
Ouller, lake of, iii. 16. 34. 35. N. 74. 25. E.
Oummbidda, ruins of, iv. 173.
Oundle, a town of England, county of Northampton, on the Nen, 77 miles N. London. 52. 30. N. 0. 30. W.
Oungigah, river of, v. 60.
Oural Mountains, a very lofty and extensive range, which, during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between Northern Asia and Russia in Europe. 60. 0. N. 40. 0. E.
Oural, a large river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Caspian, nearly in 47. 0. N. 53. 0. E.
Uralsk, the capital city of the Cossacks of the Oural, on the banks of that river. 50. 11. N. 52. 6. E.
Ourcha, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund.
Oure, river of, v. 133.
Ourem, a town of Portugal, 12 miles E.S E. Leyria. 39. 37. N. 8. 27. W.
Ourfa, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pachalic of the same name. 36. 50. N. 38. 25. E.
Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 89 miles S.S.E. Lisbon. 37. 38. N. 8. 4. W.
Ouro, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Toccantines. Also a village of the same name not far from the Toccantines.
Ouro, Rio de, a river which runs through the Sahara, in Western Africa, and falls into the Atlantic. 23. 30. N.
Ourthe, a small river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Maese.
Ousa, river of, vi. 441.
Ouse, ix. 120.
Ouse, Great, ix. 120, 248, 326.
Ouse, Little, ix. 120, 248.
Ouse, or Grand River, a river of Canada, which falls into Lake Erie.

Ousmean, town of, viii. 275.
Oustiong-Welikl, town of, vi. 448, 449. 60. 47. N. 46. 5. E.
Oustysolsh, burgh of, vi. 449.
Outchang-fou, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Houquang.
Ou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-see. 23. 28. N. 110. 32. E.
Outeyro, a small town of Portugal, 11 miles E.S.E. Braganza. 41. 54. N. 7. 32. W.
Ovando, province of, iv. 315.
Ovar, a town of Portugal, near the coast, 22 miles S.S.W. Oporto. 40. 52. N. 8. 36. W.
Ovenden, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Over, a township of England, in Cheshire, 5 miles W. Middlewich. 53. 11. N. 2. 36. W.
Overflacque, viii. 641. 51. 42. N. 4. 11. E.
Overmeere, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles E. Ghent. 51. 3. N. 3. 57. E.
Overschie, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles W. by N. Rotterdam. 51. 57. N. 4. 26. E.
Overton, a village and parish of England, county of Hants. 52. 58. N. 2. 56. W.
Overton, a county of the U. States, on the north side of West Tenessee.
Overwitz, Lower and Upper, two villages of Upper Lusatia.
Overysschie, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles S.E. Brussels.
Overyssel, an extensive province of the Netherlands, having Gelderland on the S.W., and on the E. a part of Hanover and Westphalia. It is watered by the Yssel, the Zwarte water, the Vechte, the Schiephel, and the Linde, all slow-flowing streams, and more like large canals than rivers. 52. 27. N. 6. 20. E.
Ovid, a township of the U. States, and capital of Seneca county, New York.
Ovidovo, or Ewes, lake of, vi. 377.
Oviedo, viii. 70. 43. 27. N. 5. 51. W.
Ovigelo, a town of the Milanese province of Alessandria, on the Balbo.
Owaïhee, island of, iii. 643.
Owal, or Ualo, kingdom of, iv. 217.
Owari, ii. 526. 34. 30. N. 137. 0. E.
Owasco, lake, v. 178.
Owego, a village of the U. States, in Broome county, New York, 170 miles S.W. Albany.
Owego Creek, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Susquehanah.
Owen, a town of Germany, 18 miles S.E. Stutgard. 48. 35. N. 9. 27. E.
Ower, a village of England, in the isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.
Owey, an island of the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland. 55. 3. N. 8. 26. W.
Owhyee, an island in the North Pacific ocean, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich islands. 19. 0. N. 156. 0. W.
Owlail, a city of Hindostan, province of Delhi, situated on the Harrowly river. 28. 10. N. 19. 35. E.
Owram, North and South, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Owslebery, a township of England, in Southamptonshire.
Oxen Creek, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Potomac.
Oxford, ix. 227. 51. 47. N. 1. 15. W.
Oxford, ix. 227. 51. 46. N. 1. 16. W.
Oxford, a county of the U. States, in the west part of Maine. The name also of various townships.
Oxford, a town and port of entry of the U. States, in Talbot county, Maryland.
Oxhall, a hamlet of England, in Durham.
Oxnam, ix. 405.
Oxus, ii. 310, 318, 329.
Oyamel, mountain of, v. 279.
Oyapok, river of, v. 552.
Oyolava, iii. 630.
Oyonnax, burgh of, viii. 370.
Oyster Bay, a township of the U. States on Long Island sound. 28. 50. N. 83. 0. W.
Oyster Creek, two rivers in North Carolina and New Jersey, which both run into the Atlantic.
Ozama, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea below St. Domingo.
Ozarks, mountains of, v. 152.
Ozieri, river of, vii. 608.

P.

Paar, a river of Bavaria, which flows into the Danube, below Ingolstadt.
Paarl, a village of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of Drakenstein. 33. 44. S. 18. 50. E.
Pabay, a small island of the Hebrides. 58. 10. N. 6. 55. W.
Pabba, a small island, 2 miles from the isle of Sky, about a mile long.
Pabby, one of the isles which compose the district of Harris.
Pacajas, a river of South America, which enters the Amazons near its mouth.
Pacajes, the capital of a district in Peru, 80

miles s.w. La Paz. 18. 40. s. 69. 12. w.

PACASMAYU, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific ocean. 7. 24. s.

PAUCAUDIERE, LA, a large village of France, department of the Loire,

PACCALONGANG, a small European town and fort on the island of Java, 282 miles E. Batavia.

PACHETE, formerly the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. 23. 36. N. 86. 50. E.

PACHITEA, a river of Peru, which joins the Amazons. 8. 46. S.

PACHUCO, a town of Mexico, 45 miles N.E. Mexico. 20. 5. N. 98. 40. W.

PACIFIC, a name given to the sea which lies between Asia and America. 25. 0. N. and S. 150. 0. W.

PACOLET, a river of the U. States, which rises in North Carolina.

PACTOLUS RIVER, ii. 68.

PACY, a town of France, on the Eure.

PADANG, iii. 439. 0. 48. S. 99. 55. E.

PADER, river of, vii. 224.

PADER, town of, ii. 627.

PADERBORN, vii. 224. 51. 44. N. 8. 42. E.

PADSTOW, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 243 miles W. by S. London. 50. 33. N. 4. 55. W.

PADUA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, surrounded by the delegations of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. It is watered by the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, and several smaller streams.

PADUA, vii. 629. 45. 24. N. 11. 54. E.

PADULA, a considerable town of Naples, in Calabria Citra.

PAESANA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po.

PAGAHM, iii. 349. 21. 9. N. 94. 35. E.

PAGAN CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river.

PAGO, vi. 335. 44. 30. N. 14. 55. E.

PAHANG, a town of Malacca, on the east coast, 12 miles from the sea, on a river. 3. 40. N. 103. 30. E.

PAHANG, kingdom of, iii. 391, 392.

PALAISEAU, a village of France, 7 miles S.E. Versailles.

PAIMBŒUF, viii. 291. 47. 16. N. 2. 3. W.

PAIMPOL, viii. 299. 48. 46. N. 3. 4. W.

PAIMPONT, viii. 302.

PAINGTON, a very pleasant village and parish of England, in Devonshire.

PAINKHANDI DISTRICT, iii. 127.

PAINSWICK, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, on a brook which runs into the Stroud, 7 miles S.E. Gloucester. 51. 47. N. 2. 12. W.

PAINT CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Ohio. Another which enters the Scioto.

PAISLEY, ix. 428. 55. 58. N. 4. 22. W.

PAITA, a small city of Peru, province of Piura, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 494 miles N.W. Lima. 5. 5. S. 80. 50. W.

PAJONAL, GREAT, country of, v. 440.

PAKRATZ, vi. 333. 45. 26. N. 17. 15. E.

PALAIS, ST., viii. 292. 47. 20. N. 3. 10. W.

PALAMOS, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 27 miles E.S.E. Gerona. 38. 36. N. 5. 57. W.

PALAMOW, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the Coyle river. 23. 52. N. 78. 10. E.

PALATINATE, LOWER, or PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, a province in the west of Germany, situated chiefly on the west side of the Rhine, having Mentz N., Alsace S., and Lorraine S.W. It extends from the 49th to the 50th degree of N. lat.

PALATINATE, UPPER, the former name of a province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and now forming part of the circles of the Regen and the Upper Maine, in the kingdom of Bavaria.

PALAUR, river of, iii. 181.

PALCATI, or BALEASH, lake of, ii. 474.

PALEWAN ISLE, iii. 490.

PALAZZOLO, a town of Sicily, 20 miles W. Syracuse. 45. 37. N. 9. 55. E.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 14 miles E.S.E. Bergamo. 44. 5. N. 11. 32. E.

PALCATI NOR, or BALKASH, ii. 360.

PALDAMO, parish of, vi. 493.

PALEMBANG, vii. 441. 2. 58. S. 104. 54. E.

PALEMBANG, a river in the island of Sumatra. It falls into the straits of Banca. 2. 18. S. 105. 8. E.

PALENCIA, viii. 74. 41. 59. N. 4. 22. W.

PALERMO, vii. 743. 38. 6. N. 13. 20. E.

PALERMO GULF, vii. 749. 38. 6. N. 13. 20. E.

PALESTINE, ii. 146. 32. 30. N. 35. 30. E.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, 20 miles E. Rome. 41. 52. N. 12. 56. E.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, on a narrow island of the Lagunes, 6 miles S. Venice.

PALET, village of, viii. 290.

PALEY, DR. WILLIAM, ix. 325.

PALICAUD, or PALICHAUTCHERY, a town of India, province of Malabar. 10. 45. N. 76. 38. E.

PALICS, lake of, vi. 287.

PALISSE, viii. 327. 46. 14. N. 3. 38. E.

PALLACOPAS, canal of, ii. 103.

PALLANZA, a town of Italy, on the Lago Maggiore. 45. 56. N. 8. 34. E.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in

the South Pacific ocean. 15. 0. s. 146. 0. w.
Palma, iv. 469, 472. 28. 50. n. 18. 0. w.
Palma, viii. 121. 42. 49. n. 1. 39. w.
Palma, a town of Sicily, on the sea coast.
Palma, a town of Andalusia, on the Xenil.
Palma, a city of New Granada, province of Tunja, on the Magdalena, 54 miles n.w. Santa Fe. 5. 8. n. 74. 52. w.
Palmanova, a town and fortress of Austrian Italy, 53 miles e.n.e. Venice.
Palmas, a city of New Granada, on the Magdalena, 50 miles n.n.w. Pamplona. 9. 35. n. 74. 42. w.
Palmas, Cividad de las, capital of the island of Grand Canary. 28. 8. n. 15. 23. w.
Palmas, Cape, a promontory of Western Africa, forming the entrance from the north into the gulf of Guinea. 4. 16. n. 74. 42. w.
Palmas, Santa-Cruz de las, city of, iv. 473.
Palmela, a town of Estremadura, 6 miles n. Setubal. 38. 35. n. 8. 54. w.
Palmer, Point, a projecting point on the s. shore of Melville island. 74. 55. n. 108. 4. w.
Palmerston Island, iii. 638. 18. 0. s. 165. 0. w.
Palmetto, Point, two capes on the n. and s. coasts of Jamaica. 18. 18. n. 76. 20. w.—18. 7. n. 77. 57. w.
Palmiras, a celebrated point of land at the head of the bay of Bengal. 20. 44. n. 87. 5. e.
Palmnicken, tract of, vii. 17.
Palms, Isle of, iv. 420.
Palmyra, ii. 135. 34. 29. n. 38. 48. e.
Palmyra, a township and village of the U. States, in Ontario county, New York, 233 miles w. Albany. The name of various other townships.
Palo, a town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 60 miles n. Diarbekir.
Palo, Cape, vii. 599.
Palota, a town of Hungary, 8 miles w.s.w. Stuhl Weissemburg. 46. 14. n. 20. 52. e.
Palte Lake, ii. 620. 28. 45. n. 90. 55. e.
Palus-Meotis, or Sea of Azoph, v. 9.
Pambamarca, a mountain of Quito.
Pamer, plain of, ii. 470, 627.
Pamiers, viii. 246. 43. 9. n. 1. 36. e.
Pamisos, a river of Greece, in the Morea.
Pamlico Sound, a large bay on the coast of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic ocean by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, and communicating with Core and Albemarle sounds, and receives Pamlico or Tar river.
Pamparato, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.
Pampas, extensive plains of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres. 34. 0. s. 63. 0. w.
Pampas del Sacramento, v. 370, 440. 9. 0. s. 74. 0. w.
Pampatar, harbour of, v. 385.
Pampelonne, a town of France, department of the Tarn. 44. 8. n. 2. 16. e.
Pampeluna, or Pamplona, viii. 67. 42. 49. n. 1. 40. e.
Pamplemousses, district of, iv. 449.
Pamplico Sound, v. 159.
Pamplowa, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunga, 185 miles n.e. Santa Fe.
Pamphylia, ii. 91.
Pamunkeys, v. 212.
Pamunky, a river of Virginia, which unites with the Mattapony to form York river.
Panama, v. 492, 400. 9. 0. n. 79. 19. w.
Panama, isthmus of, v. 400.
Panaria, vii. 605, 750. 38. 40. n. 15. 4. e.
Panaro, river of, vii. 587.
Panay Island, iii. 490. 11. 0. n. 122. 30. e.
Pancalleri, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles s. Turin. 44. 50. n. 7. 38. e.
Panscova, a town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube, 8 miles n.e. Belgrade. 44. 44. n. 20. 47. e.
Pandour, a village of the north-west of Hungary.
Panga, province of, iv. 314.
Pangarooyoong, town of, iii. 439.
Pangerannan, mountain of, iii. 446.
Pangeus, Mount, gold mines of, vi. 142, 153.
Paniany, iii. 210. 10. 45. n. 75. 38. e.
Panicocolo, a town of Naples, 22 miles n.w. Naples.
Panier Foule, lake of, iv. 217.
Paniput, iii. 90. 29. 22. n. 76. 51. e.
Panissiere, a town of France, department of the Loire.
Panlang, a town of the Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy river. 16. 56. n. 95. 58. e.
Pannah, iii. 94, 98. 24. 45. n. 80. 13. e.
Pannanach, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, noted for its mineral waters.
Panomi, valley of, vi. 155.
Panos, v. 441. 10. 4. s. 76. 4. w.
Pantchowa, town of, vi. 317.
Pantelaria, the ancient Cosyra, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and situated between that island and the coast of Africa. 36. 45. n. 8. 26. e.
Panticapæum, or the modern Kertchy, vi. 394.

PANUCO, v. 343. 22. 48. N. 98. 52. W.
PANUCO, district of, v. 335.
PANWELL, a town of Hindostan, on the river Pan, 27 miles E. Bombay.
PANY ISLE, one of the Philippine isles.
PAO, SAN JUAN BAPTISTO DEL, a city of the Caraccas, province of Venezuela, on the river Pao, 150 miles S.W. Caraccas. 9. 25. N. 68. 18. W. The river Pao falls into the Apure.
PAO, CONCEPTION DEL, a town of the Caraccas, province of Barcelona. 8. 38. N. 64. 50. W.
PAOLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 39. 24. N. 16. 4. E.
PAOLI, a village of the U. States, and capital of Orange county, Indiana. 38. 35. N. 86. 20. W. The name of other two villages in Indiana.
PAOOM, island of, iii. 592.
PAO-TING-FOU, ii. 572. 27. 0. N. 111. 10. E.
PAPA, a town of Hungary, 25 miles S. by W. Raab. 47. 18. N. 17. 28. E.
PAPAGAYO, valley, v. 286.
PAPAGAYO, gulf, v. 352. 11. 5. N. 85. 30. W.
PAPANTLA, v. 345. 20. 30. N. 97. 40. W.
PAPA-STOUR, PAPA-STRONSAY, and PAPA-WESTRAY, three small islands, one of Shetland, and two of Orkney.
PAPELS, iv. 224.
PAPEN WASSER, vii. 47.
PAPHLAGONIA, ii. 92.
PAPHOS, now BUFFA, a town of Cyprus, ii. 87.
PAPPENBURG, a town of Hanover, on a large canal which joins the river Ems, 20 miles S.S.E. Embden. 53. 5. N. 7. 25. E.
PAPPENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmuhl, 15 miles N.E. Donawert. 48. 55. N. 10. 59. E.
PAPS OF JURA, four mountains in the island of Jura, seen at a great distance. 55. 57. N. 5. 55. W.
PAPUA, a large island in the Eastern seas, extending from the south end of Gilolo, and the north coast of Ceram, in a south-west direction, about 1200 miles. It is not quite certain whether it is an island or a cluster of islands. It is indented by such deep bays, that it resembles a chain of peninsulas, so near does the sea approach on each side. 3. 0. S. 134. 0. E.
PAPUK, hill of, vi. 328.
PARA, v. 358, 540. 20. 0. S.
PARA, GRAN, v. 543. 5. 0. S. 54. 0. W.
PARA, GRAN, v. 543. 1. 30. S. 48. 33. W.
PARACEL, or PARACELS, iii. 380. 16. 40. N. 112. 0. E.
PARAGONG, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Bootan. 27. 43. N. 89. 21. E.
PARAGUAY, v. 456, 459. 24. 0. S. 56. 0. W.
PARAGUAY, v. 359, 510.
PARAIBA, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil, on the Paraiba, about ten miles from the sea. 6. 57. S. 35. 10. W.
PARAIBA, v. 513.
PARAIBA, a large river of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, which enters the Atlantic, in lat. 21. 34. S. It is also the name of a river of Guiana, which joins the Orinoco.
PARAMARIBO, a town of Guiana, and capital of the province of Surinam, on the Surinam river, about 18 miles from its mouth. 5. 45. N. 55. 15. W.
PARAMATTA, iii. 539. 33. 50. S. 150. 55. E.
PARAMITHIA, vi. 182. 39. 29. N. 20. 33. E.
PARAMO DE LA SUMMA PAZ, v. 364.
PARANA, v. 357, 359.
PARANA, cataract of, v. 512.
PARAPANEMA, mountain of, v. 509.
PARAVADI, a town of Bulgaria, 115 miles N.N.E. Adrianople.
PARAYBA, province and town of, v. 542.
PARAY LE MONIAL, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.
PARCE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.
PARCHIM, a town of Germany, 20 miles S.E. Schwerin. 53. 28. N. 11. 48. E.
PARDO, RIO, a river of Brazil, which joins the Anhaudery and afterwards enters the Parana, in lat. 21. 0. S.
PARDUBITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 60 miles E. Prague. 50. 2. N. 15. 45. E.
PARECCHIA. or PAROS, chief town of the island of Paros, in the Grecian archipelago.
PARENZO, vii. 535. 45. 10. N. 13. 38. E.
PARESTAN, ii. 627.
PAREXIS, v. 510. 14. 0. S. 59. 0. W.
PARGA, vi. 182. 39. 17. N. 20. 23. E.
PARI, v. 356.
PARIA, the capital of a province in Buenos Ayres, 210 miles N.W. La Plata. 18. 50. S. 68. 20. W.
PARIA, GULF OF, a gulf of South America, in the Caraccas, which has on the west the province of Cumana, and on the east the island of Trinidad. From these two lands on the north, two points jut out, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Carribean sea. 10. 20. N. 62. 15. W.
PARIGNE L'EVEQUE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.
PARIMA, v. 360, 362.
PARIMA, or WHITE RIVER, v. 362.
PARIS, viii. 447, 448. 48. 50. N. 2. 20 E.
PARIS, a township and village of the U. States, in Oneida county, New York. The name of various other townships.

PARISHVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Lawrence county, New York.
PARKER, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts.
PARKER'S BAY, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, a little south of Palmetto point. 18. 5. N. 78. 7. W.
PARKER'S CREEK, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeak.
PARKHEAD and PARKHOUSE, two villages of Scotland, near Glasgow.
PARKINSON'S FERRY, a post village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.
PARMA, vii. 653. 44. 47. N. 10. 25. E.
PARMA, a river of Italy, which joins the Po.
PARMARIBO, town of, v. 559.
PARNASSUS, vi. 120, 161. 38. 37. N. 22. 32. E.
PARNELLA, district of, iii. 172.
PAROPAMISUS, mountains of, ii. 284, 326. 34. 50. N. 63. 50. E.
PAROS, vi. 169. 37. 5. N. 25. 13. E.
PARR, a township of England, in Lancashire.
PARRAS, a town of Mexico, 230 miles N. Durango. 26. 35. N. 105. 12. W.
PARRAS, lake, v. 283.
PARRET, a river of England, which runs into the Bristol channel at Bridgewater bay.
PARROT'S ISLAND, iv. 239. 8. 52. N. 13. 25. W.
PARSEES, iii. 62.
PARSONTOWN, or BIRR, a town of Ireland, in the King's county, 86 miles W. by S. Dublin.
PARTANICO, a town in the north-west of Sicily, Val di Mazzara.
PARTHENAY, viii. 282. 46. 38. N. 0. 16. W.
PARUPANADA, a town of India, province of Malabar. 11. 2. N. 75. 55. E.
PASCAGOLA, a river of North America, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.
PASCATAQUAS, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Penobscot.
PASCO, v. 428. 11. 0. S. 75. 45. W.
PASCO, silver mines of, v. 418.
PASCUARO, a town of Mexico, intendency of Valladolid, 125 miles W. Mexico. 19. 29. N. 101. 21. W.
PAS DE CALAIS, viii. 472.
PASITANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 18 miles S.S.E. Naples.
PASQUA, a town of Mexico, intendency of Guadalaxara, 45 miles N.W. La Purification.
PASQUETANK, a river of North Carolina, which rises in Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle sound.
PASSA DEL NORTE, v. 326.
PASSAGE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 8 miles E. by S. Waterford.
PASSAGE, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies.
PASSAGE FORT, a small town of Jamaica, between Port Royal and Spanish town.
PASSAGE WEST, a town of Ireland, in the county Cork, 7 miles S.E. Cork.
PASSAGES, LOS, a sea-port in the north of Spain, in Guipuscoa. 43. 20. N. 1. 55. W.
PASSAIC, a river of the U. States, which rises in New Jersey, and flows into Newark bay.
PASSAMAN, territory of, iii. 438.
PASSAS, a town of France, department of the Orne.
PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, a bay which forms part of the boundary between the British province of New Brunswick and Maine, one of the U. States of America. 45. 10. N. 67. 0. W. The river of the same name flows into this bay.
PASSARGE, a navigable river of East Prussia, which falls into the Frische Haff.
PASSARO, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, 24 miles S. Syracuse. The cape of this name is on the S.E. coast of Sicily.
PASSAROUANG, a small town and fort on the northern shore of the island of Java, 576 miles E. Batavia.
PASSAROWITZ, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Morawa, 33 miles E.S.E. Belgrade.
PASSAU, vii. 367, 385. 48. 31. N. 13. 18. E.
PASSE, or HOLY STREAM, river of, vi. 458.
PASSEHENDALE, a village of West Flanders, 7 miles N.E. Ypres.
PASSEWALK, vii. 115.
PASSIR, iii. 479. 2. 0. S. 116. 10. E.
PASSUMSIC, a river of the U. States, in Vermont. It joins the Connecticut.
PASSY, a large village of France, on the Seine, 2½ miles W. Paris.
PASTO, v. 402. 1. 20. N. 77. 30. W.
PASTROVICH, port of, vi. 340.
PATA ISLE, one of the smaller Sooloo islands, lying due south from Sooloo. 5. 50. N. 121. 15. E.
PATAGONIA, or LAND OF MAGELLAN, v. 476. 45. 0. S. 70. 0. W.
PATAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, with a handsome temple. 25. 17. N. 75. 50. E.
PATANI, kingdom and town of, iii. 391.
PATANY, a port of Asia, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. 7. 0. N. 101. 35. E.
PATAPSCO, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which runs into Chesapeak bay.
PATCHOW ISLANDS, on the coast of China. The southermost is in 24. 6. N. 123. 52. E.
PATCOONA, a town of Bengal, on the Curcurry river. 23. 3. N. 87. 2. E.

PATE, city of, iv. 407.
PATELY BRIDGE, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 14 miles N.W. Harrowgate. 54. 8. N. 1. 46. W.
PATERNE, ST., viii. 313.
PATH-HEAD, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, ½ mile E. Kirkcaldy. Also a village in Mid-Lothian. 55. 52. N. 2. 59. W.
PATIENCE, an island of the U. States, in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island.
PATIVILCA, a town of Peru, province of Santa.
PATMOS, ii. 86. 37. 30. N. 26. 40. E.
PATNA, iii. 99, 117. 25. 37. N. 85. 15. E.
PATRAS, vi. 163. 38. 33. N. 21. 43. E.
PATRATCHICK, town of, vi. 161.
PATREE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 23. 7. N. 71. 51. E.
PATRICK, a county of the U. States, on the south side of Virginia.
PATRICK'S PURGATORY, ST., a small island of Ireland, in Lough Derg.
PATRICKSVILLE, a post village of Guilford county, North Carolina.
PATRIMONIO DI S. PIETRO, the name of a province in the west of Italy, belonging to the States of the Church.
PATRINGTON, a town of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, about a mile north of the Humber, 20 miles E.S.E. Hull. 53. 43. N. 0. 4. E.
PATTAN, or PUTN, a town of Hindostan, province of Nepal, 1½ mile from Catmandoo, on the Bhagmutty river.
PATTEEALAH, a city of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 30. 16. N. 76 22. E.
PATTI, a town of Sicily, near the fine bay of Patti, 33 miles W. Messina. 38. 5. N. 14. 56. E.
PATTISON'S CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.
PATURAGES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault.
PATAXENT, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which runs into Chesapeak bay.
PATZAU, a town of Bohemia, 49 miles S.S.E. Prague. 49. 29. N. 14. 59. E.
PAU, viii. 250. 43. 17. N. 0. 24. W.
PAUCAROLLA, formerly the capital of a province of the same name in Peru.
PAUCARTOMBO, the capital of a province of Peru, on the river of its name. 13. 28. S. 71. 0. W.
PAUILLAC, a town of France, on the Gironde.
PAUKATUCK, a river of Rhode Island, which runs into the sea.
PAUL, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
PAUL, ST., a fine bay of the island of Malta, about 8 miles W. Valetta.
PAUL, ST., v. 513, 534, 535. 23. 30. S. 46. 56. W.
PAUL'S ISLAND, ST., in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands.
PAUL EN JAREZ, a village of France, department of the Loire.
PAUL EN JARREST, ST., a town of France, 18 miles S.S.W. Lyons.
PAULIEN, ST., a town of France, 6 miles N.N.W. Le Puy. 45. 9. N. 3. 49. E.
PAULIGNY, a village of France, department of the Indre.
PAULINSKILL, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware.
PAULISTAS, v. 536.
PAULO, SAN, province of, v. 534.
PAULO, SAN, river of, v. 540.
PAULOTSK, a small town of Russia, 14 miles S.S.E. St. Petersburg.
PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, ST., a town of France, department of the Drome.
PAULUS HOOK, or JERSEY CITY, a township of the U. States, New Jersey.
PAVIA, a province of Austrian Italy, government of Milan. It is watered by the Po, the Ticino, and the Olona.
PAVIA, vii. 624. 45. 10. N. 9. 10. E.
PAVILLY, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.
PAVLOGRAD, a town of European Russia, 32 miles E. Ekaterinoslav. 48. 29. N. 35. 55. E.
PAVLOVA-SELO, vi. 559. 46. 46. N. 30. 1. E.
PAVLOVSK, a town of European Russia, government of Voronez. 50. 25. N. 40. 15. E.
PAVOASSAN, a small town, capital of the island of St. Thomas, coast of Africa.
PAWANGHUR, a town and strong fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.
PAWCATUCK, a river of the U. States, between Rhode Island and Connecticut.
PAWDINSKOE-KUMEN, mountain of, ii. 388; vi. 425.
PAWLET, a township and village of the U. States, Vermont.
PAWNEES, or PANIS, v. 213. 41. 30. N. 101. 0. W.
PAWTUCKET, a post village of the U. States, on the falls of the Pawtucket.
PAWTUCKET, a river of the U. States, in Rhode Island. It enters Narraganset bay.
PAXO, vi. 172. 39. 12. N. 20. 10. E.
PAXTON, LOWER, MIDDLE, and UPPER, three townships of the U. States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.
PAY-HO, river of, ii. 557.
PAYANA, or PEACEABLE, lake of, vi. 480, 488.
PAYERNE, town of, vii. 576.

PAYNSVILLE, a village of the U. States, in Ohio.
PAZ, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Valladolid, 120 miles N.N.W. Mexico. 20. 59. N. 100. 28. W.
PAZ, LA, v. 431.
PAZCUASA, lake of, v. 283, 334.
PE, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. 43. 7. N. 0. 10. W.
PE, ST., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
PEABODY, a river of the U. States, New Hampshire. It joins the Androscoggin.
PEACE RIVER, otherwise called Unijah river, has its rise in the Rocky mountains, 54. 24. N. and 121. 0. W., and empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in 70. 0. N. and about 135. 0. W.
PEAK, ix. 312.
PEAK FOREST, a village of England, in Derbyshire. The name also of a tract of land.
PEAK OF TEYDE, or ECHEYDE, iv. 470.
PEARL, a river of the U. States, in the Mississippi territory, which falls into Lake Borgne, east of Lake Ponchartrain.
PEARL ISLAND, in the gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi. 14. 30. N. 80. 6. W.
PEARL ISLAND, iii. 640.
PEARL ISLANDS, in the gulf of Panama.
PEAULE, a village of France, department of the Morbihan.
PECCAIS, a fortress of France, 21 miles S.E. Montpelier.
PECTELES, MOUNT, vi. 143.
PEDEE, GREAT and LITTLE, v. 158.
PEDERNEC, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PEDERNEIRA, a sea-port of Portugal. 39. 36. N. 9. 7. W.
PEDRO, ST., a large river of Mexico, which enters the Rio del Norte. Also rivers of Veragua, of New Granada, of Brazil, and of the Caraccas.
PEDRO ISLAND, iii. 617. 18. 25. N. 64. 40. W.
PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, ix. 426. 55. 35. N. 3. 20. W.
PEEBLES, ix. 426. 55. 39. N. 3. 11. W.
PEEKSKILL, a post village of the U. States, in West Chester county, New York.
PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, a town of England, on the western coast of the Isle of Man, at the mouth of Peel river, 12 miles W. Douglas. 54. 16. N. 4. 42. W.
PEEL, marsh of, viii. 611.
PEENE, vii. 47, 114.
PEGAU, a town of Saxony, on the Elster, 14 miles S.S.W. Leipsic. 51. 10. N. 12. 15. E.
PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which joins the Rednitz at Furth.
PEGO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 41 miles S. by E. Valencia.
PEGU, iii. 350, 351. 17. 40. N. 96. 12. E.
PEGU, river of, iii. 333.
PEIGNITZ, river of, vii. 394.
PEILA, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which flows into the Weistritz.
PEILAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles S.E. Reichenbach.
PEINA, a town of Hanover, on the Fuse, 20 miles E. Hanover.
PEIPUS, LAKE OF, vi. 11, 517. 58. 30. N. 27. 30. E.
PEIRE, ST., a town of Piedmont, on the Braita, 40 miles S.S.W. Turin.
PEISERN, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Wartha. 52. 11. N. 17. 42. E.
PEKIANGHO, a considerable river of China, province of Quangtong.
PEKING, or PEKIN, ii. 559, 570. 39. 55. N. 116. 28. E.
PEKIN, GULF OF, ii. 557.
PELANGY, a river in the island of Magindanao, on which the capital is situated.
PELASGI, vi. 72.
PELEGRINO, MOUNT, vii. 749.
PELEW ISLANDS, or PALAOS, iii. 615. 7. 30. N. 134. 30. E.
PELICAN ISLAND, on the south coast of West Florida. 2d, Near the north-east and south-west coasts of Antigua.
PELICAN KEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two small islands near the south coast of Jamaica.
PELIGNI, vii. 695.
PELING ISLE, an island near the east coast of Celebes. 38. 24. N. 124. 28. E.
PELION, MOUNT, vi. 132.
PELLA, ruins of, vi. 159.
PELLEGRUE, a town of France, 30 miles E. Bourdeaux.
PELLERIN, a town of France, 11 miles W. Nantes.
PELLEW'S, SIR EDWARD, GROUP, a cluster of islands on the north coast of New Holland. Centre island, 15. 39. S. 137. 5. E.
PELLICE, a small river in the north of Italy, which falls into the Po.
PELLISSANE, a town of France, 15 miles W.S.W. Aix.
PELLWORM, viii. 592. 54. 32. N. 8. 42. E.
PELOPONNESUS, now MOREA, vi. 162.
PELUSIUM, iv. 23, 69. 31. 4. N. 32. 31. E.
PELUSSIN, a town of France, department of the Loire.
PELYM, ii. 434.
PEMAQUID, CAPE and BAY, on the coast of Maine. 43. 48. N. 69. 27. W.
PEMBA, iv. 313. 7. 30. S. 16. 2. E.
PEMBA ISLAND, iv. 406. 5. 0. S. 39. 45. E.

PEMBERTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
PEMBROKE, ix. 356. 51. 52. N. 4. 50. W.
PEMBROKE, ix. 365. 51. 40. N. 4. 55. W.
PEMBROKE, a township of the U. States, in New Hampshire. 2d, In Massachusetts. 3d, A post village of Genesee county, New York.
PEMBROKE COAST, ix. 104.
PENAFIEL, a town of the north of Portugal, 21 miles E.N.E. Oporto. 41. 16. N. 8. 12. W.
PENAFIEL, a town of Spain, 36 miles E.S.E. Valladolid. 41. 38. N. 4. 7. W.
PENAMACOR, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. 40. 10. N. 7. 0. W.
PENDENNIS, a peninsula of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth harbour. 50. 8. N. 5. 0. W.
PENDLETON, a large and populous suburb to the towns of Manchester and Salford.
PENDLETON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
PENDLETON, a county of the U. States, in the central part of Virginia. 2d, In South Carolina. 3d, Of Kentucky.
PENELLA, a town of Portugal, 15 miles S.E. Coimbra.
PENEUS, river of, vi. 125.
PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 48 miles N.N.W. Lisbon.
PENIGK, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 43 miles W. Dresden. 50. 57. N. 12. 42. E.
PENINSULA, or DECCAN, iii. 141.
PENINSULA, in Upper Canada, v. 127.
PENISCOLA, viii. 86.
PENISTONE, a market town of England, in Yorkshire. 53. 32. N. 1. 38. W.
PENKRIDGE, a town of England, county of Stafford, on the Penk, 6 miles S. Stafford. 52. 43. N. 2. 8. W.
PENMAEN MAWR, a noted mountain in Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. 53. 17. N. 3. 55. W.
PENN, a township of the U. States, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Also two other townships in Pennsylvania.
PENN'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah.
PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquiver.
PENNAR, iii. 181.
PENNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Segovia.
PENNARTH, harbour of, ix. 362.
PENNAS, gulf of, v. 468.
PENNE, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 44. 4. N. 1. 44. E. Another in the department of the Tarn.
PENNINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
PENNON-DE-VELEZ, iv. 189. 9. 0. N. 99. 0. E.
PENNSYLVANIA, v. 181. 41. 0. N. 77. 0. W.
PENNYCUIK, a village and parish of Scotland, 9½ miles S.W. Edinburgh.
PENOBSCOT, a county of the U. States, in Maine. Chief town Bangor. 2d, A seaport town of the U. States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot bay, 240 miles N.E. Boston. Lat. 44. 27. N.
PENOBSCOT, v. 159.
PENOBSCOT BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Maine, containing Long Island. 44. 10. N. 68. 50. W.
PENRITH, ix. 267. 54. 40. N. 2. 45. W.
PENRYHN GWYE POINT, ix. 104.
PENRYN, a borough and town corporate of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the head of a branch of Falmouth harbour, 2 miles N.W. of Falmouth.
PENSA, vi. 559. 53. 20. N. 45. 38. E.
PENSACOLA, v. 204. 30. 28. N. 87. 12. W.
PENTELLARIA, island of, vii. 603, 749.
PENTHIEVRE, FORT, a fort in the West of France, 15 miles S.E. Lorient.
PENTLAND FRITH, ix. 379. 58. 43. N. 3. 15. W.
PENTLAND HILLS, ix. 374, 412. 55. 47. N. 3. 27. W.
PENTLAND SKERRIES, certain small islands at the east end of the Pentland frith, 4 miles N.E. Duncansby-head. 58. 41. N. 2. 58. W.
PENZANCE, ix. 106, 179. 50. 7. N. 5. 31. W.
PENZING, vii. 504.
PEQUANNACK, a township of the U. States, New Jersey.
PEQUANNOCK POINT and RIVER, a small stream of the U. States, in Connecticut.
PEQUIGNY, a town of France, on the Somme, 9 miles W. Amiens, and 20 S.E. Abbeville.
PERA. kingdom of, iii. 391, 393.
PERA, town of, vi. 149.
PERALADA, a town of Catalonia, 9 miles W. Rosas.
PERAMBAUCAM, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 14 miles N.E. Conjeveram.
PERASTO, vi. 339. 42. 29. N. 18. 42. E.
PERAULT, a village of France, 3 miles S.E. Montpelier.
PERCY, a town of France, department of La Manche.
PERCY ISLES, in the South Pacific ocean, near the N.E. coast of New Holland. 21. 40. S. 150. 30. E.
PERDIDO RIVER, a river of the U. States, which flows into the gulf of Mexico.
PERECOP, vi. 388, 391. 46. 8. N. 33. 42. E.
PERE EN RETZ, ST., a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure.

PEREGRINO, valley of, v. 278, 286.
PEREJASLAVL, a town of European Russia, government of Pultava, 55 miles S.S.E. Kiev.
PERESLAVL-SALESKOE, vi. 555.
PEREVOLOCZNA, a small town of European Russia, on the Dnieper, 112 miles N.W. Ekaterinoslav.
PERGAMO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, once a great capital. 39. 11. N. 27. 0. E.
PERGOLA, a town of Italy, 32 miles W. Ancona. 43. 34. N. 12. 45. E.
PERIAC, a village of France, 6 miles S.W. Narbonne.
PERIAPATAM, a town of India, province of Mysore. 12. 21. N. 76. 25. E.
PERIASLAVL, town of, vi. 577.
PERICUES, v. 324. 23. 45. N. 110. 30. W.
PERIERS, a small town of France, department of La Manche.
PERIGORD, a province of France, now forming the department of the Dordogne.
PERIGUEUX, viii. 271. 45. 11. N. 0. 42. E.
PERINALDO, a town of Piedmont, province of Nice, 18 miles E.N.E. Nice.
PERIPI, harbour of, v. 533.
PÉRISTERA, mount of, vi. 119.
PERKINSONVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Amelia county, Virginia.
PERLEBERG, vii. 102. 53. 5. N. 11. 50. E.
PERM, vi. 436, 438, 440. 58. 0. N. 56. 7. E.
PERMACOH, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. 12. 13. N. 79. 52. E.
PERMIA, country of, vi. 419, 420.
PERMIAN, vi. 440.
PERNAMBUCO, or ST. ANTONIO DO RECIFE, v. 542. 8. 0. S. 35. 0. W.
PERNAU, vi. 521. 58. 17. N. 24. 40. E.
PERNES, a town of France, on the Nesque, 14 miles E.N.E. Avignon. 43. 59. N. 5. 3. E.
PERONNE, viii. 471. 49. 55. N. 2. 56. E.
PEROSA, LA, a town of Piedmont, on the Cluson, 24 miles W.S.W. Turin.
PEROTE, v. 343.
PERPENAD, a town on the sea-coast of Malabar, 15 miles S. Calicut. 11. 3. N. 75. 54. E.
PERPIGNAN, viii. 244. 42. 42. N. 2. 56. E.
PERQUIMANS, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
PERREUX, a town of France, department of the Loire.
PERRY, a county of the U. States, in Indiana. 2d, In Ohio.
PERRYSVILLE, a town of the U. States, and capital of Bond county, Illinois. 37. 45. N. 89. 40. W. The name of several townships.
PERSAGNO, town of, vi. 339.
PERSAIM, a town of the Birman empire, province of Pegue, on the Irrawuddy, here called the Persaim. 16. 50. N. 95. 0. E.
PERSEPOLIS, ii. 234, 268. 29. 57. N. 52. 59. E.
PERSERIN, vi. 186. 42. 4. N. 20. 57. E.
PERSHORE, a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon, 9 miles E.S.E. Worcester. 52. 6. N. 2. 5. W.
PERSIA, ii. 227. 33. 0. N. 52. 0. E.
PERSIAN GULF, ii. 189, 192.
PERTAUBGHUR, district of, iii. 76.
PERTH, ix. 465. 56. 22. N. 3. 50. W.
PERTH, ix. 467. 56. 22. N. 3. 27. W.
PERTUIS, a town of France, 40 miles S.E. Avignon. 43. 40. N. 5. 30. E.
PERU, v. 414. 10. 0. S. 72. 0. W.
PERUGIA, vii. 690. 43. 5. N. 12. 22. E.
PERUGIA LAKE, vii. 588. 43. 10. N. 12. 10. E.
PERURA, iii. 200.
PERUVIANS, v. 432.
PERUWELZ, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. by E. Valenciennes.
PERWUTTUM, a town of Hindostan, province of Golconda. 15. 57. N. 78. 40. E.
PESARO, a town of Italy, States of the Church, 34 miles N.W. Ancona.
PESCARA, vii. 716, 717. 43. 31. N. 14. 10. E.
PESCADORES, iii. 622. 23. 30. N. 119. 35. E.
PESCHIERA, a town and a strong fortress of Austrian Italy, province of Verona, near where the Mincio issues from the lake of Garda, 18 miles N.N.W. Mantua. 45. 26. N. 10. 42. E.
PESCO CONSTANZO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 41. 37. N. 14. 14. E.
PESENAS, viii. 237.
PESHAWUR, ii. 329. 31. 57. N. 61. 4. E.
PESME, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. 47. 18. N. 5. 32. E.
PEST, a palatinate of Hungary, lying chiefly along the east bank of the Danube.
PEST, or PESTH, vi. 306. 47. 30. N. 19. 3. E.
PETCHELEE, ii. 569. 39. 30. N. 116. 30. E.
PETCHORA, river of, vi. 444.
PETER, ST., v. 156.
PETER, ST., a river of Spain, which separates the isle of Leon (containing Cadiz) from the mainland.
PETER, ST. v. 592.
PETER'S LAKE, ST., a lake of Canada. 46. 10. N. 72. 40. W.
PETER LE PORT, ST., a town of England, in Guernsey.
PETERBOROUGH, ix. 325. 52. 37. N. 0. 15. W.
PETERBOROUGH, a post village of the U.

States, in Maddison county, New York. Also a township in New Hampshire.

PETERHEAD, ix. 453. 57. 30. N. 1. 45. W.

PETERSBURG, island of, vi. 506.

PETERSBURG, St., vi. 503, 505. 59. 56. N. 30. 18. E.

PETERSBURG, a borough and port of entry of the U. States, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the Appomatox, 12 miles above its junction with James river, 25 miles S. by E. Richmond. 37. 10. N. 77. 40. W. It is also the name of various townships.

PETERSFIELD, a town of England, county of Hants, 18 miles N.E. Portsmouth. 51. 1. N. 0. 57. E.

PETERSHAM, a village of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 10 miles W.S.W. London.

PETERSHAM, a township of the U. States, in Massachusetts.

PETERSIL, hill of, vii. 183.

PETERSTHALL, a village of Germany, 24 miles E.S.E. Strasburg. 48. 25. N. 8. 13. E.

PETERSWALD, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles S. by E. Dresden.

PETERSWALDAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 9 miles S. Schweidnitz. 50. 47. N. 13. 58. E.

PETERWARDEIN, or PETER-VARA, vi. 333. 45. 15. N. 19. 58. E.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a village of England, county of Somerset. 51. 5. N. 3. 1. W.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a market town of England, county of Somerset.

PETITE RIVIERE, a river of Canada, which falls into the Utawas.

PETLAND, a large town in Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 15 miles N. by E. from Cambay. 22. 32. N. 72. 57. E.

PETORCA, golden mines of, v. 451.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples.

PETRIKOW or PETRIKAU, vi. 667. 51. 27. N. 19. 40. E.

PETRINIA, a town of Croatia, 35 miles E. Carlstadt. 45. 18. N. 16. 15. E.

PETRONELL, a town of Austria, 12 miles W. by S. Presburg.

PETROPAULOFSKAIA, fortress of, ii. 436.

PETROPAULOWSK, village of, ii. 447.

PETROSAVODSK, vi. 454.

PETSCHORA, a large river of European Russia, which falls into the Arctic ocean.

PETTAU, vii. 525. 46. 35. N. 15. 50. E.

PETTEN, a village of North Holland, on the German ocean, 10 miles N. Alkmaar. 52. 45. N. 4. 40. E.

PETTINENGO, a town of Piedmont, province of Biella.

PETWORTH, a town of England, in Sussex, on the Arun, 12 miles N.E. Chichester. 50. 59. N. 0. 37. W.

PEVENSEY, a village of England, in Sussex, on a small river which falls into Pevensey bay, 14 miles S.W. Hastings. 50. 50. N. 0. 19. W.

PEVER, a small river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Wever.

PEVREL-POINT, ix. 108.

PEYESKOLI, ii. 429.

PEYRAT, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.

PEYREHOURADE, a town of France, 20 miles E. by N. Bayonne. 43. 33. N. 1. 5. W.

PEYTONSBURG, a post village of the U. States, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

PFAFFENDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 1 mile N. Liegnitz.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 5 miles N.N.W. Mindelheim. 48. 38. N. 11. 57. E.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn, 14 miles W. Inspruck. 48. 28. N. 11. 27. E.

PFEDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, 23 miles S. Mentz. 49. 37. N. 8. 15. E.

PFEFFENHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine.

PFEFFICON, a town of the Swiss canton of Zurich, 11 miles E. Zurich.

PFINZ AND ENZ, a circle or district of the grand duchy of Baden, in Germany.

PFORTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold, 22 miles W.N.W. Stutgard. 48. 54. N. 8. 43. E.

PFRONDTEN, a village and parish of Bavaria.

PFULLENDORF, a town of Germany, 19 miles N. by E. Constance. 47. 55. N. 9. 14. E.

PFULLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 48. 28. N. 9. 13. E.

PFUNGSTADT, a village of Germany, on the Modan, 5 miles S.S.E. Darmstadt.

PFYN, a small but neat town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau. 46. 18. N. 7. 35. E.

PHALLATEH, country of, iv. 263.

PHALSBOURG, viii. 411. 48. 45. N. 7. 17. E.

PHARSALIA, vi. 160. 39. 20. N. 22. 33. E.

PHARSALIA, a post village of the U. States, in Chenango county, New York.

PHASIS, or PHISON, river of, ii. 260.

PHELPS, a township of the U. States, Ontario county, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, v. 181, 182. 39. 57. N. 75. 10. W.

PHILADELPHIA, ii. 84. 32. 5. N. 36. 9. E.

PHILAE, island of, iv. 91.

PHILATES, vi. 183. 39. 35. N. 20. 21. E.

PHILIPEOTI, town of, vi. 240.

PHILIP, FORT ST., a celebrated fortress of the island of Minorca.

PHILIP, ST., a village of Mexico, in South America, on the Rio del Norte.

PHILIP ISLAND, the name of various islands in the South Pacific ocean.

PHILIPPEVILLE, viii. 626. 50. 12. N. 4. 53. E.
PHILIPPI, a town of European Turkey, in Macedon, 80 miles E. by N. Salonica. 41. 5. N. 24. 18. E.
PHILIPPINES, iii. 483. 16. 0. N. 121. 0. E.
PHILIPPOPOLI, a large town of European Turkey, in Macedon, on a small island formed by the Marizza, 95 miles W.N.W. Adrianople. 42. 3. N. 25. 1. E.
PHILIPSBURG, vii. 359. 49. 14. N. 8. 28. E.
PHILIPSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in King's county, 60 miles E. Dublin. 53. 19. N. 7. 20. W.
PHILLIPSBURG, a post village of the U. States, Orange county, New York. The name of various townships.
PHILLIPSTON, a post village of the U. States, Worcester county, Massachusetts.
PHILOKIA, a town of European Turkey, 56 miles S. by E. Joannina.
PHOKIA, or PHOKÉA, ii. 84.
PHORZHEIM, town of, vii. 351.
PHOSIDE, a township of England, in Derbyshire.
PHRYGIA, ii. 91.
PIACENZA, or PIACENTIA, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, near the junction of the Po with the Trebia, 32 miles W.N.W. Parma. 45. 3. N. 9. 42. E. Piacenza is also the name of a duchy in Italy.
PIANA DE GRECI, a town in the north of Sicily, 16 miles S.W. Palermo.
PIANELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Pescara. 44. 57. N. 9. 26. E.
PIANEZZA, a town of Piedmont, on the Dora Riparia, 9 miles W. Turin. 46. 12. N. 9. 4. E.
PIANOZA, vii. 606. 42. 35. N. 10. 5. E.
PIATRA, vi. 244. 46. 48. N. 26. 22. E.
PIAUHY, v. 543. 7. 0. S. 43. 0. W.
PIAVE, vii. 588.
PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 80 miles S.E. Palermo. 40. 48. N. 20. 56. E.
PICADA, vale of, v. 533.
PICARDY, a large province in the north of France, bounded W. by the English channel, and E. by the Netherlands. It forms the department of the Somme, and part of those of the Oise, Aisne, and Pas de Calais.
PICCIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 40. 38 N. 16. 25. E.
PICENUM, country of, vii. 652.
PICENTINI, vii. 652.
PICHINCHA, v. 368, 406. Lat. 0. 11. S.
PICKAWAY, a county of the U. States, in the central part of the state of Ohio.
PICKERING, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 26 miles N.E. York. 54. 16. N. 0. 47. W.
PICK MEER, lake of, ix. 127.
PICKMERE, a small river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Fever.
PICO, island of, iv. 491.
PICO RUIVO, mountain of, iv. 478.
PICTOU, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement, in Nova Scotia, at the southern extremity of the gulf of St. Lawrence.
PICTS, ix. 16, 386.
PIDDLE, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Bristol channel.
PIEDIMONTE, a town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro.
PIEDMONT, the principal province of the continental states of the king of Sardinia, forming the north-west portion of Italy, having France on the west, and Lombardy on the east. 45. 0. N. 8. 0. E.
PIELIS-YERVI, vi. 487. 63. 20. N. 29. 30. E.
PIENZA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 45 miles S. Florence.
PIERRE, viii. 423.
PIERRE, ST., or ST. PETER, ix. 177.
PIERRE, ST., a town of France, 20 miles N.E. Boulogne. Also a small island on the north-west coast of France.
PIERRE, ST., a river of Guadaloupe, which enters the sea.
PIERRE, ST., a sea-port of Martinico, in the West Indies, on the W. coast of the island, five leagues S. Fort Royal. 14. 45. N. 61. 13. W.
PIERRE, ST., a river of North America, which joins the Mississippi. Lat. 44. 40. N.
PIERRE, ST., a small island near the coast of Newfoundland.
PIERRE DE MAILLE, a village of France, department of La Vienne.
PIERRE DU CHEMIN, ST., a town of France, department of La Vendee.
PIERRE-LATTE, town of, viii. 213.
PIERRE SUR DIVE, ST., a town of France, 20 miles S.E. Caen.
PIERRE L'EGLISE, ST., a town of France, 13 miles E. Cherburg.
PIERRE LE MOUTIER, ST., a walled town of France, 20 miles N. by W. Moulins.
PIERRE D'OLERON, a town of France, on the island of Oleron.
PIERRELATTE, a town of France, department of the Drome.
PIESERN or PIZDRY, town of, vi. 667.
PIETER-BOTH, mountain of, iv. 448.
PIETRAROJA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Terra di Lavoro.
PIETRA SANTA, a well-built town of Italy, 34 miles N. by W. Leghorn. 43. 56. N. 10. 15. E.
PIETRO, ST., anciently HIERACUM, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the south-

west coast of Sardinia. 39. 12. N. 8. 15. E.

PIETRO A PATERNO, ST., a town of the kingdom of Naples.

PIEVE, village, vii. 519. 43. 4. N. 13. 8. E.

PIEVE DI SACCO, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S.E. Padua.

PIGNA, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles N.E. Nice.

PIGNANS, a town of France, 23 miles N.E. Toulon. 43. 47. N. 6. 14. E.

PIKE, a county of the U. States, in Ohio, on both sides of Scioto river. 2d, In the Alabama territory.

PIKESVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Baltimore county, Maryland.

PILATE, mountain of, vii. 573.

PILAYA Y PASPAYA, or CINTI, a province of Peru, 40 leagues S. La Plata. 16. 0. S. 52. 30. W.

PILCOMAYO, v. 359, 460.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, 57 miles S.S.E. Prague. 49. 12. N. 15. 25. E.

PILICA, vi. 651.

PILICZ MOUNT, vi. 284.

PILKINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.

PILLAR, a village of the island of Itamarca, on the coast of Pernambuco, Brazil.

PILLAR, CAPE, the south-west point of the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. 52. 45. S. 76. 40. W.

PILLAU, vii. 15, 20. 54. 40. N. 19. 52. E.

PILLIBEET, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the river Gowrah.

PILLTOWN, a neat village of the county Kilkenny, Ireland, between Carrick and Waterford. 53. 42. N. 6. 16. W.

PILNITZ, a village of Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 miles E.S.E. Dresden.

PILSEN, vii. 465. 49. 45. N. 13. 22. E.

PIMERIA, country of, v. 330.

PIMERIA ALTA, v. 277.

PINA, river of, vi. 616.

PINARELLI, islands of, vii. 603.

PINCKNEY, a county of South Carolina.

PINDAREES, iii. 79.

PINDUS, MOUNT, vi. 119, 132, 154, 181. 39. 25. N. 21. 40. E.

PINE, CAPE, on the south coast of Newfoundland. 46. 42. N. 52. 20. W.

PINE CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah.

PINE GROVE MILLS, a post village of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.

PINE HILL, a post village of the U. States, in York district, South Carolina.

PINE RIVER, the name of various small rivers of North America.

PINEROLO, a town of Piedmont, on the Cluvol. IX.

sone, 22 miles S.S.W. Turin. 44. 50. N. 7. 20. E.

PING-NGAN, province of, ii. 498.

PINHEL, an inland town of Portugal, 7 miles N.E. Almeida. 40. 58. N. 6. 58. W.

PINNEBERG, viii. 596. 53. 38. N. 9. 10. E.

PINNER, a township of England, in Middlesex.

PINTIA, viii. 74.

PIONNAT, a village of France, department of La Creóre.

PINOS, several islands in the Atlantic ocean.

PINSK, vi. 617. 52. 6. N. 25. 58. E.

PIOLONE, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.

PIOMBA, a small river of the kingdom of Naples. It falls into the Adriatic.

PIOMBINO, principality of, vii. 587. 42. 55. N. 10. 30. E.

PIOMBINO, town of, vii. 667.

PIOSSASCO, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles W.S.W. Turin.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, States of the Church, 38 miles S.S.W. Rome. 43. 30. N. 13. 10. E.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bengal, on the Subanreeka river. 21. 42. N. 87. 25. E.

PIQUA, a flourishing town of the U. States, in Miami county, Ohio.

PIQUET MOUNTAINS, iv. 344.

PIRANGA, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande. 20. 30. S. 44. 20. W.

PIRANO, vii. 535.

PIRATININGO, plain of, v. 535.

PIRISTINA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 118 miles E. Ragusa.

PIRITU, the capital of a province of the same name in New Granada, 15 miles from the city of Barcelona. 10. 0. N. 64. 40. W.

PIRMASENZ, vii. 403. 49. 13. N. 7. 36. E.

PIRNA, a fortified town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 miles S.E. Dresden.

PIRNITZ, a town of Moravia, 43 miles W. Brunn.

PIS, river of, viii. 205.

PISA, vii. 661. 43. 42. N. 10. 24. E.

PISANIA, iv. 217.

PISCASICK, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, which joins the Lamprey.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, which flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth.

PISCATAQUIS, a river of the U. States, in Maine, which joins the Penobscot.

PISCATAQUOG, a river of the U. States, which runs E.S.E. into the Merrimack.

PISCATAWAY, a township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

PISCATAWAY, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which joins the Potomack.

Pisciotta, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
Pisco, a sea-port town of Peru, in the province of Ica, 118 miles s. Lima. 13. 50. s. 76. 25. w.
Pisek, town, vii. 465. 49. 20. n. 14. 10. e.
Pisheen, valley, ii. 330.
Pisidia, ii. 91.
Pisogne, a town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Iseo. 45. 48. n. 10. 7. e.
Pisos, a town of France, department of the Landes.
Pistoja, vii. 664. 43. 57. n. 10. 52. e.
Pisuerga, viii. 8.
Pitcairn's Island, iii. 638. 25. 2. s. 133. 21. w.
Pitcaithly, ix. 466.
Pithea, viii. 544. 65. 10. n.
Pithea Lappmark, one of the divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the river Pithea, from Norway to West Bothnia.
Pithiviers, viii. 322. 48. 11. n. 2. 15. e.
Pithom, city of, iv. 50.
Pithyusæ Isles, the name of a group of islands in the Mediterranean, of which the principal is Ivica.
Pitigliano, an inland town of Italy, in Tuscany. 42. 40. n. 11. 42. e.
Pitlessie, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 4 miles w. Cupar.
Pitou de Corbet, mountain, v. 591.
Pitt, a county of the U. States, in the east part of North Carolina.
Pitt Island, iii. 601. 0. 10. s. 160. 0. e.
Pitt Water, lake of, iii. 548. 42. 48. s. 147. 37. e.
Pittencrieff, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near Dunfermline.
Pittenweem, a royal burgh and sea-port of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north side of the frith of Forth, 24 miles n.e. Edinburgh. 56. 13. n. 2. 47. w.
Pittsborough, a town of the U. States, and capital of Chatham county, North Carolina. 35. 45. n. 79. 15. w.
Pittsburg, v. 186. 40. 30. n. 80. 0. w.
Pittsfield, a post township of the U. States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.
Pittston, a township of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York. 41. 20. n. 75. 45. w.
Pittsylvania, a county of the U. States, on the south side of Virginia. 36. 45. n. 79. 30. w.
Piura, a province of Peru.
Piura, v. 426. 5. 20. s. 80. 36. w.
Pizzighitone, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, 30 miles s.e. Milan. 45. 10. n. 9. 47. e.
Pizzo Town, vii. 721. 44. 53. n. 9. 5. e.
Plabennec, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
Placentia, town of, vii. 654.
Placentia Town and Bay, v. 142. 47. 0. n. 53. 20. w.
Pladda Islet, ix. 460. 55. 27. n. 5. 2. w.
Plainfield, a township of the U. States, in Otsego county, New York. The name of various other townships in the U. States.
Plancher-les-Mines, town of, viii. 381.
Plaquemines, an outlet on the western bank of the Mississippi, which unites with the Chafalia, 15 miles from the Mississippi.
Plasencia, viii. 100. 40. 10. n. 6. 10. w.
Plassenburg, town of, vii. 391.
Plassey, iii. 112. 23. 45. n. 88. 22. e.
Plata, Rio de la, v. 359.
Plata, La, or Sebastian Del Oro, a city of South America, in New Granada, 46 miles e. Popayan.
Plata, La, or Chuquisaca, town of, v. 431.
Platæa, anciently a town of Greece, in Bœotia.
Platamona, a town of Thessaly, on a river of the same name. 39. 0. n. 22. 38. e.
Platamona, pass of, vi. 120.
Platani, river of, vii. 599.
Platte kansas River, v. 206.
Platte, Little, River, v. 213.
Platte, La, or Shoal River, a large river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri.
Plattsburg, a village of the U. States, in Clinton county, New York, on the Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac. 44. 40. n. 73. 30. w.
Platz, New, a township of the U. States, in New York.
Plauen, vii. 277. 50. 47. n. 10. 56. e. Also a village, 1 mile from Dresden.
Pleasant River, a river of United America, in the district of Maine.
Pleasant Valley, a village of the U. States, Duchess county, New York. Also in Essex county, New York.
Pleaux, a town of France, department of the Cantal. 45. 9. n. 2. 13. e.
Pleiberchrist, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
Plein River, a river of the U. States, which flows into Indiana.
Pleine Fougere, a town of France, 31 miles n. by e. Rennes.
Pleisse, a river of Saxony, which falls into the Saale.
Plelan le Grand, viii. 302.
Plemet, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
Plemy, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.

PLERIN, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLESKOW, lake of, vi. 545, 555.
PLESSALLA, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLESSE, a village of France, department of the Lower Loire.
PLESSE, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles E. S.E. Ratibor.
PLESTIN, a town of France, 12 miles N.E. Morlaix.
PLETTENBERG BAY, iv. 344, 362. 34. 10. S. 24. 0. E.
PLEUDEDEN, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLEUMEUR-GAULTIER, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLEULE, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia.
PLEYBEN, a town of France, department of Finisterre.
PLINLIMMONS, ix. 358. 52. 29. N. 3. 50. W.
PLISSIVITZA, mountain of, vi. 326.
PLOCK, or PLOTZK, vi. 670. 52. 33. N. 19. 48. E.
PLOEMUR, a village of France, department of the Morbihan.
PLOEN, viii. 595.
PLOERMEL, viii. 294. 47. 56. N. 2. 25. W.
PLOMBDU-CANTAL, viii. 341. 45. 4. N. 2. 45. E.
PLOMBIERES, town, viii. 411. 47. 57. N. 6. 29. E.
PLOUAY, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. 47. 55. N. 3. 23. W.
PLOUBERRE, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLOUDALMEZEAU, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUDANIEL, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUENAU, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUEJAT, a town of France, 20 miles N.W. Morlaix.
PLOUER, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLOUGAZNOU, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUGOUVERT, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLOUGUENAT, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLOUGUERNEVEL, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLOUHA, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLOUIGNEAU, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUNEOR-MENEZ, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUNEOR-TREZ, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUNEVENTER, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUNEVEZ, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUVORN, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUZANE, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOUZEVEDE, a town of France, department of Finisterre.
PLOYESTI, town of, vi. 240.
PLUMB ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts.
PLUME, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 44. 8. N. 0. 32. E.
PLUMELUN, a village of France, department of Morbihan.
PLUMIEUX, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
PLUVIGNER, a town of France, department of Morbihan. 47. 46. N. 3. 1. W.
PLYMOUTH, ix. 182. 50. 24. N. 4. 7. W.
PLYMOUTH, a county of the U. States, in the east part of Massachusetts.
PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of the U. States, and capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 36 miles S.S.E. Boston. 42. 0. N. 70. 45. W. 2d, A township and village of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack.
PLYMOUTH, a sea-port of the U. States, in Washington county, North Carolina.
PLYMOUTH SOUND, ix. 107. 50. 19. N. 4. 8. W.
PLYMPTON, PLYMPTON EARLS, or PLYMPTON MAURICE, a market town of England, county of Devon, near the Plym, 5 miles E. Plymouth. 50. 23. N. 4. 1. W.
PO, vii. 587, 592.
PO, valley of, vii. 617.
POCKLINGTON, a town of England, in Yorkshire, on a small stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S.E. York.
PODGORZA, vi. 685. 52. 59. N. 18. 32. E.
PODLACHIA, vi. 670.
PODOL, town of, vi. 574.
PODOLIA, vi. 578. 48. 30. N. 29. 0. E.
PODOR, town of, iv. 200.
PODRINNA, district of, vi. 215.
POE, ix. 504.
POELLE, mountain of, vii. 340.
PŒSTENY, village of, vi. 308.
POGANOVO, lake of, vi. 556.
POGGY, or NASSAU ISLES, on the west coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. 2. 18. to 3. 16. S. 100. 10. to 100. 20. E.
POGLITZA, district of, vi. 337.
POGOST, town of, vi. 559.

POHL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
POINT DE GALLE, iii. 251. 6. 1. N. 80. 10. E.
POINT PEDRO, a town of Ceylon, at its north extremity. 9. 52. N. 80. 25. E.
POINTE À PITRE, town of, v. 590.
POINTE CLAIRE, a village of Lower Canada, in the island of Montreal.
POIRE SOUS LA ROCHE SUR YONNE, a town of France, 42 miles N.W. Fontenay.
POIRINO, a town of Piedmont, on the Bonna, 12 miles S.E. Turin.
POISSONS, a town of France, on the Rongeaut, 14 miles S.E. Vassy.
POISSY, viii. 441. 48. 55. N. 2. 3. E.
POITIERS, viii. 283. 46. 35. N. 0. 20. E.
POITOU, the name, before the revolution, of a large province of France, now divided into the three departments of La Vienne, the Deux Sevres, and La Vendee.
POI, ST., viii. 474. 50. 23. N. 2. 20. E.
POLA, town of, vii. 536.
POLAND, vi. 648. 51. 40. N. 21. 0. E.
POLAND, KINGDOM OF, vi. 664.
POLCENIGO, a town of Italy, 23 miles N. Treviso. 46. 1. N. 12. 30. E.
POL DE LEON, ST., viii. 298. 48. 45. N. 4. 1. W.
POLES, vi. 661.
POLESIA, ancient province of, vi. 616.
POLGAR, a town of Hungary, 32 miles N.N.W. Debreczin. 47. 51. N. 21. 6. E.
POLGAVIE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Tay.
POLIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire.
POLIGNANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 19 miles E.S.E. Bari.
POLIGNY, viii. 386. 46. 50. N. 5. 43. E.
POLIZZY, a town of Sicily, 18 miles S.E. Palermo.
POLKENSTEIN, lake of, vii. 441.
POLLA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra.
POLLARDSVILLE, a post village of Greenville district, South Carolina.
POLLOCKSHAWS, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the Cart, 2½ miles from Glasgow. 55. 49. N. 4. 18. W.
POLMONT, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire.
POLNA, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles E.S.E. Prague. 49. 28. N. 15. 42. E.
POLO, one of the Philippine islands, off the west coast of Luzon or Luçonia.
POLONKIR, river of, ii. 477.
POLOONSHAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Hyderabad. 17. 35. N. 81. 10. E.
POLOTZK, vi. 530, 546. 55. 34. N. 28. 35. E.
POLTAVA, the capital of the government in Russia of the same name, on the river Vorskla, 737 miles S. by E. Petersburg. 49. 30. N. 34. 14. E.
POLTAVA, an extensive province of European Russia, lying between the governments of Chersan and Charkov. 50. 0. N. 33. 30. E.
POLTEN, ST., a town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 30 miles W. Vienna. 48. 13. N. 15. 40. E.
POLYCANDRO, cave in, vi. 121.
POLYCANDRO, island, vi. 169. 36. 38. N. 24. 55. E.
POLYCASTRO, formerly POLAEOCASTRUM, vii. 716.
POLYNESIA, iii. 615. 0. 0. S. 180. 0. E.
POLZEN, or POLZIN, vii. 117. 53. 45. N. 16. 6. E.
POMABAMBA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on the Parapeti. 19. 55. S. 64. 8. W.
POMARES, a town of France, department of the Landes.
POMBAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 miles S. Coimbra. 39. 54. N. 8. 22. W.
POMBEIRO, a town of Portugal, province of Beira.
POMERALIA, or LITTLE POMERANIA, a district of the Prussian states, bounded N. by the part of the Baltic called the Gulf of Dantzic, S. by Poland, and W. by Pomerania.
POMERANIA, vii. 106. 54. 0. N. 13. 15. E.
POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, a town of Naples, near the capital.
POMMERIT LES BOIS, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
POMONA, or MAINLAND, ix. 484. 59. 0. N. 3. 15. W.
POMPADOUR, a town of France, department of the Correze.
POMPEII, or POMPEIA, vii. 711.
POMPEÏOPOLOS, ii. 74.
POMPEY, a township of the U. States, in Onondago county, New York.
PONCIN, a town of France, department of the Ain. 46. 6. N. 5. 25. E.
POND CREEK, two rivers of the U. States, one in Virginia, which runs into the Ohio; the other in Kentucky.
PONDAH, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.
PONDICHERRY, iii. 182. 11. 57. N. 79. 54. E.
PONDIMARKA, a sea-port town of Hindostan, district of Cicacole. 17. 37. N. 83. 0. E.
PONFERRADA, viii. 73.
PONGO COUNTRY, iv. 239.
PONGOU, islands, ii. 578. 23. 30. N. 119. 35. E.

Ponoi, river of, vi. 458.
Pons, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. 45. 34. N. 0. 35. W.
Pons de Thomiers, St., a town of France, department of the Herault, 60 miles W. by S. Montpelier.
Ponta Delgada, capital of St. Michael's, one of the Azores.
Pont a Mousson, viii. 414. 48. 54. N. 6. 4. E.
Pontac, a small town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
Pontar, island of, iii. 524.
Pontarlier, viii. 391. 46. 54. N. 6. 23. E.
Pont Audemer, a town of France, department of the Eure, on the Rille, 25 miles W. by S. Rouen. 49. 21. N. 0. 30. E.
Pontcharra, a town of France, department of the Isere.
Pontchartrain, a lake of the U. States, in Louisiana, about 35 miles long, and 25 broad. It communicates with Lake Borgne, Lake Maurepas, and with the city of New Orleans, by Bayou St. John on the south.
Pont Chateau, a town of France, 28 miles E.W. Nantes. 47. 26. N. 2. 6. W.
Pont de l'Arche, viii. 458. 49. 17. N. 1. 10. E.
Pont de Beauvoisin, town of, viii. 218.
Pont de la Beaume, viii. 221.
Pont de Ce, viii. 287.
Pont Geband, viii. 353. 45. 49. N. 2. 51. E.
Pont de Vaux, viii. 369.
Pont de Veyle, a small town of France, department of the Ain.
Pont du Chateau, viii. 348.
Ponte, a town of Piedmont.
Ponte-corvo, vii. 693. 41. 28. N. 13. 45. E.
Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, on the Lima, 41 miles N. Oporto. 38. 23. N. 8. 21. W.
Ponte d'Era, a town of Tuscany, near the Era, 16 miles E.N.E. Leghorn. 43. 39. N. 10. 35. E.
Pontefract, or Pomfret, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, not far from its junction with the Calder, 23 miles S.S.W. York. 53. 42. N. 1. 20. W.
Ponte Stura, a town of Italy, at the junction of the Stura and the Po, 7 miles W. by N. Casale.
Ponte Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 14 miles N. Vigo. 42. 25. N. 8. 30. W.
Pontevico, a town of Austrian Italy, 18 miles S. Brescia. 45. 15. N. 10. 8. E.
Ponthiamus, state and town of, iii. 382.
Pontiana, river of, iii. 476.
Pontian Islands, vii. 606.
Pontine Marches, The, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the southern part of the Campagna di Roma, extending from Cisterna in the north to Terracina in the south. 41. 25. N. 13. 0. E.
Pontivy, or Bourbon-la-Ville, viii. 294.
Pont l'Eveque, viii. 466. 49. 16. N. 0. 11. E.
Pontoise, viii. 440. 49. 3. N. 2. 6. E.
Pontremoli, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles S.W. Parma. 44. 24. N. 9. 55. E.
Pontrieux, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. 48. 42. N. 3. 13. W.
Pont St. Esprit, viii. 231. 44. 16. N. 4. 40. E.
Pont St. Maixence, viii. 437. 49. 16. N. 2. 36. E.
Pontus Euxinus, ii. 92. vi. 121.
Pontypool, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 15 miles S.W. Monmouth. 51. 42. N. 3. 1. W.
Ponza, or Pontia, vii. 606. 43. 11. N. 11. 35. E.
Ponzone, a town of Italy, 20 miles W.N.W. Genoa.
Pooggul, city of, iii. 73.
Poole, ix. 185. 50. 43. N. 1. 58. W.
Poolo, Ay, island of, iii. 519.
Poolo-Biselang, island of, iii. 392.
Poolo-Condor, or Island of Calabashes, iii. 380.
Poolo-Lingen, island of, iii. 443.
Poolo-Pesang, small island of, iii. 427.
Poonah, iii. 163, 167. 18. 30. N. 74. 2. E.
Poondur, district of, iii. 125.
Pooree, town of, iii. 148.
Poorunder, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 21. 39. N. 69. 45. E.
Poote des Nids, a town of France, 26 miles N.E. Mayenne.
Popayan, v. 409. 3. 0. N. 76. 30. W.
Popayan, v. 402. 2. 36. N. 76. 38. E.
Poperingen, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 26 miles S. by W. Ostend. 50. 51. N. 2. 43. E.
Poplar, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, 4½ miles E. by S. St. Paul's cathedral, London.
Poplar Creek, two rivers of the U. States, in Tennessee and Maryland.
Poplar Grove, a post village of the U. States, in Newbury district, S. Carolina.
Poplar Island, an island in Chesapeak bay, about 10 miles in circumference.
Poplar Springs, a post village of the U. States, Arundel county, Maryland.
Popo, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas. 1. 10. S. 129. 50. E.
Popo, state of, iv. 235.

Popoea Mount, v. 279.
Popovo, district of, vi. 206. 53. 15. N. 18. 35. E.
Poppi, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 25 miles E.S.E. Florence.
Popra, harbour of, iii. 353.
Poprad, vi. 279.
Poprad, river of, vi. 291.
Populonia, town of, vii. 667.
Porca, a sea-port of India, province of Travancore. 8. 16. N. 76. 24. E.
Porco, or Talavera de Puna, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. 19. 40. S. 67. 56. W.
Porco, mount, v. 431.
Porcos, some small islands at the mouth of the river Amazons. 2. 10. S. 69. 0. W.
Porcuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Jaen, on the Salado, 20 miles W.N.W. Jaen.
Pordenone, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles W.S.W. Udina. 45. 57. N. 12. 46. E.
Pordic, a village of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.
Porentrui, vii. 572. 47. 25. N. 7. 6. E.
Poretchi, town of, vi. 548.
Porlock, or Portlock, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel, 167 miles W. London. 51. 13. N. 3. 36. W.
Poro Isle, on the south-west coast of Sumatra. 2. 12. S. 99. 15. E.
Poromushir, ii. 517.
Porpoise, Cape, a cape of North America, district of Maine. 43. 22. N. 70. 23. W.
Porseloge, town of, iii. 386.
Port Antonia, a harbour on the north-east coast of Jamaica. 18. 19. N. 76. 30. W.
Port Bourbon, city of, iv. 449.
Port Dalrymple, iii. 548.
Port Davey, iii. 548. 43. 24. S. 146. 0. E.
Port Dundas, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 1 mile from Glasgow.
Port Etches, a bay or harbour on the south-west of Hinchinbrook island, at the entrance of Prince William's sound.
Port Genesee, a port of entry of the U. States, in Genesee county, New York.
Portglenone, a neat little village of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Bann, 130 miles N. Dublin.
Port Jackson, a bay and English settlement on the east coast of New Holland. 33. 51. S. 151. 11. E.
Portland Islands, iii. 605. 63. 45. N. 19. 30. W.
Port Leithen, a small fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.
Port Louis, viii. 293.
Port Louis, iv. 448. 20. 10. S. 57. 32. E.
Port Macquarrie, an inlet on the east coast of New Holland, into which enters the Hastings. 31. 25. S. 152. 53. E.
Port Mahon, a sea-port of the island of Minorca, and the chief place of a district. 36. 17. N. 4. 5. E.
Port Morant, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. 17. 54. N. 76. 2. W.
Port-na-Haven, a fishing village of Scotland, in the island of Isley.
Port-Novo, iv. 235.
Porto Logo, iv. 229.
Port Patrick, ix. 400. 54. 51. N. 5. 2. W.
Port Penn, a village of the U. States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.
Port Philip, iii. 554.
Port au Prince, a sea-port town of the island of Hispaniola, situated on the west coast. 18. 35. N. 73. 10. W.
Port Royal, v. 579. 17. 50. N. 77. 0. W.
Port Royal, a town of the U. States, Caroline county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, 80 miles from Washington.
Port Royal, v. 592. 14. 37. N. 61. 5. W.
Port Royal Island, an island of the U. States, near the coast of S. Carolina, Beaufort is the principal town. 32. 12. N.
Port St. Marie, a town of France, on the Garonne, 70 miles S.E. Bourdeaux.
Port Seaton, a sea-port village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth.
Port-sur-Saone, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone.
Port Tobacco, a town of the U. States, and capital of Charles county, Maryland, 45 miles S.S.W. Annapolis.
Port Vendre, viii. 245.
Port William, a village of Scotland, Wigtonshire. 54. 47. N. 4. 30. W.
Port William, a town of the U. States, Kentucky, at the conflux of the Kentucky with the Ohio. 38. 4. N. 85. 0. W.
Portadown, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, on the Ban, 20 miles N. Newry. 54. 23. N. 6. 18. W.
Portaferry, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 128 miles N.N.E. Dublin.
Portage, a county of the U. States, in the N.E. part of Ohio.
Portage, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie.
Portalegre, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 96 miles E. by N. Lisbon. 39. 11. N. 7. 17. W.
Portaria, a small town of Greece, in Magnesia, 42 miles S.E. Larissa. 40. 19. N. 23. 15. E.
Portarlington, ix. 586. 53. 10. N. 7. 13. W.
Portchester, a village and parish of England, 4 miles N. Portsmouth.
Porte-Conte, harbour of, vii. 650.

PORTEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 38. 17. N. 7. 26. W.
PORTENDICK, iv. 198, 200. 18. 6. N.
PORTEOLE, a town of Austrian Illyria, 17 miles S. by E. Trieste.
PORTE-RE, sea-port of, vi. 332.
PORTICI, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 4 miles E. Naples. 40. 50. N. 14. 20. E.
PORTLAND, a town and port of entry of the U. States, in Cumberland county, Maine. 54 miles N.N.E. Portsmouth, and 115 N.N.E. Boston. 43. 40. N. 70. 25. W.
PORTLAND-BILL, ix. 107. 50. 32. N. 2. 27. W.
PORTLAND CHANNEL, v. 62.
PORTLAND ISLE, ix. 184.
PORTLAND ISLANDS, in the Eastern ocean. The north-east point of the most eastern isle is in 2. 36. S. 147. 18. E. 2d, An island near the east coast of New Zealand. 3d, One of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the South Pacific ocean.
PORTLAND RACE, ix. 107.
PORTLAND KAY, a small island, near the south coast of the island of Jamaica. 17. 10. N. 77. 13. W.
PORTLAND POINT, a cape on the south coast of the island of Jamaica. 17. 40. N. 77. 13. W.
PORTLAW, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 104 miles S.S.W. Dublin. 52. 16. N. 7. 18. W.
PORTNEUF, a river of Lower Canada, joins the St. Lawrence, 35 miles above Quebec.
PORTO BELLO, a village of Scotland, 2 miles S.E. Edinburgh, on the coast of the frith of Forth. 55. 57. N. 3. 8. W.
PORTO BELLO, v. 400. 10. 27. N. 79. 26. W.
PORTO CABELLO, v. 384. 10. 30. N. 68. 16. W.
PORTO ERCOLE, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles N.W. Civita Vecchia.
PORTO FARINA, iv. 182. 36. 30. N. 10. 16. E.
PORTO FERRAJO, vii. 668. 42. 49. N. 10. 19. E.
PORTO LONGONE, vii. 668. 39. 12. N. 20. 12. E.
PORTO MADERA, a harbour on the E. coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands.
PORTO MAURICIA, a town of Genoa, 56 miles S.W. Genoa.
PORTO DE NAOS, a harbour on the S. coast of Lancerota, one of the Canaries.
PORTO NOVO, a sea-port of India, in the Carnatic. 11. 30. N. 79. 52. E.
PORTO RICO, v. 583. 18. 15. N. 66. 20. W.
PORTO RICO, ST. JUAN DE, v. 584. 18. 30. N. 66. 20. W.
PORTO SANTO, iv. 478, 482. 32. 25. N. 16. 0. W.
PORTO SEGURO, v. 537. 16. 30. S. 39. 0. W.
PORTO SEGURO, v. 537. 16. 7. S. 39. 37. W.
PORTO VECCHIO, viii. 202. 41. 36. N. 9. 10. E.
PORTOGRUARO, a town of Austrian Italy, at the confluence of the Lemene and Reghena, 20 miles W. by S. Palma Nuova. 45. 46. N. 12. 50. E.
PORTREE, a town and parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, in the island of Skye. 57. 24. N. 6. 7. W.
PORTSDOWN, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, 4 miles N. Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, ix. 196. 50. 47. N. 1. 6. W.
PORTSMOUTH, v. 173. 43. 5. N. 70. 50. W.
PORTSMOUTH, a town of the U. States, in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river.
PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port of the U. States, in Carteret county, North Carolina.
PORTSOY, a considerable sea-port of Scotland, in Banffshire, on a point of land projecting into the Moray frith, 7½ miles W. Banff. 57. 38. N. 2. 36. W.
PORTUDAL, a sea-port of Western Africa, to the north of the Gambia. 14. 36. N. 16. 56. W.
PORTUGAL, viii. 27. 40. 0. N. 7. 30. W.
PORTUGALETE, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, at the mouth of the Ybaichalval.
PORTUGUEZA, an important river of South America, in Venezuela, joins the Apure.
PORTUMNA, a village of Ireland, county of Galway, 99 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 5. N. 8. 7. W.
POSCHEGA, a town of Sclavonia, on the Orlova, 11 miles E. Gradisca. 45. 20. N. 17. 45. E.
POSEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, vii. 28. 52. 30. N. 17. 0. E.
POSEN, vii. 30.
POSEY, a county of the U. States, in Indiana.
POSING, a town of Hungary, 11 miles N.N.E. Presburg.
POSITANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
POSSEGO TOWN, vi. 333. 43. 49. N. 20. 3. E.
POSSESSION ISLAND, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, one in 46. 30. S. 41. 40. E. The other in 10. 33. S. 164. 21. W. It is the name of several capes.
POSSNECK, a town of Germany, 53 miles S.S.W. Leipsic.
POSTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.

Potenza, vii. 720. 40. 38. N. 15. 48. E.
Poti, a town in the western part of the district of Caucasus, 80 miles W.S.W. Cotatis. 42. 8. N. 41. 38. E.
Potomac, v. 159.
Potomac Creek, a river of the U. States, in Virginia. It falls into the Potomac.
Potosi, v. 432. 19. 45. S. 67. 40. W.
Potosi, mountain of, v. 370.
Potosi, San Luis, a province or intendency of Mexico or New Spain, which comprehends the whole of the north-east part of the kingdom of Mexico.
Potosi, San Luis, a town of Mexico, in the above intendency, on the eastern declivity of the table land to the west of the sources of the Rio de Panuca. 22. 0. N. 100. 41. W.
Potschenki, vi. 559.
Potsdam, vii. 85, 93. 52. 23. N. 20. 25. E.
Pottendorf, a town of Lower Austria, 21 miles S. Vienna.
Pottenstein, a town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S.S.W. Vienna.
Potter, a county of the U. States, on the north side of Pennsylvania.
Potteries, ix. 338.
Potton, a town and parish of England, county of Bedford, 12 miles E. Bedford. 52. 9. N. 0. 12. W.
Pouance, town of, viii. 286.
Pouget, a town of the Sardinian states, in the county of Nice.
Pouchkerpsie, a township and village of the U. States, and capital of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson, 75 miles N. New York. 41. 40. N. 73. 45. W.
Pouillon, a town of France, 6 miles N. Dax.
Pouilly, viii. 323. 47. 16. N. 4. 32. E.
Pouliguen, town of, viii. 291.
Poullaouen, viii. 296.
Poulter, river of, ix. 316.
Poulton, a town and parish of England, county of Lancaster, at the mouth of the river Wyre. 53. 51. N. 3. 0. W.
Pourçain, St., viii. 327. 46. 18. N. 3. 17. E.
Poverty Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean. 39. 0. S. 178. 0. E.
Povitcha, a large river of Kamtschatka, which falls into the Kamtschatka.
Povoa do Varzim, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. 38. 12. N. 7. 18. W.
Powanghur, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.
Powell's Creek, 3 rivers of the U. States, 2 in Virginia, and 1 in Pennsylvania.
Powenetz, circle of, vi. 455.
Powhatan, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
Powow, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire. It joins the Merrimack.
Poy, town of, viii. 253.
Poyais, a town of North America, on the Black river, province of Honduras, about 110 miles W.N.W. Secklong. 15. 15. N. 85. 10. W.
Poyang-hoo, ii. 556, 557. 29. 30. N. 116. 0. E.
Poym, province of, ii. 471.
Poysdorf, a town of Lower Austria, 33 miles N. by E. Vienna.
Pozzolengo, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. Verona.
Pozzol Formigaro, a town of Italy, 2 miles N. Novi.
Pozzuoli, vii. 696, 713. 40. 50. N. 14. 8. E.
Pracels, a range of small islands, about 60 miles E. Cochin China.
Prachatitz, a town of Bohemia, 76 miles S. by W. Prague.
Prachin, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided, occupies the south-west corner of the kingdom, adjacent to Upper Austria and Bavaria.
Prades, a town of France, on the Tet, 26 miles W. by S. Perpignan.
Praga, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite to Warsaw. 52. 14. N. 21. 3. E.
Prague, vii. 463. 50. 5. N. 14. 25. E.
Prairie de la Madelaine, a village in Lower Canada. 45. 32. N. 73. 15. W.
Pralboino, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation of Brescia. 45. 17. N. 10. 14. E.
Prasancoupe, mountain of, viii. 223.
Praslin, an island in the Indian sea. 4. 19. S. 55. 47. E.
Pratas, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Chinese sea, 300 miles S.S.E. Canton. 19. 32. N. 116. 43. E.
Prato, vii. 664. 42. 26. N. 9. 7. E.
Prats de Molo, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees. 42. 26. N. 2. 30. E.
Praussnitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N. Breslau. 51. 22. N. 17. 3. E.
Praya, a sea-port, capital of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores.
Praya, Porto, capital of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands.
Preble County, a county of the U. States, in Ohio.
Prechac, a town of France, 34 miles S.S.E. Bourdeaux.
Precigne, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.
Precopia, a town of European Turkey, on

a branch of the Morava, 16 miles w. Nissa.
Precy, town of, viii. 330.
Precz, viii. 594.
Pregel, a river of East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, which joins the Frische Haff, below Konigsberg.
Preignac, a village of France, department of the Gironde.
Premithi, town of, vi. 183.
Prenzlow, vii. 105. 53. 18. N. 13. 40. E.
Preparis, the most northern of the Andaman islands, in the eastern entrance of Bengal bay. 14. 50. N. 93. 40. E.
Prerau, vii. 481.
Presburg, or Posonyi-Varmegye, a palatinate of Hungary, lying in the angle formed by the March and the Danube, at their junction.
Presburg, vi. 307. 48. 8. N. 17. 8. E.
Prescot, a market town of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles E. Liverpool. 53. 27. N. 2. 50. W.
Presque Isle, an island in Lake Huron. 45. 4. N. 83. 40. W.
Pressnitz, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony.
Presteigne, ix. 367. 52. 16. N. 3. 0. W.
Preston, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Another decayed village in Haddingtonshire. 55. 59. N. 2. 38. W.
Preston, ix. 295. 53. 46. N. 2. 42. W.
Preston, a township of England, in Cumberland.
Preston, a county of the U. States, in the north part of Virginia. The name also of two townships.
Preston's Creek, or Wood Creek, a river of Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.
Preston-kirk, a village of Scotland, in East-Lothian.
Prestonpans, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 8 miles E. Edinburgh. 55. 58. N. 2. 59. W.
Preussisch-Holland, town of, vii. 21.
Prevesa, vi. 182. 38. 58. N. 20. 44. E.
Preyel, the ancient Prigolla, or Prigora, river of, vii. 14.
Prez en Pail, a town of France, on the Mayenne. 48. 25. N. 0. 14. W.
Priangan, provinces of, iii. 454.
Priddle, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into Pool Haven.
Priego, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Cordova. 40. 20. N. 2. 30. W.
Priestholm, a small island in the Irish sea, near the N.E. coast of Anglesey.
Prince's Island, iv. 462. 2d, An island in the Eastern seas, situated off the N.W. extremity of the island of Java. 6. 30. S. 105. 15. E. 3d, Four small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the straits of Constantinople.
Prince Edward, a county of Canada. Also a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
Prince Edward's Island, iv. 456.
Prince George, a county of the U. States, in Maryland. Chief town, Upper Marlborough. 2d, In Virginia.
Prince Regent's Bay, v. 80. 76. 20. N. 65. 0. W.
Prince Regent's Inlet, v. 88. 73. 0. N. 90. 0. W.
Prince of Wales' Archipelago, v. 62. 55. 40. N. 133. 0. W.
Prince of Wales, Cape, the north-western extremity of the American continent, forming with East Cape on the opposite shore of Asia, Behring's straits, which separate the two continents of America and Asia. 65. 46. N. 191. 45. E.
Prince of Wales's Islands, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea.
Prince of Wales's Island, called also Pulo Penang, or Betel Nut Island, an island situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. of N.E. point, 5. 25. N. Long. 100. 19. E.
Prince William, a county of the U. States, in the north-east part of Virginia.
Prince William's Sound, v. 95. 60. 0. to 61. 0. N. 147. 0. W.
Prince William Henry's Island, in the Pacific ocean, 70 miles in circumference. 1. 32. S. 149. 30. E.
Princess Anne, a county of the U. States, in the south-east corner of Virginia. 38. 8. N. 75. 50. W.
Princess Royal's Islands lie on the western coast of North America, to the eastward of Queen Charlotte's islands. 53. 30. N. 130. 0. W.
Princeton, v. 181. 38. 20. N. 87. 30. W.
Principato Citra, or Citeriore, a province in the central part of the kingdom of Naples, having the Mediterranean to the west, 46. 30. N. 15. 20. E.
Principato Ultra, or Ulteriore, another province of the kingdom of Naples, to the south of the former. The chief town is Avellino. 41. 0. N. 15. 0. E.
Principe, v. 577. 20. 51. N. 77. 50. W.
Principo, the largest and most eastern of the Prince's islands, bay of Marmora.
Printzensten, town of, iv. 233.
Pripetz, river of, vi. 383, 572, 616, 651.
Pristina, vi. 220. 42. 11. N. 20. 45. E.
Pritzwalk, a town of Prussia, 63 miles N.W. Berlin. 53. 10. N. 11. 30. E.
Privas, viii. 225. 44. 45. N. 4. 15. E.
Probolingo, the capital of a district of Java, of the same name.

PROBESTHEYDE, a village of Saxony, to the east of Leipsic.
PROBUS, a village and parish of England, in Cornwall, 3 miles W. Grampound.
PROESTY OF PREETZ, viii. 594.
PROCIDA, vii. 606. 40. 46. N. 14. 0. E.
PROLOZA, lake of, vi. 177.
PROME, or PRONE, iii. 350. 18. 50. N. 95. 0. E.
PROPONTIS, or SEA OF MARMORA, vi. 8, 122.
PROSITSCHKA, mountain of, vii. 480.
PROSNA, river of, vi. 667.
PROSPECT, a township and village of the U. States on the west side of the Penobscot.
PROSPEROUS, a village of Ireland, county of Kildare, 5 miles N.N.W. Naas. 53. 17. N. 6. 48. W.
PROSSNITZ, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, 9 miles S.S.W. Olmutz. 49. 27. N. 17. 6. E.
PROSZNA, a river in the west of Poland, which falls into the Wartha at Peisern.
PROTSCHEN, hill of, vii. 279.
PROVENCE, viii. 203.
PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama islands, and the second in point of size. 25. 3. N. 77. 30. W.
PROVIDENCE, an island in the western part of the Carribbean sea, near the coast of Honduras.
PROVIDENCE, a county of the U. States, in Rhode Island.
PROVIDENCE, v. 176. 41. 50. N. 71. 20. W. It is the name of several townships, and of various small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.
PROVIDENCE RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Rhode Island, which flows into Narraganset bay, 6 miles below Providence.
PROVINCE ISLAND, a fertile island of the U. States, in the river Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia.
PROVINCETOWN, a town of the U. States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the hook of Cape Cod, 116 miles S.E. Boston.
PROVINS, viii. 435. 48. 34. N. 3. 17. E.
PRUCZI, vii. 1, 6.
PRUDENCE, an island of the U. States, in Narraganset bay.
PRUSSIA, vii. 1, 11, 13. 53. 0. N. 16. 0. E.
PRUSSIA PROPER, a great division of the Prussian dominions, having on the one side the northern frontier of Poland, on the other the coast of the Baltic. This country is composed of the provinces of East and West Prussia, divided formerly by the Vistula, but now by a line a few miles to the east of that river. East Prussia, or Ducal Prussia as it has frequently been called, lies between 52. 32. and 56. 3. N. 19. 20. and 24. 15. E.
PRUTH, vi. 124, 241.
PRZEMYSL, vi. 676, 687. 49. 48. N. 22. 52. E.
PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, 9 miles W.N.W. Jaroslav. 50. 5. N. 22. 34. E.
PRZIBRAM, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.S.W. Prague. 49. 41. N. 13. 59. E.
PRZIPIEC, a large river of Russian Poland, which falls into the Dniper.
PSIOL, river of, vi. 383, 572.
PSKOV, vi. 544, 546. 57. 47. N. 28. 30. E.
PTOUS, MOUNT, vi. 126.
PUBNA, a town of Bengal, district of Bettooria, on the Ganges. 24. 0. N. 89. 12. E.
PUCH, lake of, vi. 454.
PUCHACAY, v. 452.
PUCKELY, iii. 52.
PUCKO, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 22 miles N. by E. Trentschin.
PUDDA, river of, iii. 21.
PUDLEIN, a town of Hungary, on the Poper, 9 miles N.N.E. Kesmark.
PUDSEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles E. Bradford.
PUEBLA, LA, DE LOS ANGELES, v. 341. 19. 0. N. 98. 0. W.
PUELCHES, v. 474. 32. 40. S. 65. 0. W.
PUENTE DE DON GONZALO, a town of Spain, province of Cordova.
PUERS, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles S. by W. Antwerp. 51. 4. N. 4. 15. E.
PUERTO DE DON FERNANDO, v. 326.
PUERTO D'ESPAGNA, town of, v. 596.
PUERTO-PRAYA, city of, iv. 466.
PUERTO REAL, a town of Spain, province of Seville, near the mouth of the Gadalete, 5 miles E. Cadiz.
PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, or ST. MARY'S, a sea-port of Spain, province of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalete, 5 miles N.E. Cadiz.
PUGNANTZ, or BAKA BANYA, a free town of Hungary, 73 miles E.N.E. Presburg.
PUISCELEY, a town of France, department of the Tarn, on the Vere.
PUIVERT, a town of France, department of the Aude, on the Blan.
PUJOLS, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
PUJOLS, a town of France, on the Citron, 28 miles E. Bourdeaux.
PULARUM ISLE, one of the smallest of the Banda isles. 5. 35. N. 129. 45. E.
PULASKI, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky. 2d, In the S.W. part of Georgia.
PULAWY, town, vi. 669. 51. 22. N. 22. 3. E.
PULLICAT, a sea-port town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. 13. 25. N. 80. 24. E.
PULO AY, a small island in the Eastern seas, to the westward of the Great Banda.
PULO BANIACK ISLE, a small island, off the west coast of Sumatra.

PULO BATU, an island about 40 miles off the western coast of Sumatra.
PULO BRASSE, an island near the N.W. coast of Sumatra. 5. 40. N. 95. 10. E.
PULO CANNIBAZ ISLE, a small island on the S. coast of Java.
PULO DAMMER, an island, near the south coast of Gilolo.
PULO LAUT, an island in the Eastern seas, at the south entrance of the straits of Macassar, near the south-east coast of the island of Borneo.
PULO NAKO-NAKO, a cluster of small islands, in the Eastern seas, near the western coast of the island of Nias.
PULO NANCY, an island, near the north coast of Sumatra. 5. 40. N. 95. 15. E.
PULO PINANG. See *Prince of Wales's Island.* 5. 30. N. 100. 20. E.
PULO PISANG, one of the Banda islands, 2 miles N.E. Banda Neira. 2. 35. N. 104. 25. E.
PULO PRAMPTON, one of the Banda islands.
PULO RON, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the south-east coast of Gilolo.
PULO RONDO, a cluster of small islands in the eastern seas, north of Sumatra.
PULOOPAT, an island in the straits of Malacca, separated by a narrow channel from the island of Sumatra.
PULO SAMBOLONG, *i. e.* NINE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, on the coast of Malacca.
PULO SANDING, or SANDIANG, two small islands in the Eastern seas, near the S.E. extremity of the Nassau or Poggy isles.
PULO TIMOAN, an island in the Eastern seas, inhabited by Malays. 3. 0. N. 104. 25. E.
PULO VARELLA, an island in the straits of Malacca, 20 miles off the N.E. coast of Sumatra. 3. 47. N. 99. 36. E.
PULO WAY, one of the Spice islands, in the Eastern seas, 9 miles W. Gonong Apee. 5. 55. N. 95. 30. E.
PULO WAY, an island, 30 miles in circumference, near the north coast of Sumatra.
PULTAVA, government and town of, vi. 576.
PULTNEYVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Williamson county, New York.
PULTUSK, vi. 671. 52. 39. N. 21. 1. E.
PUMICE RIVER, iii. 566.
PUNA, a city of Peru, province of Paucarolla, on Lake Chucuito, 14 miles N.W. Chucuito. 16. 20. S. 70. 26. W.
PUNA, an island, district, and city of South America. 2. 50. S. 70. 58. W.
PUNDERPOOR, iii. 173. 17. 42. N. 75. 26. E.
PUNGO ISLANDS, at the mouth of the river Gabon, near the coast of Benin.
PUNHETA, a small town of Portugal, 8 miles W.N.W. Abrantes. 39. 27. N. 8. 7. W.
PUNITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 45 miles S. Posen.
PUNJAB, ii. 326. iii. 47.
PUNJNUD, river of, iii. 15, 16, 18.
PUNTA-DELGADA, town of, iv. 485.
PURBECK, ISLE OF, ix. 141, 184. 50. 39. N. 2. 0. W.
PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 73 miles E. Granada. 37. 21. N. 2. 23. W.
PURFLEET, ix. 238.
PURGATURO, an island near the city of Naples.
PURIFICATION, LA, v. 333. 19. 35. N. 104. 20. W.
PURIS, v. 544.
PURMEREND, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland. 52. 30. N. 4. 57. E.
PURNEAH, iii. 115. 25. 50. N. 87. 33. E.
PURNEAH, iii. 115. 25. 45. N. 88. 23. E.
PURU-VESI, or GULF OF SAIMEN, vi. 487.
PURUZ, river of, v. 357.
PURYSBURG, a town of the U. States, South Carolina, on the Savannah.
PU-SHAN, port of, ii. 500.
PUSTHERTHAL, a district of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia.
PUTA-LA, or HOLY MOUNTAIN OF, ii. 624.
PUTBUS, vii. 113.
PUTIVL, vi. 567.
PUTLAM, village of, iii. 247.
PUTNAM, a county of the U. States, in the west part of Georgia. 2d, Of New York.
PUTNAM, a flourishing town of the U. States, Muskingum county, Ohio.
PUTNEY, ix. 225.
PUTRID SEA, or GRILOE MORE, vi. 388.
PUTTEN, a village of the Netherlands, 23 miles N.W. Utrecht. 51. 50. N. 4. 18. E.
PUTTUNWAR, district of, iii. 66.
PUTUMAYO, also called ICA, a river of South America, which joins the Amazons. 3. 30. S. 50. 40. W.
PUY, LE, viii. 227. 45. 3. N. 3. 54. E.
PUYCERDA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 53 miles W.N.W. Gerona.
PUY DE CORRENT, mountain of, viii. 347.
PUY DE DOME, viii. 342, 351. 45. 37. N. 3. 10. E.
PUY DE NADAILHAT, mountain of, viii. 352.
PUY DE SAUEY, viii. 344.
PUY DU PARION, mountain of, viii. 352.
PUY-GUILLAUME, village of, viii. 355.
PUY LAURENS, a town of France, 26 miles E. Toulouse.
PUY-MIROL, a small town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
PUY LA ROQUE, a town of France, 18 miles S.E. Cahors.
PUZZUOLO, or POZZUOLI, anciently PUTEOLI,

once a celebrated town of Italy, 7 miles w. Naples.

Pwllheli, a town and sea-port of Wales, county of Caernarvon, on Cardigan bay, 27 miles s. Caernarvon. 52. 54. N. 4. 24. W.

Pye's Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, near the w. coast of North America. 59. 19. N.

Pyha, lake, vi. 490. 61. 0. N. 22. 20. E.

Pyha-koshky, cataract of, vi. 493.

Pylos, port of, vi. 124.

Pylos, anciently a town of Greece, in the Morea; now only a village, called Old Navarin.

Pynacker, a town of the Netherlands, 7 miles N.N.W. Rotterdam.

Pyramids, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending northwards from Cairo, on the opposite side of the river, for about 20 leagues.

Pyrenees, vi. 17. viii. 2. 42. 55. N. 0. 36. W.

Pyrenees, Eastern, viii. 244. 42. 40. N. 2. 30. E.

Pyrenees, Lower, viii. 249. 43. 18. N. 0. 40. W.

Pyrenees, Upper, viii. 246. 43. 0. N. 0. 10. E.

Pyrgo, an Albanian village of European Turkey, in the Morea.

Pyrgos, a small town of Greece, in the inland of Santorin, in the Archipelago. 36. 24. N. 25. 26. E.

Pyritz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 miles s. by w. Stargard. 53. 8. N. 14. 50. E.

Pyrmont, vii. 318, 320. 52. 0. N. 9. 13. E.

Q.

Quabbe, iv. 396.

Quackenbruck, a small town of Germany, in Hanover, 26 miles N. Osnabruck. 52. 40. N. 7. 56. E.

Quadi, vii. 471.

Quadraand Vancouver's Island, v. 62. 49. 0. N. 126. 0. W.

Quainton, a village and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire.

Quair, a stream of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, which flows into the Tweed.

Quaker Hill, a village of the U. States, in Pawling, New York.

Qualatche, a town of the U. States, in Georgia, 40 miles W.N.W. Tugeloo.

Qualla Moorba, a river and port on the western coast of Malacca, 18 miles s. Queda.

Quambin, province of, iii. 373.

Quangsee, ii. 588. 24. 0. N. 108. 0. E.

Quangtong, a large and populous province in the south of China. 41. 0. N. 121. 0. E.

Quang-tong, town of, iii. 350.

Quan-hia, or Quan-sia, province of, iii. 373.

Quantico, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.

Quantico Mills, a village of the U. States, Somerset county, Maryland.

Quantock Hills, ix. 185.

Quan-ton, province of, ii. 579.

Quantong, a town of the Birman empire, province of Ava, on the east side of the Irrawuddy river. 24. 2. N. 96. 55. E.

Quaquas, or Good People, iv. 232. 6. 40. N. 66. 0. W.

Quaresville, a post village of the U. States, in Brunswick county, Virginia.

Quarnero, gulf of, vi. 332.

Quarnitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles w. by s. Glogau.

Quarre les Tombes, a village of France, department of the Yonne.

Quarrelstown, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 miles w. Paisley.

Quarterons, v. 315, 439.

Quaticuy, golden mines of, iv. 398.

Quatre Bras, vii. 627.

Quebec, v. 123. 46. 50. N. 71. 10. W.

Quebrada, narrows, v. 357.

Quebradas, v. 366.

Queda, ii. 391, 393. 6. 10. N. 100. 20. E.

Quedlinburg, vii. 131. 51. 49. N. 11. 12. E.

Queechy, a river of the U. States, in Vermont, which joins the Connecticut.

Queen Ann, a county of the U. States, in Maryland.

Queenborough, a market town and borough of England, in Kent, isle of Sheppey, 1¼ mile s. Sheerness. 51. 26. N. 0. 44. E.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, v. 62. 52. 0. to 54. 22. N. 131. 0. to 133. 7. W.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. 9. 50. to 11. 20. S. 163. 30. to 165. 10. E.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at the N. end of the southern island of New Zealand. 51. 0. N. 128. 0. W.

Queen Charlotte's Strait, v. 62.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland. 53. 0. N. 7. 25. W.

Queen's County, a county of the U. States, in New York, in the west part of Long Island.

Queensferry, ix. 420. 55. 59. N. 3. 24. W.
Queenstown, a place of Upper Canada, on the Niagara.
Quehatsas, v. 214.
Queri-ling-fou, ii. 589. 25. 10. N. 110. 3. E.
Queich, a river of Germany, which joins the Rhine near Germersheim.
Quels, a river of the Prussian states, which falls into the Bober.
Quelus, a village of Portugal, about 10 miles to the north-west of Lisbon.
Quenny, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Ony.
Quentin, St., viii. 430.
Queretaro, v. 349. 20. 38. N. 100. 11. W.
Querfurt, vii. 128. 51. 23. N. 11. 37. E.
Querimba, iv. 402. 12. 20. S. 40. 58. E.
Querkboolak, river of, ii. 259.
Quesada, a town of Spain, province of Jaen. 39. 6. N. 3. 22. W.
Quesaltenango, v. 348. 15. 0. N. 91. 43. W.
Quesnoy, viii. 478. 50. 15. N. 3. 38. E.
Questembert, a town of France, department of Morbihan. 47. 40. N. 2. 26. W.
Quibanquas, iv. 209.
Quiberon, viii. 292. 47 29. N. 3. 7. W.
Quiech, North and South, two small rivers of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, which fall into Lochleven.
Quievrain, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles E.N.E. Valenciennes.
Quilimanei, river of, iv. 374, 407.
Quillebœuf, viii. 458.
Quillimane, a small town of Mosambique, in Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeze. 17. 58. S. 36. 59. E.
Quillota, v. 450. 32. 50. S. 71. 15. W.
Quillota, v. 450. 32. 50. S. 71. 18. W.
Quiloa, iv. 404. 8. 41. S. 39. 47. E.
Quiloa Island, iv. 404. 9. 0. S. 39. 0. E.
Quilonga, river of, iv. 209.
Quilpaert, island of, ii. 498.
Quimper, viii. 295. 48. 0. N. 4. 8. W.
Quimperle, viii. 295. 47. 52. N. 3. 34. W.
Quinam, or Quin-Nong, province and city of, iii. 374.
Quince Island, an island near the south-west coast of Ireland, county of Cork.
Quindiu, peak of, v. 365.
Quinebaug, formerly Mohegan, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut.
Quinterons, v. 315.
Quintin, viii. 299. 48. 24. N. 2. 50. W.
Quintin, St., a town of France, 14 miles N. by E. Nimes.
Quinzano, a town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N. Cremona. 45. 28. N. 10. 2. E.
Quirin, St., town of, viii. 411.
Quirinal, Mount, vii. 596.
Quirotes, v. 323.
Quispicanchi, a province of Peru.
Quissac, a town of France, 20 miles W. by N. Nimes.
Quistello, a town of Austrian Italy, 12 miles S.S.W. Mantua. 45. 0. N. 11. 0. E.
Quitama, province of, iv. 316.
Quito, v. 380, 392, 404. 0. 7. S. 78. 45. W.
Quito, v. 404. 0. 13. S. 78. 10. W.
Quito, volcano of, v. 405.
Quivira, kingdom of, v. 323.
Quixos and Macas, v. 405.
Quoja, iv. 231. 8. 10. N. 9. 30. W.
Quolagh Bay, ix. 494. 51. 41. N. 9. 58. W.
Quororupa, a small river of Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic.

R.

Raab, or Gyori Varmegye, a county of Hungary, on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab.
Raab, Gyor, or Nagy-Gyor, vi. 324. 47. 40. N. 17. 40. E.
Raab, vi. 286.
Raamsdonk, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland.
Raasay, or Raaza, an island of the Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. 57. 25. N. 6. 0. W.
Raase, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles W. Troppau.
Raban-Ormes, town of, ii. 110.
Rabasteins, viii. 248.
Rabat, or New Saleh, iv. 189. 34. 4. N. 6. 40. W.
Raben-Gabirge, hill of, vii. 66.
Rabieho, Serra di, v. 511.
Rabnabad, a low island in the bay of Bengal. 22. 0. N. 90. 26. E.
Rabnabad, a town of Bengal, on the eastern bank of one of the numerous branches of the Delta of the Ganges.
Racanello, a small river of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Tarento.
Racca, a town of Diarbekir, pachalic of Ourfa, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Belos. 36. 5. N. 38. 50. E.

RACCOON, an island of the U. States, near the coast of South Carolina.
RACCOON CREEK, two rivers of the U. States, in Ohio, which run into the Ohio.
RACCOON KEYS, small islands near the coast of South Carolina.
RACE, CAPE, a cape on the south-east coast of Newfoundland.
RACE OF ALDERNEY, a narrow strait of the English channel, between the isle of Alderney and Cape La Hogue.
RACHEL, mountain of, vii. 363.
RACHETI, province of, ii. 35.
RACKET, a river of the U. States, in New York. It flows N. into the St. Lawrence.
RACKETON, a village of the U. States, in Louisville, New York.
RACKIBIRN ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland.
RACONIGI, a town of Piedmont, province of Saluzzo, on the Grana, 20 miles S. Turin. 44. 46. N. 7. 42. E.
RADAUNE, a small river of West Prussia. It falls into the Mottlau near Dantzic.
RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, on the Roder, 8 miles N.E. Dresden. 51. 12. N. 13. 41. E.
RADEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. Minden.
RADE VOR DEM WALDE, a town of Germany, 24 miles E. Dusseldorf.
RADKERSBURG, vii. 524.
RADMORE, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 5 miles from Lichfield.
RADNOR, ix. 357. 52. 19. N. 3. 20. W.
RADNOR, NEW and OLD, ix. 367. 52. 15. N. 3. 8. W.
RADOVISTE, a town of European Turkey, in Romania.
RADOW, town of, vi. 669.
RADSHA, ii. 37.
RADYMNO, a town of Poland, on the San, 7 miles E.S.E. Jaroslav. 49. 56. N. 22. 56. E.
RADZIVILOV, a town of European Russia, government of Volhynia, 7 miles N.W. Brody. 50. 10. N. 25. 25. E.
RAGATZ, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Tamin, near Sargans. 47. 1. N. 9. 28. E.
RAGLAND, a village of England, in the county of Monmouth, 8 miles W. Monmouth. 51. 45. N. 2. 51. W.
RAGNIT, a town of East Prussia, on the Memel, 6 miles S.E. Tilsit. 55. 0. N. 22. 0. E.
RAGOOHUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 15 miles from Tilloor. 24. 20. N. 71. 18. E.
RAGUAPITI, v. 329.
RAGUSA, vi. 175, 334, 337. 42. 35. N. 18. 0. E.
RAGUSA, vi. 337, 338. 42. 40. N. 18. 5. E.
RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, Val di Noto, on the Ragusa, 28 miles W. by S. Syracuse.
RAHAD, river of, iv. 125.
RAHDUNPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the Puddar river. 23. 40. N. 71. 31. E.
RAHMANIE, iv. 71. 31. 6. N. 30. 40. E.
RAHOON, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore, belonging to the Seiks.
RAINHAM, a village and parish of England, in Kent. 51. 21. N. 0. 13. E.
RAINIER, MOUNT, v. 62.
RAINOW, a township of England, 3 miles N.E. by E. Macclesfield.
RAINTON, EAST and WEST, two villages of England, near Durham.
RAINY LAKE, a lake of North America, divided by an isthmus into two parts. 49. 0. N. 93. 0. W.
RAINY RIVER, a river of the U. States, which joins the Illinois.
RAISIN, two rivers of America, which run into Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.
RAISMES, a village in French Flanders, 3 miles N. Valenciennes.
RAIT, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire. 57. 7. N. 3. 58. W.
RAJABARY, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the majestic river Megna. 23. 25. N. 96. 21. E.
RAJAHNAGUR, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Ganges. 23. 22. N. 99. 14. E.
RAJAHS, iii. 132. 29. 0. N. 81. 15. E.
RAJAMUNDROOG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. 14. 30. N. 73. 30. E.
RAJAMUNDRY, iii. 153. 16. 59. N. 81. 53. E.
RAJAMUNDRY, forest of, iii. 152.
RAJEMAHAL, iii. 114. 25. 2. N. 87. 43. E.
RAJEPOOTS, iii. 71.
RAJETZ, vi. 308.
RAJKA, a town of Hungary, 11 miles S.S.E. Presburg.
RAJPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 24. 37. N. 82. 50. E. There are several other places of this name.
RAJSHAHY, district of, iii. 114.
RAKAN, a river on the north-east coast of Sumatra, and the largest in the island.
RAKONITZ, the chief place of a circle of the same name, on the Rakonitz, 26 miles W. Prague. 50. 4. N. 13. 45. E.
RAKOW, town of, vi. 669.
RALEIGH, a town of the U. States, and metropolis of North Carolina, in Wake county, 60 miles N. Fayetteville. 35. 45. N. 78. 40. W.
RAL-EL-ENF, promontory, iv. 147.

RALSHOFEN, a town of Prussia, province of the Lower Rhine, near Juliers.
RAM HEAD, ix. 106.
RAM ISLAND, an island of the U. States, in Long Island sound.
RAMALLOS, a river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Parana.
RAMAN, country town of, iii. 374.
RAMAPO WORKS, a village of the U. States, in New York, on Ramapo river.
RAMBERT, SANTA, a town of France, on the Loire, 9 miles N.W. St. Etienne.
RAMBERT LE JOUG, ST., a town of France, department of the Ain. 45. 30. N. 4. 13. E.
RAMBERVILLERS, viii. 409.
RAMBLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 17 miles S. by W. Cordova. 37. 35. N. 4. 45. W.
RAMBOUILLET, viii. 446. 48. 36. N. 1. 48. E.
RAME, a village of England, in Cornwall, near Mount Edgecumb.
RAMELTON, or RATHMELTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 156 miles N.W. Dublin.
RAMETTA, a town of Sicily, 6 miles W. Messina. 38. 9. N. 15. 26. E.
RAMGONGA, river of, iii. 21.
RAMGUR, the capital of a district of the same name in India, on the Dummoodah river. 20. 26. N. 84. 26. E.
RAMILLIES, a village of the Netherlands, 26 miles S.E. Brussels. 50. 39. N. 4. 55. E.
RAMMISSERAM ISLE, iii. 190.
RAMNAD, town of, iii. 190.
RAMNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. 24. 8. N. 81. 7. E.
RAMONCHAMP, a town of France, on the Moselle, 11 miles S.E. Remiremont.
RAMOS, river of, iv. 245.
RAMPOOR, iii. 125. 28. 50. N. 78. 54. E. *Ram* being the name of one of the Hindoo demigods, there are innumerable places called by his name.
RAMPTON, two villages of England, in Cambridgeshire and Nottinghamshire.
RAMREE, a town of Hindostan, province of Arracan.
RAMSBURY, a village of England, in Wiltshire.
RAMSDEAN and RAMSDEN, two villages of England, in Hampshire and Oxfordshire.
RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE and RAMSDEN CRAYS, villages of England, in Essex.
RAMSES, city of, iv. 50.
RAMSEY, ix. 289. 54. 22 N. 4. 24. W.
RAMSEY, a town of England, Huntingdonshire, 11 miles N.N.E. Huntingdon. 52. 28. N. 0. 5. W.
RAMSEY, an island of Wales, coast of Pembrokeshire, 4 miles S.S.W. St. David's. 51. 51. N. 5. 20. W.
RAMSGATE, a market and sea-port town of England, in Kent. 51. 20. N. 1. 24. E.
RAMSHORT, a village of England, in Suffolk, near Woodbridge.
RAMSIDE, two villages of England, in Durham and Lancashire.
RAMSIN LAKE, vi. 228.
RAMSJILL, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Netherdale.
RAMSOR, a village of England, in Staffordshire, near Wotton Wawen.
RANAI, or ORANAI, iii. 644. 20. 51. N. 185. 23. E.
RANAKBURN POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of Kintyre. 55. 41. N. 5. 46. W.
RANBY, two villages of England, in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.
RANCAGUA, a province of Chili, inclosed between the rivers Maypo and Cachapuel, and extending from the Andes to the sea. The capital is of the same name, on the river Cachapuel. 53 miles S. Santiago.
RANCON, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.
RANDALSTOWN, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, 5 miles W.N.W. Antrim. 54. 45. N. 6. 11. W.
RANDAZZO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Alcantara, 23 miles N. Catania. 37. 49. N. 14. 55. E.
RANDEIA, mountains of, iv. 220.
RANDERADT, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Worm, 10 miles N.W. Juliers.
RANDERS, viii. 591. 56. 27. N. 10. 5. E.
RANDOLPH, a county of the U. States, in the north-west part of Virginia. 2d, In the central part of North Carolina. 3d, Of Illinois. 4th, Of Georgia. The name also of several townships.
RANDWICK, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.
RANEAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer.
RANEC, river of, viii. 169.
RANGAMUTTY, iii. 117. 26. 9. N. 90. 0. E.
RANGEWORTHY, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Dursley.
RANGOON, iii. 352. 16. 47. N. 96. 9. E.
RANN, town of, vii. 525.
RANNOCH MOOR, ix. 375. 56. 37. N. 4. 35. W.
RANOW, a village of England, in Cheshire.
RANSTON, a village of England, in Dorsetshire, near Shrowton.
RAON L'ETAPE, a town of France, 34 miles S.E. Nancy.

RAPALLO, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 miles E.S.E. Genoa. 44. 21. N. 9. 16. E.
RAPHOE, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 142 miles N.W. Dublin.
RAPID, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which falls into White river. Another which falls into the Missouri.
RAPIDE, a county of the U. States, in Louisiana, on Red river.
RAPPAHANNOCK, a navigable river of Virginia, which flows into the Chesapeak.
RAPPERSWEIL, vii. 574. 47. 13. N. 8. 48. W.
RARITAN, a river of the U. States, in New Jersey, formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It flows by New Brunswick; and gradually becoming broader and deeper, it passes Amboy, and then widens into Raritan bay, which is immediately connected with the ocean.
RAS-AGEEG, or AHEHAS, promontory of, iv. 150.
RAS-AL-HHAD, or ROSALGAT, cape of, ii. 212.
RASCIA, country of, vi. 216.
RAS EL KHYMA, a town of Arabia, on the Persian gulf, the capital of the Pirate coast. 25. 49. N. 55. 30. E.
RASGILL, a village of England, in Westmoreland, near Shap.
RASHLAY and RASHTON, two villages of England, in Devonshire and Shropshire.
RASHOTKA, ii. 517.
RASI, town of, ii. 266.
RASNES, a town of France, department of the Orne.
RASOCOLMO, CAPE, vii. 599.
RASPADURA, canal of, v. 404.
RASSOI-BE, lake of, iv. 426.
RASSOI-MASSAÏE, lake of, iv. 426.
RASTADT, vii. 352. 48. 51. N. 8. 12. E.
RASTENBURG, vii. 21. 54. 4. N. 21. 22. E.
RASTHORP, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, near York Wolds.
RASTRICK, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
RATAN, a harbour of the north of Sweden, government of Umea. 63. 58. N.
RATBY, a village of England, in Leicestershire, 4 miles from Leicester.
RATCLIFF, five villages of England, one in Lancashire, two in Nottinghamshire, one in Middlesex, and one in Leicestershire.
RATHANGAN, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 38 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 13. N. 7. 1. W.
RATHBY, a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, S.W. of Louth.
RATHCOOLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles from Dublin. 53. 17. N. 6. 28. W.
RATHCORMUCK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 15 miles N. by E. Cork. 52. 5. N. 8. 17. W.
RATHDOWNY, a town of Ireland, in the Queen's county, 75 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 52. N. 7. 34. W.
RATHDRUM, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 38 miles S. Dublin. 52. 56. N. 6. 14. W.
RATHENAU, vii. 102. 52. 49. N. 12. 20. E.
RATHER, or NEITHER, a river of England, in Yorkshire. It joins the Dent.
RATHFARNHAM, a village near Dublin, Ireland. 53. 19. N. 6. 17. W.
RATHFRILAND, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 72 miles N. by E. Dublin. 54. 12. N. 6. 6. W.
RATHKEALE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 137 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 30. N. 8. 53. E.
RATHLIN ISLAND, ix. 498. 55. 17. N. 6. 1. W.
RATHMILL, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 2 miles from Long Preston.
RATHMINES, a village of Ireland, about 1¼ mile from Dublin castle.
RATHO, a village and parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 8 miles W. by S. Edinburgh. 55. 55. N. 3. 24. W.
RATHOWEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 61 miles N. by W. Dublin.
RATIBOR, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 87 miles S.E. Breslau. 50. 2. N. 18. 19. E.
RATISBON, vii. 367, 387. 49. 0. N. 12. 2. E.
RATPHRI, a town of Siam.
RATLEY, two villages of England, in Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire.
RATLINGCOURT, a village of England, in Kent, near Nonington.
RATOATH, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, 15 miles N.W. Dublin.
RATSCHKA, town of, vi. 333.
RATSEY and RATTEN, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Sussex.
RATSKEVE, vi. 320.
RATTAN ISLAND, v. 346.
RATTENDON, a village of England, in Essex, near Bellericay.
RATTENROW, two villages of England, in Northumberland and Cumberland.
RATTINGEN, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 4 miles N.E. Dusseldorf.
RATTRAY, a parish and village of Scotland, Perthshire, 4 miles W. Alyth. 56. 36. N. 3. 17. W.
RATTRAY HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 7 miles E. Kinnaird's Head. 57. 36. N. 1. 47. W.

RATYE, a village of England, 3 miles from Leicester.
RATZEBURG, viii. 599. 53. 41. N. 10. 52. E.
RATZKEVE, a small town of Hungary, on the Danube, 17 miles S.W. Buda.
RAUDNITZ, a town of Bohemia on the Elbe, 23 miles N.N.W. Prague.
RAUCEBY, NORTH and SOUTH, two villages of England, in Lincolnshire.
RAUGHTON, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire, near Higham Ferrers.
RAUMO, vi. 491.
RAVA, a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube.
RAVEL WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mayne.
RAVELLO, a town of Italy, 22 miles S.E. Naples.
RAVELY, GREAT and LITTLE, villages of England, in Huntingdonshire.
RAVENDALE, RAVENFIELD, and RAVENINGHAM, three villages of England, in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Norfolk.
RAVENNA, vii. 691. 44. 24. N. 12. 10. E.
RAVENNA, a town of the U. States, Portage county, Ohio, on the Cuyahoga. 41. 10. N. 81. 5. W.
RAVENSBURG, a town of Germany, 21 miles E.N.E. Constance. 47. 47. N. 9. 37. E.
RAVENSBURN, a river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Thames.
RAVENSCROFT, RAVENSDEN, RAVENSFIELD, three villages of England, in Cheshire, Bedfordshire, and Yorkshire.
RAVENGLASS, a town of England, in Cumberland, at the mouths of the rivers Irt and Esk, 284 miles N.N.W. London. 54. 22. N. 3. 24. W.
RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, North Brabant.
RAVENSTONDALE, a village and parish of England, in Westmoreland.
RAVENTON and RAVESTON, two villages of England, in Lancashire and Buckinghamshire.
RAVEY, iii. 15, 17, 51.
RAVILPANDY, a large and populous town of Hindostan, province of the Punjab.
RAVITZ, or RAWITSCH, vii. 32. 51. 37. N. 16. 55. E.
RAW, a village of England, on the coast, near Hartlepool, Durham.
RAWA, a town of Poland, 40 miles S.W. Warsaw. 50. 16. N. 23. 44. E.
RAWAK, a small island in the Pacific ocean, off the north coast of Waygiou.
RAWANSHEAD, lake of, iii. 13.
RAWAY, or BRIDGETOWN, a village of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.
RAWCLIFFE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
RAWCLIFFE, NETHER and UPPER, two hamlets of England, in Lancashire.
RAWDON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
RAWEL PINDEE, iii. 52. 33. 36. N. 73. 45. E.
RAWNETH, a village of England, in Essex, S.E. of Bellericay.
RAWSTON, two villages of England, in Derbyshire and Dorsetshire.
RAWTHWATE, a village of England, in Cumberland, S. of Ireby.
RAY, plains of, ii. 277.
RAYLEIGH, a village and parish of England, in Essex. 51. 36. N. 0. 36. E.
RAYNE, OLD, a town of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 24 miles W.N.W. Aberdeen. 57. 22. N. 2. 28. W.
RAZ, CAPE, viii. 172.
RAZ-EL-CORNAL, promontory of, iv. 148.
RE, viii. 173. 46. 14. N. 1. 30. W.
REA, a village of England, in Cornwall, near Truro.
REA, a river of England, in Worcester and Staffordshires. It joins the Tame.
READING, ix. 225. 51. 28. N. 0. 59. W.
READING, a town of the U. States, and capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 54 miles N.W. Philadelphia. 40. 25. N. 75. 50. W. Also various townships.
REAGH, LOUGH, ix. 503.
REAL DE CUTORCE, silver mine of, v. 332.
REAL DEL MONTE, v. 281. 20. 5. N. 98. 30. W.
REALEJO, v. 352. 12. 45. N. 87. 50. W.
REALMONT, a town of France, department of the Tarn. 43. 47. N. 2. 12. E.
REALVILLE, a town of France, 9 miles N.E. Montauban.
REBEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. 51. 39. N. 4. 3. E.
RECANATI, a town of Italy, 13 miles S. Ancona. 43. 25. N. 13. 32. E.
RECCO, a town of Italy, 10 miles E.S.E. Genoa.
RECHE, a town of England, in Cambridgeshire.
RECHNITZ, a town of Hungary, 7 miles S.S.W. Guntz. 47. 17. N. 16. 28. E.
RECULVER, a village and parish of England, in the county of Kent. 51. 23. N. 1. 10. E.
RED DEER RIVER, a river of North America, which empties itself into Red Deer lake.
RED ISLAND, two islands, one near the east coast of Labrador; the other near the west coast of Newfoundland.
RED LAKE, a lake of North America. 47. 40. N. 95. 10. W.
RED RIVER, a river of the U. States, in N. America. It joins Lake Winnipeg.

RED RIVER, two rivers of the U. States, in Kentucky. Also two in Canada.
RED RIVER, or NATCHITOCHES, v. 157.
RED SEA, iv. 48, 92. 17. 0. N. 38. 0. E.
RED TOWER, pass of, vi. 241, 341.
REDBURN, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire.
REDDICH, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire.
REDDISH, a township in Lancashire, 4¼ miles S.E. by E. Manchester.
REDENE, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
REDINHA, a town of Portugal, 15 miles S. by E. Coimbra.
REDLINCH and REDMANE, two villages of England, in Somerset and Cumberland.
REDMARSHALL, a village of England, county of Durham, 6 miles W.N.W. Stockton.
REDMILE, a village of England, in Leicestershire, 12 miles N. by E. Melton Mowbray.
REDNITZ, a river of Franconia. It falls into the Maine below Bamberg.
REDON, viii. 302. 47. 38. N. 2. 6. W.
REDONDO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 miles E.N.E. Evora. 38. 35. N. 7. 22. W.
REDRUTH, a town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 9 miles W. Truro. 50. 14. N. 5. 12. E.
REDSHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two adjoining villages of England, in Suffolk.
REDSTONE, a town of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela.
REDWOOD RIVER, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash.
REDWORTH and REED, two villages of England, in Durham and Suffolk.
REEDNESS, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
REEDY CREEK, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic.
REEDY ISLAND, an island of the U. States, in the river Delaware.
REEPHAM, a market town and parish of England, county of Norfolk. 52. 47. N. 1. 6. E.
REES, a town of the Prussian states, 11 miles E. Cleves. 51. 45. N. 6. 23. E.
REFOONSIRI, island of, ii. 515.
REGA, a river of Germany, which falls into the Baltic, near Treptow.
REGEN, vii. 360, 363.
REGEN, CIRCLE OF THE, a province of Bavaria, adjacent to Bohemia, with the circle of the Upper Maine on the north-west, and that of the Lower Danube on the south-west. 49. 16. N. 11. 54. E.
REGENT'S TOWN, iv. 229.
REGGIO, REGIUM JULII, vii. 722. 38. 5. N. 15. 40. E.
REGGIO, vii. 656. 44. 41. N. 10. 37. E.
REGIS, ST., ISLE OF, an island of the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada. 45. 0. N. 74. 30. W.
REGNITZ, vii. 360.
RICHENAU, an island of the lake of Constance.
RICHENAU, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E.N.E. Konigingratz.
RICHENAU, a town of Upper Lusatia, near the confines of Bohemia.
REICHENBACH, one of the four governments into which Prussian Silesia was divided in 1815. 50. 47. N. 16. 40. E. The chief town, of the same name, is 11 miles S.E. Schweidnitz.
REICHENBACH, a town of Saxony, 13 miles N.N.E. Plauen.
REICHENBERG, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Neisse, 52 miles N.N.E. Prague. 50. 48. N. 15. 5. E.
REICHENHALL, a town of Bavaria, on the Sala, 65 miles E.S.E. Munich. 47. 44. N. 12. 50. E.
REICHENWEYER, a town of France, 6 miles N.N.W. Colmar.
REICHOFFEN, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
REICHSTADT, vii. 465.
REICHWALD, vii. 232.
REIKIAVICK, v. 105. 63. 40. N. 21. 30. W.
REINERZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, county of Glatz. 50. 24. N. 16. 25. E.
REINSBERG, vii. 103. 53. 6. N. 12. 47. E.
REISMARKT, town, vi. 342. 45. 55. N. 23. 48. E.
REMBANG, iii. 454.
REMEDIOS, a city of New Granada, 89 miles N.W. Santa Fe. 7. 15. N. 75. 0. W. Another city of New Granada.
REMICH, a town of the Netherlands, on the Moselle. 49. 32. N. 6. 23. E.
REMIREMONT, viii. 410. 48. 1. N. 6. 23. E.
REMNEY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff.
REMO, ST., a sea-port of the Sardinian states, in Genoa, 66 miles S.E. Genoa. 43. 50. N. 7. 46. E.
REMS, river of, vii. 325.
REMY, ST., a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 42 miles N.W. Marseilles. 43. 47. N. 4. 50. E.
REMY, ST., viii. 355.
RENAE, town of, viii. 302.
RENAISON, a town of France, on the Renaison, 6 miles W. Roanne.
RENAIX, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, 7 miles S. Oudenarde. 50. 46. N. 3. 36. E.
RENARD RIVER, v. 211.

RENCHEN, a town of Germany, on the Rench. 48. 35. N. 8. 2. E.
RENDCOMBE, RENDHAM, RENDHOLD, three villages of England, in Gloucestershire, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire.
RENDELSHAM, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk.
RENDSBURG, viii. 594. 54. 22. N. 9. 41. E.
RENFREW, ix. 427, 428. 55. 53. E. 4. 24. W.
RENINGHE, a town of West Flanders, 8 miles N. by W. Ypres.
RENNES, viii. 302. 48. 6. N. 1. 42. W.
RENO, a river of Italy, which joins the Po.
RENSSELAER, a county of the U. States, in New York. Chief towns Troy and Lansinburgh.
RENTOWN, a village of Scotland, Dumbartonshire, 3 miles N.W. Dumbarton.
RENWICK, a village of England, in Cumberland, on the Raven.
RENY, a small but trading town of European Turkey, 35 miles W.S.W. Ismail.
REOLLE, viii. 258. 44. 37. N. 0. 2. W.
REPPEN, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 10 miles E. Frankfort on the Oder.
REPS, town, vi. 342. 46. 4. N. 25. 10. E.
REPTON, once a considerable town, now a village and parish of England, in Derbyshire.
REPULSE BAY, v. 87, 88. 66. 30. N. 86. 50. W.
REQUENA, a town of Spain, province of Quença, 41 miles W. by N. Valencia. 39. 34. N. 1. 7. W.
REQUISTA, a town of France, department of the Aveyron.
RESHD, ii. 263. 37. 20. N. 49. 50. E.
RESINA, a town of Italy, and built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, 5 miles E. Naples.
RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. 17. 30. S. 141. 0. W.
RETFORD, EAST, and RETFORD, WEST, are two parishes of England, in Nottinghamshire, divided by the river Idle.
RETFORD, EAST, a borough and a market town, 144 miles from London. 53. 20. N. 0. 56. W.
RETFORD, WEST, a considerable village of England, 30 miles north from Nottingham.
RETHEL, viii. 427. 49. 30. N. 4. 23. E.
RETHIERS, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.
RETIMO, a sea-port of European Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Candia. 35. 23. N. 24. 26. E.
RETZ, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. 48. 45. N. 16. 0. E.
RETZ, a town of Lower Austria, on the Theya. 49. 29. N. 12. 19. E.
RETZAT, one of the circles into which the kingdom of Bavaria is divided, to the north of the Danube.
REVEL, vi. 518. 59. 27. N. 24. 53. E.
REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Garonne, 30 miles N.E. Toulouse. 43. 27. N. 2. 0. E.
REVELLO, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. Saluzzo. 40. 3. N. 15. 45. E.
REVERE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Po. 45. 2. N. 11. 5. E.
REVIGNY AUX VACHES, a town of France, 9 miles N.W. Bar sur Ornain.
REVILLA GIGEDO, ISLAND OF, a large island on the broken coast of North-west America. 55. 30. N. 131. 30. W.
REUILLY, a town of France, department of the Indre.
REVIN, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. 49. 55. N. 4. 39. E.
REUES, viii. 85. 41. 11. N. 1. 5. E.
REUSS, vii. 309. 50. 54. N. 12. 4. E.
REUSS, one of the largest rivers of Switzerland, which issues from the lake Luzendro, and falls into the Aar, near Bruck.
REUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Echetz. 48. 30. N. 9. 12. E.
REUS-GREITZ, principality of, vii. 310.
REUS-SCHLEIZ, vii. 310.
REUSS-LOBENSTEIN-EBERSDORF, vii. 311.
REWARY, town, iii. 89. 28. 10. N. 76. 40. E.
REY, ruins of, ii. 254.
REY, a river of England, in Wilts, which joins the Thames at Cricklade.
REYES, a city of the Caraccas, in Venezuela, 40 miles S.S.W. Caraccas. 11. 24. S. 75. 35. W.
REYNOSA, a town of Spain, 35 miles N.W. Frias. 43. 2. N. 3. 57. W.
RHAMNEE, hill of, iii. 128.
RHANIS, burgh of, vii. 254.
RHAT-EI-EO, mountain of, ii. 554.
RHAYADER, a market town of Wales, in the county of Radnor, 18 miles N.W. Radnor.
RHEA, a county of the U. States, in East Tennessee.
RHEDEN, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles E.N.E. Arnheim.
RHEENEN, or RHENEN, a town of the Netherlands, 22 miles S.E. Utrecht. 51. 58. N. 5. 34. E.
RHEIDOL, river of, ix. 366.
RHEIDT, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Niers.
RHEIMS, viii. 425. 49. 14. N. 4. 3. E.
RHEIN, or FRODA, river of, vii. 43.
RHEINA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems. 52. 16. N. 7. 25. E.

RHEINBERGEN, a town of the Prussian states, government of Cleves.
RHEINECK, a small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 24 miles E.S.E. Constance. 47. 27. N. 9. 35. E.
RHEINFELDEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 9 miles E. Bale. 47. 32. N. 7. 47. E.
RHEINFELS, a fortress of the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, on an island in the Lower Rhine, at St. Goar.
RHEINHEIM, a town of Germany, 7 miles E.S.E. Darmstadt.
RHEINMAGEN, a town of Prussia, government of Coblentz, on the Rhine.
RHEINTHAL, *i. e.* the Valley of the Rhine, a district of the Swiss canton of St. Gall, lying along the Rhine, from the lake of Constance to the lordship of Sax.
RHETYMO, town of, vi. 167.
RHINE, vii. 42, 168, 560. viii. 639, 657.
RHINE, CIRCLE OF, vii. 400.
RHINE, DELTA OF THE, vii. 44, 45.
RHINE, FORE and HIND, vii. 43.
RHINE, valley of, vii. 41.
RHINE, LOWER, GRAND DUCHY OF, vii. 220, 240. 50. 30. N. 7. 0. E.
RHINE, CIRCLES OF THE LOWER and UPPER, two divisions of the German empire, abolished in 1806.
RHINE, LOWER, viii. 396. 48. 40. N. 7. 35. E.
RHINE, UPPER, viii. 394. 47. 50. N. 7. 10. E.
RHO, a town of Italy, on the Olona, 8 miles W. Milan. 45. 33. N. 9. 3. E.
RHOANDRIANS, iv. 439.
RHODE ISLAND, v. 176. 41. 30. N. 71. 10. W.
RHODES, ii. 87. 36. 12. N. 28. 0. E.
RHODEZ, viii. 267. 44. 20. N. 2. 34. E.
RHODOPE DESPOTI-DAG, *mountains*, vi. 118, 119.
RHOE, MICKLE, one of the Shetland isles, on the south of the Mainland. Little Rhoe adjoins it.
RHONE, mountains of, vii. 38, 285, 362.
RHONASZEK, mines of, vi. 313.
RHONE, vii. 166, 362, 560.
RHONE, viii. 361. 45. 38. N. 4. 30. E.
RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, viii. 207. 43. 36. N. 5. 0. E.
RHONHOUSE, a village of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
RHUABEN, a village of Wales, in Denbighshire, 6 miles from Wrexham.
RHUDDLAN, a village of Wales, in Flintshire. 53. 18. N. 3. 30. W.
RHUYS, peninsula of, viii. 292.
RHYNS, or RINNS OF GALLOWAY, is a term applied to that peninsula of Wigtonshire, Scotland, formed by the approximation of the bays of Loch Ryan and Glenluce.
RIAÇA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Douro, at Roa.
RIANS, a town of France, 36 miles N.W. Toulon.
RIAZAN, vi. 561, 562. 54. 35. N. 39. 20. E.
RIBA, a small town of Spain, on the Tormes, 6 miles E.S.E. Salamanca.
RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, 45 miles S.S.E. Santiago. 42. 15. N. 7. 58. W.
RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo. 43. 32. N. 7. 4. W.
RIBATUA, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Minho e Douro.
RIBBESFORD and RIBBEY, two villages of England, in Worcestershire and Lancashire.
RIBBLE, ix. 102, 294.
RIBBLETON and RIBCHESTER, villages of England, in Lancashire.
RIBE, or RIPEN, a town of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland, 120 miles N. Hamburgh. 55. 19. N. 8. 47. E.
RIBEAUVILLER, viii. 396.
RIBEIRA-GRANDE, town of, iv. 466, 485.
RIBEIRA-QUINTE, river of, iv. 484.
RIBEMONT, a town of France, 21 miles N.W. Laon. 49. 45. N. 3. 27. E.
RIBERAC, viii. 272. 45. 14. N. 0. 20. E.
RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, 12 miles N.E. Rostock. 54. 8. N. 12. 31. E.
RIBSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire.
RIETON and RIBY, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Lincolnshire.
RICA, VILLA, a town of Brazil, at the source of the Rio Francisco.
RICARAS, v. 214.
RICCARTON, a small village of Scotland, in West Lothian, 3 miles S. Linlithgow. 55. 35. N. 4. 30. W.
RICCARTOUN, a parish and village of Scotland, adjoining Kilmarnock.
RICCIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise. 41. 28. N. 14. 52. E.
RICEBOROUGH, a town of the U. States, in Liberty county, Georgia. 31. 45. N. 81. 30. W.
RICEYS, LES, viii. 419.
RICHBOROUGH, a small village of England, in the county of Kent, 2 miles N.N.W. Sandwich.
RICHELIEU, viii. 313. 47. 1. N. 0. 17. E.
RICH-HILL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 81 miles N. Dublin. 54. 21. N. 6. 24. W.
RICHLAND, a county of the U. States, in the north part of Ohio. 43. 35. N. 76. 5. W.

RICHLAND, a district in the central part of South Carolina.

RICHLAND, a river of the U. States, in Tennessee, which joins Elk river.

RICHLAND, a post village of the U. States, in Giles county, Tennessee. Also the name of various townships.

RICHLIEU, CHAMBLY, or SOREL RIVER, a river of Lower Canada, which flows from Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence.

RICHLIEU ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the river St. Lawrence, at the s.w. entrance of Lake St. Peter, nearly 100 in number.

RICHMOND, ix. 224. 51. 28. N. 0. 17. W.

RICHMOND, a market and borough town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. declivity of a lofty eminence, rising boldly from the bank of the Swale, 40 miles N.W. York. 54. 26. N. 1. 45. W.

RICHMOND, a county of the U. States, in the north part of Georgia. 2d, In New York, occupying all Staten island. 3d, In the south part of North Carolina. 4th, In Virginia.

RICHMOND, v. 191. 37. 30. N. 77. 35. W.

RICHTENSCHWEIL, a market town of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich.

RICKERBY, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, in the vicinity of Carlisle.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market town of England, Hertfordshire, 18 miles N.W. London. 51. 39. N. 0. 28. W.

RIDALE, a small river of England, in Yorkshire. It joins the Swale.

RIDDERKERK, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland.

RIDE, a village of England, in the Isle of Wight, 9 miles N.E. Newport.

RIDEAU RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utawas river.

RIEC, a village of France, department of the Finisterre.

RIED, a town of Upper Austria, 18 miles E. Braunau. 47. 38. N. 10. 19. E.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Germany, on the Danube, 28 miles W.S.W. Ulm. 48. 9. N. 9. 28. E.

RIEGGERSBURG, village of, vii. 524.

RIEGEL, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the river Elz. 48. 8. N. 7. 45. E.

RIESEN-GEBIRGE, or GIANT'S MOUNTAINS, vii. 38, 63, 268, 438. 50. 50. N. 14. 50. E.

RIESENBURG, vii. 506. 53. 45. N. 19. 10. E.

RIESS, river of, vii. 326.

RIETI, a town of Italy, States of the Church, 37 miles N.N.E. Rome. 42. 25. N. 12. 50. E.

RIEUPEIROUX, a town of France, department of the Aveyron.

RIEUX, a town of France, on the Reze, 28 miles S. by W. Toulouse.

RIEUX, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine.

RIEZ, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Colostre, 40 miles N.E. Aix. 43. 48. N. 6. 5. E.

RIGA, vi. 512, 520. 56. 5. N. 24. 7. E.

RIGA, GULF OF, a bay of the Baltic, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia. 57. 30. N. 23. 30. E.

RIGI, mountain of, vii. 573.

RIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Aveyron.

RIGNANO, a town of Naples, 18 miles W.N.W. Manfredonia.

RIGTON and RIHALL, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Rutlandshire.

RIHHA, anciently JERICHO, ii. 154.

RILLE, a river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.

RILLINGTON, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles N.E. New Malton.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, vi. 308.

RIMBA, province of, iv. 317.

RIMINI, vii. 691. 44. 4. N. 12. 24. E.

RIMONT, a town of France, department of the Arriege.

RIMSWELL, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

RING ISLAND, a small island of the U. States, on the Massachusetts coast.

RINGAY, a river of England, in Cheshire.

RINGKIOEBING-FIORD, viii. 572. 55. 50. N. 8. 16. E.

RINGKIOPING, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 45 miles S.W. Wiborg. 55. 58. N. 8. 19. E.

RINGSTEAD, two villages of England, in Norfolk and Dorsetshire.

RINGSTEDT, a petty town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

RINGUL-TALAS, country of, ii. 474.

RINGWOOD, a market town and parish of England, in Hampshire, on the Avon, 30 miles S.W. Winchester. 50. 51. N. 1. 47. W.

RINTELN, vii. 294. 52. 11. N. 9. 4. E.

RIO, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba.

RIOBAMBA, the capital of a province of the same name in Quito, at the extremity of an extensive valley. 1. 40. S. 78. 48. W.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE, v. 282.

RIO BUENO, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea.

RIO COBRE, a river of Jamaica. It passes Spanish Town, and runs into the sea.

RIO COLORADO, v. 282, 329.

RIO DEL NORTE, v. 327.

RIO DEL REY, a river of Western Africa,

the most southern of that succession of large estuaries which fall into the gulf of Benin. 4. 30. N. 8. 5. E.

Rio de Montezuma, v. 282.

Rio de Panuco, v. 282.

Rio de Zacatula, v. 282.

Rio Formosa, iv. 237.

Rio Grande, v. 531. 6. 0. S. 37. 0. W.

Rio Grande, river of, iv. 209, 226, 532.

Rio Grande, town of, v. 532.

Rio Huasaculaco, v. 282.

Rio-Mesurado, river of, iv. 209.

Rio Mino, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea in Carlisle bay.

Rio Negro, state of, v. 543, 544.

Rio San Juan, v. 284, 333.

Rio-Volta, river of, iv. 5, 209.

Rioja Town, v. 456. 28. 30. S. 68. 34. W.

Riom, viii. 354. 45. 53. N. 3. 6. E.

Rione, or Phasis, a river, ii. 37.

Rions Town, viii. 255. 44. 41. N. 0. 24. W.

Riopar, a town of Spain, 17 miles S. by W. Alcaraz.

Riosiri, island of, ii. 515.

Ripabattoni, a town of Naples, province of Molise.

Ripa Limosani, a town of Italy, in Naples, 9 miles E. Molise.

Ripe, or Ripen, viii. 591. 55. 19. N. 8. 47. E.

Ripley, a town and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Nyd. 54. 4. N. 1. 33. W. 2d, A township in Derbyshire. 3d, A village in Kent, 4½ miles S. Sandwich.

Ripoh, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ter.

Ripon, or Rippon, a market town and borough of England, in Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ure and the Skell. 54. 9. N. 1. 32. W.

Risano, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, 8 miles N. Cattaro.

Risborough Monks, a market town of England, Buckinghamshire.

Rishton, a township of England, in Lancashire.

Rishworth, a township of England, in Yorkshire.

Ritton, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. Morpeth.

Ritton-upon-Dunsmore, a village of England, near Stoneley-Abbey.

Riudorm, a town of Spain, 11 miles W. by N. Tarragona.

Riva, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Como, 6 miles S. Chiavenna. 46. 16. N. 9. 28. E.

Riva, or Reiff, a town of Tyrol, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S.W. Trent.

Riva di Chieri, a town of Italy, 10 miles E. by S. Turin.

Rivarolo, a well-built town of Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.E. Turin.

Rivarossa, a town of Piedmont, province of Turin.

Rive de Gier, viii. 358.

Rivello, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata.

River, Haute, a town of Savoy, near Chamberry.

Riverhead, a village of England, in the county of Kent.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, on the Cali, 6 miles N. by W. Perpignan. 42. 46. N. 2. 52. E.

Riviere des Prairies, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence.

Riviere Rouge, a river of the U. States, enters Lake Michigan, in Green bay.

Rivington, a village of England, in the county of Lancaster, 5 miles from Bolton.

Rivoli, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles W. Turin. 45. 4. N. 7. 30. E.

Rivoli, a town in Lombardy, on the Adige, 12 miles N.W. Verona. 45. 36. N. 10. 50. E.

Rixe, a river of France, joins the Adour.

Rixton, a township of England, in Lancashire.

Rizano, town of, vi. 339.

Rizé Town, ii. 72. 41. 4. N. 43. 30. E.

Rjeu-Wladimirow, town of, vi. 549.

Roa, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, on the Douro. 41. 42. N. 3. 51. W.

Roade, a township of England, in Somersetshire, 4 miles N.E. by E. Frome.

Roanne, viii. 360. 46. 3. N. 4. 6. E.

Roanoke, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North Carolina. 2d, Roanoke Little, a river of the U. States, in Virginia. 3d, Roanoke Inlet, a channel of the U. States, on the coast of North Carolina, which leads into Albemarle sound.

Roanoke River, v. 158. 35. 58. N. 76. 56. W.

Roaring River, a river of the U. States, in Tennessee. Also one in the Northwestern Territory.

Roaring Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water bay, on the south coast of Ireland.

Robe, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib.

Robecq, a village of France, department of the Pas de Calais.

Robel, a town of Germany, 28 miles W.S.W. New Brandenburg. 53. 21. N. 12. 32. E.

Roberindale, a village of England, in Lancashire, 8½ miles E.N.E. Lancaster.

ROBERTSON, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee.
ROBESON, a county of North Carolina.
ROBINHOOD'S BAY, ix. 114. 54. 27. N. 0. 31. W.
ROBLEDO, a town of Spain, New Castile, 33 miles S. by E. Ciudad Real. 40. 34. N. 6. 32. W.
ROCA, a small river of the island of Martinique, which enters the sea.
ROCCA, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Turin.
ROCCA, CABO DA, in Portugal, the most westerly point of land in Europe. 38. 46. N. 9. 29. W.
ROCCA D'ARRAZZO, a town of Italy, 6 miles E. Asti.
ROCCA D'ASPIDE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra.
ROCCA DE BALDI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Pesio.
ROCCA MANDOLFI, a town of Naples, 40 miles N. Naples.
ROCCA MONFIORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.
ROCCA S. FELICE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
ROCCA SECCA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.
ROCCABRUNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.
ROCCAPORTE, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.
ROCCAVIONE, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.
ROCHDALE, a town of England, county of Lancaster, on the Roche. 53. 38. N. 2. 9. W.
ROCHE, a small river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell.
ROCHE, LA, a town of the Netherlands, province of Leige. 50. 10. N. 5. 34. E.
ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, 40 miles E. by N. Geneva. 47. 18. N. 7. 27. E.
ROCHE, a town of Savoy, 12 miles S. by E. Geneva. 46. 4. N. 6. 18. E.
ROCHE-CHOUART, viii. 336.
ROCHEFORT, viii. 278.
ROCHEFORT, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France on the Tardoire, 58 miles S. Poitiers. 45. 44. N. 0. 22. E.
ROCHELLE, LA, viii. 278. 46. 10. N. 1. 7. W.
ROCHEMAURE, ruins of, viii. 221.
ROCHESTER, ix. 207. 51. 23. N. 0. 30. E.
ROCHESTER, a village of England, Northumberland, 25 miles N.N.W. Hexham.
ROCHESTER, a post village of the U. States, in Genesee county, New York. 43. 10. N. 77. 45. W. The name also of several townships.
ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. 2d, Of the Sardinian States in Montferrat.
ROCHFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Essex, on the Broomhill, 16 miles S.E. Chelmsford. 51. 35. N. 0. 41. E.
ROCHFORD, a village of England, in Worcestershire, 3 miles E. Tenbury.
ROCHLIFFE CASTLE, and ROCHLIFFE CHURCH, 2 villages of England, Cumberland.
ROCHLITZ, a town of Saxony, 28 miles S.S.E. Leipsic, on the Mulda. 51. 1. N. 12. 45. E.
ROCK, a village of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles N.N.E. Alnwick.
ROCK FISH CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Virginia.
ROCK HALL, a post village of the U. States, in Kent county, Maryland.
ROCK LANDING, a post village of the U. States, in North Carolina.
ROCKBRIDGE, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
ROCKCASTLE, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky.
ROCKINGHAM, a town and parish of England, in Northampton, 84 miles N. by W. London. 52. 32. N. 0. 43. W.
ROCKINGHAM, a county of the U. States, in the S.E. part of New Hampshire. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord. 2d, In the central part of Virginia. 3d, On the N. side of North Carolina. 35. 5. N. 79. 45. W. The name also of several townships.
ROCKLAND, a county of the U. States, in New York.
ROCKSAVAGE, a village of England, in Cheshire, on the Weaver, near Halton.
ROCKVILLE, two post villages of the U. States, in Maryland and Virginia. 39. 45. N. 87. 10. W.
ROCKY BRIDGE, a post village of the U. States, Christian county, Kentucky.
ROCKY HILL, a post village and parish of the U. States, Connecticut.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS, v. 60, 152, 206. 41. 0. N. 110. 0. W.
ROCKY RIVER, v. 156. 2d, Two tributaries of Lake Erie, in the Michigan territory. 3d, One of the Wabash. 4th, Of Lake Michigan.
ROCKY RIVER and ROCKY SPRINGS, two post villages of Ohio and North Carolina.
ROCROY, viii. 429. 49. 56. N. 4. 31. E.
ROHUR, a sea-port of Hindostan, province of Cutch.
RODA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N.N.E. Vique. 40. 43. N. 7. 34. W.
RODA, LA, a town of Spain, in La Mancha. 39. 18. N. 2. 5. W.

RODBORNE, two villages of England, in Wiltshire and Warwickshire.
RODDEN, a small river of England, in Salop. Also a hamlet in Wiltshire.
RODDERLOO, an inland town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland.
RODEROISCH, a village of Germany, in Saxony, on the Gorisch.
RODI, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 41. 57. N. 15. 46. E.
RODING, a small river of England in Essex, which falls into the Thames. Also the name of eight parishes of England, in Essex.
RODOSTO, vi. 153. 41. 0. N. 27. 30. E.
RODZ, a town of France, in Alsace.
ROE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle.
ROEHAMPTON, a pleasant hamlet of England, in Surrey.
ROERMERFELD, hamlet of, vii. 224.
ROEMOEE, town of, viii. 592.
ROENNE, town of, viii. 590.
ROER, the name of two rivers in the Prussian states. The one falls into the Maese; the other into the Rhine.
ROESKILDE, city of, viii. 589.
ROESKILDE-FIORD, viii. 572. 55. 36. N. 12. 0. E.
ROEULX, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. 50. 30. N. 4. 8. E.
ROFNER, mountain of, vii. 511.
ROFRANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 40. 17. N. 15. 25. E.
ROGASEN, vii. 30.
ROGGEWELDT, mountains of, iv. 340.
ROGGEWYN ARCHIPELAGO, iii. 642.
ROGIATE, a village of England, on the Severn, in Monmouthshire.
ROGLIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra.
ROGNESS, a town of France, 12 miles N.W. Aix. 43. 40. N. 5. 21. E.
ROGONS, river of, vi. 182.
ROHAN-ROHAN, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres.
ROHERSDORF BOBER, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober.
ROHILCUND, properly KUTTAHER, an extensive and valuable district of Hindostan, formerly belonging to the province of Delhi, but now included in the district of Bareily. It stands between the Ganges and Gogra, between 28. 0. and 30. 0. N. It contains the following towns: Bareily, Bissowly, Budavon, Moradabad, Owlah, Pillibeet, Rampore, Sumbul, and several other places.
ROHILCUND, district of, iii. 90.
ROHILLAS, iii. 90.
ROHITSCH, town of, vii. 523.
ROHR, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, near the river Laber. 53. 24. N. 9. 12. E.
ROHRSDORF, GROSS, a village of Saxony, 11 miles N.E. Dresden.
ROIBON, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Galaure.
ROI-DO-OURO, iv. 198.
ROITSCH, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg.
ROKASCH, plain of, vi. 306.
ROKEBY and ROKELY, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Wiltshire.
ROKITZAN, a town of Bohemia, 42 miles W.S.W. Prague. 49. 45. N. 13. 36. E.
ROLAS, island of, iv. 464.
ROLEIA, a town of Portugal, on the coast road leading from the north to Lisbon.
ROLLE, vii. 576. 46. 27. N. 6. 19. E.
ROM, a village of France, department of the Two Sevres.
ROMAGNESE, a town of the Sardinian states, province of Bobbio.
ROMALD KIRK, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees.
ROMANBY, a village of England, North Rid- of Yorkshire, near Northallerton.
ROMANECHE, village of, viii. 371.
ROMANIA, RUMELIA, or RUM-ILI, a very extensive province, or rather portion of European Turkey, comprising, with the exception of Bosnia, Moldavia, and Walachia, all the Turkish possessions on the continent of Europe.
ROMANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 26 miles E. Milan. 45. 32. N. 9. 45. E.
ROMANO, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles S. Ivrea. 45. 27. N. 7. 52. E.
ROMANOV, two towns of Russia, government of Jaroslav, on the Wolga. 57. 58. N. 39. 40. E.
ROMANS, a town of France, department of the Drome, on the Isere. 45. 3. N. 5. 5. E.
ROMARANTIN, town of, viii. 315.
ROMBOON MOUNTAINS, iii. 391.
ROMBROOK, ROMBROUGH, and ROMDEN, three villages of England, in Hertfordshire, Suffolk, and Kent.
ROME, vi. 674. 41. 53. N. 12. 28. E.
ROME, a township of the U. States, Oneida county, New York, 108 miles W.N.W. Albany. 43. 15. N. 75. 25. E.
ROMFORD, a town of England, in Essex. 17 miles S.W. Chelmsford. 51. 35. N. 0. 11. E.
ROMILLY, viii. 421.
ROMILLY, town of, viii. 458.
ROMNEY, NEW, ix. 205. 50. 59. N. 0. 58. E.
ROMORANTIN, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher, on the Sandre. 47. 22. N. 1. 45. E.
ROMSLEY, a village of England, in Salop, 8½ miles S.E. Bridgenorth.

ROMPNEY, a small river of Wales, in Glamorganshire.

ROMSEY, a market town of England, county of Hants, on the Test, 8 miles N.N.W. Southampton. 50. 59. N. 1. 32. W.

ROMULUS, a township of the U. States, Seneca county, New York.

RONA, a small island in the Northern ocean, supposed to be the north-westermost of any part of Europe. 58. 32. N. 6. 0. W. 2d, A small island of the Hebrides. 57. 27. N. 7. 6. W. 3d, A small island of Scotland, near the island of Rasay. 57. 35. N. 5. 53. W.

RONALDSHAY, ix. 483, 484. 59. 20. N. 2. 30. W.

RONAY, an island of the Hebrides.

RONCQ, a town of France, 8 miles N. Lisle.

RONDA, viii. 113. 36. 41. N. 5. 12. W.

RONDIZONE, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles N.N.E. Turin.

RONNE, a town of Denmark, in Bornholm, 93 miles E.S.E. Copenhagen.

RONNEBURG, vii. 284. 50. 52. N. 12. 9. E.

RONSA, ix. 484.

RONSDORF, a town of Germany, 14 miles S.S.E. Dusseldorf.

ROOHI, town of, ii. 278.

ROOSEBECKE, a town of West Flanders, 20 miles S.W. Ghent.

ROOZENDAEL, a town of North Brabant, 7 miles E.N.E. Bergen-op-Zoom.

ROQUE, ST., a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on an eminence about a mile north of the rock of Gibraltar.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of France, department of the Var.

ROQUEFORT, viii. 268. 44. 3. N. 0. 21. W.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, department of the Gers.

ROQUEMAURE, viii. 232. 44. 4. N. 4. 47. E.

ROQUEVAIRE, a town of France, on the Veaune, 14 miles N.E. Marseilles.

RORAAS, a town of Norway, 67 miles S.S.E. Drontheim.

RORGEN, a town of the province of the Lower Rhine, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

RORSCHACH, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 6 miles N.E. St. Gall.

ROSA, MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, next to Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe, being 15,600 feet high. 46. 23. N. 7. 54. E.

ROSANNA, a town of European Russia, 56 miles S. by W. Novogrodek.

ROSARNO, a town of Italy, in Naples, 30 miles N. by E. Reggio.

ROSAS, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 22 miles N.E. Gerona. 42. 23. N. 3. 9. E.

ROSBACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. Lutzen. 51. 16. N. 11. 52. E.

ROSBACH, UPPER, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt.

ROSCOF, a town of France, department of Finisterre.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, separated from the counties of Longford and Westmeath, by the river Shannon on the east. It is bounded S. by Galway, W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, and N.E. by Leitrim. 53. 40. N. 8. 15. E.

ROSCOMMON, the chief town of the above county, 95 miles W.N.W. Dublin. 53. 38. N. 8. 8. W.

ROSCOMMON, a post village of the U. States, in Steuben county, New York.

ROSCREA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 75 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 58. N. 7. 46. W.

ROSEAU, or CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of Dominica, in the West Indies, seven leagues from Prince Rupert's bay. 15. 21. N. 61. 23. W.

ROSEBURG, a post town of the U. States, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. 41. 5. N. 79. 40. W.

ROSEDALE, EAST and WEST, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

ROSEMARKET, a village of Wales, in the county of Pembroke.

ROSE MILLS, a post village of the U. States, in Amherst county, Virginia.

ROSE, MOUNT, vii. 558.

ROSENAU, vi. 311. 45. 37. N. 25. 27. E.

ROSENBERG, a town of Hungary, on the Waag. 48. 42. N. 14. 24. E.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn. 47. 50. N. 12. 10. E.

ROSES, town of, viii. 79.

ROSETA, a town of the kingdom of Naples. 39. 59. N. 16. 36. E.

ROSETTA, iv. 22, 67. 31. 24. N. 30. 28. E.

ROSEVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Delaware county, New York.

ROSEWAY PORT, v. 138.

ROSHEIM, viii. 397.

ROSIENIE, town of, vi. 604.

ROSIERES, a town of France, 17 miles E. by S. Amiens. 48. 34. N. 6. 20. E.

ROSIERES AUX SALINS, viii. 413.

ROSIERS, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

ROSIERS, CAPE, the south limit of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence.

ROSIGNANO, a town of Italy, 6 miles S. Casale. 43. 25. N. 10. 21. E.

ROSINAR, town of, vi. 342.

ROSLAVL, a town of European Russia, 60 miles S.S.E. Smolensk. 53. 56. N. 32. 52. E.

Roslin, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian, 7 miles S. by W. Edinburgh.
Ross, ix. 476. 57. 33. N. 5. 0. W.
Ross, river of, vi. 572. ix. 503.
Ross, town of, in England, ix. 349.
Ross, a town and parish of England, in Herefordshire, on the Wye, 12 miles S.E. Hereford. 51. 55. N. 2. 35. W.
Ross, a county of the U. States, in Ohio. Chief town, Chilicothe.
Ross, New, a sea-port town of Ireland, county of Wexford, on a large navigable stream, formed by the Nore and the Barrow, 21 miles W. Wexford. 52. 24. N. 7. 0. W. Old Ross is 3 miles E. New Ross.
Rossall, a village of England, in Yorkshire, on the banks of the Derwent.
Rossano, vii. 721. 39. 35. N. 16. 42. E.
Rossberg, mountain of, vii. 325.
Rosscarberry, a sea-port town of Ireland, county of Cork, 41 miles S.W. Cork.
Rossel, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S.S.E. Konigsberg. 54. 3. N. 21. 8. E.
Rosskhopf, mountain of, vii. 340.
Rossleben, a town of Saxony, on the Unstrut.
Rosstrevor, a beautiful village of Ireland, in the county Down, on Carlingford Lough, 74 miles N. Dublin.
Rossville, a post village of the U. States, in York county, Pennsylvania.
Rosswein, a town of Saxony, 24 miles W. Dresden. 51. 5. N. 13. 10. E.
Rossus, mountain of, ii. 127.
Rostac, ii. 211. 23. 40. N. 56. 45. E.
Rostock, vii. 188. 54. 1. N. 12. 12. E.
Rostov, vi. 556. 57. 8. N. 39. 29. E.
Rota, viii. 110. 36. 36. N. 6. 21. W.
Roth, river of, vii. 326.
Rothay, river of, ix. 129.
Rothbury, ix. 116. 55. 19. N. 1. 56. W.
Rothenburg on the Tauber, vii. 395. 58. 7. N. 9. 22. E.
Rothenburg, vii. 127, 294. 48. 19. N. 8. 25. E.
Rother, a river of England, which falls into the English Channel at Rye. Also one in Derbyshire and Yorkshire.
Rotherham, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the rivers Rother and Don, 6 miles N.E. Sheffield. 53. 27. N. 1. 24. W.
Rotherhithe, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, about a mile and a half east of London bridge.
Rothesay, ix. 459. 55. 50. N. 5. 0. W.
Rothewisch, a large village of Germany, in Saxony.
Rothhaar Mountains, vii. 222, 319.
Rothley, a hamlet of England, Northumberland, 11 miles W.N.W. Morpeth.
Rothmell, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle.
Rothschen-salm, a sea-port of Finland, on the gulf of Finland, 11 miles W.S.W. Fredericksham.
Rothwasser, a town of Moravia, circle of Prerau.
Rothwell, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire. 52. 26. N. 0. 50. W.
Rothwell, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Rotschensalm, town of, vi. 485.
Rotter, river of, viii. 661.
Rottenburg, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 49. 46. N. 10. 0. E.
Rotterdam, viii. 660. 51. 55. N. 4. 29. W.
Rotterdam, or Anamooka Island, iii. 627.
Rotti, island of, iii. 523.
Rottnest, isle of, iii. 560.
Rottweil, a town of Germany, 42 miles N.W. Constance. 48. 10. N. 8. 37. E.
Rotuma, or Taumaco Island, iii. 622.
Rouans, a town of France, 20 miles W. Nantes.
Roubaix, a town of France, department of the North, 6 miles N. Lisle.
Rouen, viii. 468. 49. 26. N. 1. 5. E.
Rouffach, viii. 396. 47. 58. N. 7. 18. E.
Rouffignac, a village of France, department of the Dordogne.
Rouge, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire, 4 miles N.W. Nantes.
Roughy, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare.
Roulers, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on a branch of the Lys, 18 miles S. Bruges.
Rounceston, East and West, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.
Roundstone Bay, ix. 496. 53. 24. N. 9. 53. E.
Roundway, a village of England, in Wiltshire, east of Devizes.
Rousay, one of the Orkney islands.
Rousillon, a town of France, department of the Isere.
Rousniacs, vi. 315.
Rousses, a village of France, department of the Jura. 46. 29. N. 6. 3. E.
Roussellar, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
Rovado, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles W.N.W. Brescia.
Rovasio, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.
Roveredo, vii. 518. 45. 52. N. 11. 4. E.
Rovigno, vii. 536. 45. 2. N. 13. 38. E.
Rovigo, a town of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation of the same name, on a branch

of the Adige, 35 miles S.S.W. Venice. 45. 3. N. 11. 48. E.

ROVNO, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia. 50. 40. N. 26. 10. E.

ROWAN, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.

ROWCHESTER and ROWLEY, two villages of England, in Staffordshire and Yorkshire.

ROXBURGH, sometimes called TEVIOTDALE, ix. 404. 55. 27. N. 2. 36. W.

ROXBURGH, a parish and old city of Scotland, situated on the Teviot. 55. 34. N. 2. 33. W.

ROXBURY, a township of the U. States, 2 miles S.S.W. Boston. The name of various other townships.

ROY, river of, ix. 376.

ROYAN, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. 45. 38. N. 1. 1. W.

ROYDON, a village and parish of England, in Essex.

ROYE, a town of France, 28 miles E. by S. Amiens. 49. 40. N. 2. 46. E.

ROYSTON, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, and partly also in that of Cambridge, about 38 miles N. London. 52. 4. N. 0. 2. W.

ROYTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.

ROZERIEULLES, village of, viii. 403.

ROZOY, town of, viii. 435.

RSHEV-VOLODIMIROV, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Wolga, 144 miles W.N.W. Moscow.

RUABON, a neat village of North Wales, in Denbighshire.

RUAD, island, ii. 136. 34. 48. N. 35. 54. E.

RUATAN, an island in the bay of Honduras.

RUBIANA, a town of Piedmont.

RUBICON, the ancient name of a small river in the north-east of Italy, noted chiefly as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the advancing of Cæsar, when that commander became suspected.

RUBIELSZOW, town of, vi. 670.

RUCHIL, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne.

RUCKINGEN, a small town in Germany, in Hesse-Casel, on the Kinzig, 5 miles E. Hanau.

RUDAICZA, district of, vi. 327.

RUDEN, island, vii. 110. 54. 7. N. 13. 45. E.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, 15 miles W. Mentz. 49. 58. N. 17. 54. E.

RUDGELEY, a town of England, in Staffordshire, near the Trent, 9½ miles E.S.E. Stafford. 52. 45. N. 1. 56. W.

RUDKIOEBING, viii. 590. 54. 56. N. 10. 45. E.

RUDLAND, a river of England, in Northumberland, which joins the Coquet.

RUDOLSTADT, vii. 303. 50. 43. N. 11. 21. E.

RUE, river of, viii. 339.

RUE, a small river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

RUEDOC, a small river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee.

RUEL, viii. 442.

RUENGAS, iv. 413.

RUFASA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, bordering on New Castile.

RUFFACH, a town of France, 27 miles N.N.W. Bale.

RUFFEC, viii. 275. 46. 2. N. 0. 13. E.

RUGBY, a town of England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon, 19 miles E.N.E. Warwick. 52. 23. N. 1. 16. W.

RUGEN, vii. 110. 54. 20. N. 13. 25. E.

RUGENWALD, vii. 117. 54. 25. N. 16. 25. E.

RUGLES, a town in France, department of the Orne. 48. 49. N. 0. 41. E.

RUHLA, a town of Germany, 5 miles S.E. Eisenach.

RUHNENBERG, hill of, vii. 182.

RUHR, river of, vii. 44, 222.

RUINERWOLD, an inland village of the Netherlands. 52. 45. N. 6. 16. E.

RULE, ix. 405.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides. 57. 0. N. 6. 15. W.

RUMBEKE, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. Bruges.

RUMBLING LAKE, ii. 400.

RUMBURG, a town of Bohemia, 58 miles N. Prague. 50. 57. N. 14. 32. E.

RUMFORD, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts. It joins Taunton river.

RUMILLY, a town in Savoy, 19 miles N. Chamberry. 45. 50. N. 5. 54. E.

RUMMELSBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania.

RUMNEY, a village of England, Monmouthshire, on the Rumney, 3 miles from Cardiff.

RUMPST, a town of the Netherlands, 7 miles E. by S. Antwerp.

RUMS, lake of, viii. 545.

RUMSENS, v. 323.

RUNA, island of, vi. 523.

RUNCORN, a township of England, in Cheshire, 4 miles N. by W. Frodsham. 53. 21. N. 2. 45. W.

RUNGPORE, iii. 116. 25. 47. N. 89. 5. E.

RUNGPOOR, iii. 116. 26. 55. N. 94. 30. E.

RUNHALL and RUNHAM, two villages of England, in Norfolk.

RUNKHORN, a village of England, in Cheshire, near the mouth of the Mersey.

RUNN, salt morass of, iii. 59.

RUNNYMEDE, in England, 5 miles E. Windsor, in Surrey.

RUNSALA, vi. 490.

RUNSWICK, a town of England, in Yorkshire. 54. 33. N. 0. 45. W.

RUNTHWATE, a village of England, in Westmoreland.

RUNWELL, two villages of England, in Somersetshire and Essex.

RUNWICH, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, north-west of Stroud.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, 8 miles s. by w. Antwerp.

RUPPIN, lake of, vii. 86.

RUPPIN, NEW, vii. 103. 52. 57. N. 12. 45. E.

RUREMONDE, viii. 634. 51. 14. N. 6. 0. E.

RUSA, a town of European Russia, 68 miles W. Moscow.

RUSCEK, or RUSCZUK, town of, vi. 228.

RUSH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, nearly opposite to the island of Lambay.

RUSCARACH, and RUSHCROW, two villages of England, in Cornwall.

RUSHFORD, two hamlets and villages of England, in Norfolk and Yorkshire.

RUSHTON, SPENCER, a hamlet and village of England, in Staffordshire.

RUSHTON, two villages of England, in Cheshire; and one in Dorsetshire.

RUSKALK, vi. 485.

RUSSBACH, GREAT, a town of Lower Austria, 20 miles N. Vienna.

RUSSE, river of, vii. 13.

RUSSELL, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Virginia.

RUSSELLVILLE, a town of the U. States, Logan county, Kentucky.

RUSSIA, vi. 377. 56. 0. to 60. 0. N. 35. 0. to 110. 0. E.

RUSSIA, CENTRAL, vi. 535.

RUSSIA, EASTERN, vi. 415.

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN, vi. 377.

RUSSIA, LITTLE, vi. 570.

RUSSIA, NEW, vi. 386.

RUSSIA, NORTHERN, vi. 443.

RUSSIA, RED, formerly an independent duchy, which belonged to Poland after 1396.

RUSSIA, WHITE, once a part of Lithuania, now forms the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, and Vitepsk.

RUSSIANS, WHITE, vi. 546.

RUST, town of, vi. 324.

RUSTSCHUCK, a large town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the influx of the Cara Lom into the Danube, 40 miles E. Nicopoli.

RUTCHESTER, a township of England, in Northumberland.

RUTHERFORD, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina. 35. 25. N. 81. 55. W. 2d, In West Tennessee.

RUTHERFORDTON, capital of Rutherford county, U. States, in North Carolina.

RUTHERGLEN, OF RUGLEN, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 2½ miles above Glasgow, 9 miles W. Hamilton. 55. 49. N. 4. 11. W.

RUTHIN, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh, 15 miles S.W. Hollywell.

RUTHVEN, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Earne.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

RUTLAM, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. 23. 19. N. 75. 5. E.

RUTLAND, ix. 322. 52. 41. N. 0. 40. W.

RUTLAND, a small island near the west coast of Ireland, on which is a small village. 54. 58. N. 8. 26. W.

RUTLAND, a county of the U. States, on the west side of Vermont.

RUTLAND, a township and village of the U. States, capital of Rutland county, Vermont. 43. 35. N. 72. 55. W.

RUTTUNPORE, iii. 146. 22. 16. N. 82. 35. E.

RUVO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, province of Bari. 40. 56. N. 15. 33. E.

RUYSBEKE, a village of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.

RUYSSELEDE, a town of the Netherlands, province of West Flanders, 15 miles W. Ghent. 51. 4. N. 3. 25. E.

RYADER, a river of Wales, in Denbigh and Montgomeryshires.

RYBENSK, vi. 557.

RYDAL, a village of England, Westmoreland, 2 miles from Ambleside.

RYE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Garnock.

RYE, ix. 109. 50. 48. N. 0. 42. E.

RYE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 18 miles W. Aarhuus.

RYE, a township and village of the U. States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

RYEGATE, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 16 miles E. Guildford.

RYEHILL, two hamlets of England, East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

RYMALL, a hamlet of England, in Rutlandshire, 13 miles E. Oakham.

RYEPOOR, iii. 146. 21. 15. N. 81. 10. E.

RYHOPE, a village of England, in Durham, near Sunderland.

RYLE, GREAT and LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

RYLE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Whitchurch.

RYLSK, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk, 52 miles W.S.W. Kursk.

RYNPESKI, or NARYN, ridge of, vi. 410.

RYSSEN, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel. 52. 20. N. 6. 31. E.

RYSWYK, viii. 659. 52. 3. N. 4. 19. E.

RZESZOW, vi. 684. 50. 4. N. 22. 4. E.

S.

SA, a village on the ruins of Sais, formerly the metropolis of Lower Egypt.
SAADE, ii. 216. 23. 51. N. 32. 50. E.
SAAL, river of, vii. 50.
SAALE, river of, vii. 46, 362.
SAALFELD, vii. 284. 50. 38. N. 11. 23. E.
SAANE, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the Aar, 7 miles W. Bern.
SAANEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Bern, 25 miles E.S.E. Lausanne. 46. 31. N. 7. 16. E.
SAARBRUCK, vii. 253. 49. 15. N. 6. 57. E.
SAAR-LOUIS, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 34 miles E. Thionville. 49. 19. N. 6. 48. E.
SAAR UNION, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Saar, 45 miles N.E. Nancy.
SAARWERDEN, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
SAATZ, vii. 465. 50. 18. N. 13. 34. E.
SABA, v. 588. 17. 40. N. 63. 20. W.
SABA, ii. 215.
SABACZ, town of, vi. 219.
SABARA, comarca, v. 538. 19. 15. S. 45. 0. W.
SABERMATTY, river of, iii. 60.
SABIA, country, iv. 397. 20. 38. S. 32. 49. E.
SABIENCELLO, peninsula, vi. 339. 42. 50. N. 17. 30. E.
SABINE, a river of North America. It rises in about the 33d degree of N. lat., and flows into the gulf of Mexico. 29. 50. N. 93. 57. W.
SABINE ISLAND, v. 89. 75. 40. N. 109. 30. W.
SABINES, vii. 652.
SABIONETTA, a town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles S.S.W. Mantua.
SABLE, viii. 308. 47. 50. N. 0. 20. W.
SABLE, a river of the U. States, in New York, which runs into Lake Champlain.
SABLE, an island in the North Atlantic ocean, 90 miles S.E. Cape Breton. 26. 33. N. 35. 58. E.
SABLE, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's lake. Also of America, which runs into Lake Erie.
SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, viii. 280. 46. 29. N. 1. 48. W.
SABLES, a small town of France, department of the Landes.
SABRAO ISLAND, iii. 524. 8. 10. S. 123. 30. E.
SABRATA, or SABART, town of, iv. 178.
SABUGAL, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. 40. 23. N. 6. 59. W.
SACALA, a district of Abyssinia.
SACANDAGUA, a river of the U. States, in New York. It joins the Hudson.
SACHATCHAWIN, or BOURBON RIVER, v. 60.
SACKET'S HARBOUR, a post village and port of entry of the U. States, in Jefferson county, New York, at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry bay, at the east end of Lake Ontario, 176 miles N.W. Albany. 43. 55. N. 76. 10. W.
SACKS, v. 211.
SACLAS, village of, viii. 447.
SACO, a post town and port of entry of the U. States, in York county, Maine, on the Saco, opposite Biddeford, 100 miles N.N.E. Boston. 43. 30. N. 70. 30. W.
SACO, a river of the U. States, which rises in New Hampshire, and runs into the sea, below the town of Saco.
SACRAMENT, ST., or COLONIA, a city and colony held by the Portuguese, opposite the city of Buenos Ayres, on the river Plata.
SACUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat on the Nerbuddah.
SADAO, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo. It falls into the Atlantic at Setubal.
SADDLEWORTH, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
SADDLEBACK, mountain of, ix. 285.
SADO ISLAND, ii. 523. 38. 30. N. 138. 30. E.
SADRAS, iii. 185. 12. 28. N. 80. 5. E.
SAENS, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.
SAFFELAER, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
SAFFI, iv. 190. 32. 20. N. 9. 5. W.
SAFFRON WALDEN, a town and parish of England, in Essex, 27 miles N.W. Chelmsford. 52. 2. N. 0. 13. E.
SAFFRAY, a village of France, department of the Lower Loire.
SAGAN, vii. 81. 51. 47. N. 15. 22. E.
SAGATUK, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut, which runs into Long island sound.
SAGAVEDRA, island of, iii. 617.
SAGHALIEN, called also OKU JESSO, or UPPER TESSO, and by the natives TCHOKA, a large island or peninsula, situated at the eastern extremity of Asia, immediately to the north of the large island of Jesso or Matsmai. 50. 0. N. 143. 0. E.

SAGNE, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Neufchatel. 47. 3. N. 6. 48. E.

SAGONA, a town on a bay of the same name, in Corsica.

SAGOR, or GANGA SAGOR, iii. 20, 109.

SAGRES, a town of Portugal, province of Algarva, 116 miles S. Lisbon. 37. 1. N. 9. 3. W.

SAGUENAY, v. 135.

SAGY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Cea. 42. 22. N. 5. 4. W.

SAHAN, canton of, ii. 216.

SAHARA, or the GREAT DESERT, an immense tract of territory in Northern and Central Africa. 20. 0. N.

SAHARUNPORE, iii. 91. 29. 57. N. 77. 32. E.

SAHEL, district of, ii. 142.

SAHOODI, town of, iv. 80.

SAID, or SAHID, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo to the frontier of Nubia. 25. 42. N. 32. 0. E.

SAIDA, or SEIDA, a sea-port town of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon. 33. 25. N. 35. 14. E.

SAIGHTON, or SAUGHTON ON THE HILL, a township of England, in Cheshire.

SAIGONG, iii. 380. 10. 47. N. 107. 5. E.

SAILLE, river of, viii. 172.

SAIMA, vi. 11, 480. 61. 30. N. 28. 0. E.

SAINS, a village of France, department of the Aisne.

SAINT, a small river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Menai strait at Caernarvon.

ST. ANDRÉ, river of, iv. 232.

ST. ANDREW ISLAND, iii. 617.

ST. ANTONIO, iv. 467. 17. 10. N. 25. 3. W.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN, bay of, iv. 426.

ST. AUGUSTINE ISLAND, iii. 622. 23. 0. N. 142. 0. E.

ST. BARTHELEMY, river of, iv. 245.

ST. BRIDE'S BAY, ix. 104. 51. 48. N. 5. 10. W.

ST. CATHERINE, bay of, iv. 207.

ST. CYPRIAN, iv. 198.

ST. DAVID ISLAND, iii. 611.

ST. DENIS, iv. 445. 21. 50. S. 55. 29. E.

ST. DOMINIQUE, river of, iv. 222.

ST. GEORGE, iv. 490. 38. 39. N. 28. 0. W.

ST. GEORGE'S, river of, iii. 541.

SAINT JAGO, or TOLOLOTTAN, river of, v. 282.

ST. JAGO, iv. 465.

ST. JAGO, or RIBEIRA GRANDE, iv. 465.

ST. LOUIS DE POTOSI, v. 332. 28. 0. N. 100. 0. W.

ST. LOUIS ISLAND, iv. 217.

ST. LUCIA, iv. 467.

ST. MARY'S STRAIT, v. 115.

ST. MARY, iv. 489.

ST. MATTHEW, iv. 465. 10. 0. N. 8. 10. E.

ST. MAWES, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 2½ miles E.N.E. Falmouth. 50. 10. N. 5. 0. W.

ST. MICHAEL'S, iv. 484. 37. 50. N. 26. 0. W.

ST. NICHOLAS, iv. 467. 16. 45. N. 24. 20. W.

ST. NICHOLAS, river of, iv. 245.

ST. PAUL, island of, iv. 455.

ST. PAUL BAY, v. 123.

ST. PAUL'S CONVERSION ISLAND, iii. 638.

ST. PEDRO DEL REY, v. 544.

ST. PETER and ST. PAUL, a sea-port village, situated in the bay of Awatska, on the south-eastern coast of Kamtschatka.

ST. PETER, islands of, iii. 557; iv. 455.

SAINT PETTEN TOWN, vii. 506.

ST. PHILIPPE DE BENQUELA, iv. 318.

ST. SALVADOR, city of, iv. 312.

ST. VINCENT'S GULF, iii. 556.

ST. VINCENT'S ISLAND, iv. 467. 13. 15. N. 61. 15. W.

SAINTE LUCE, bay of, iv. 426.

SAINTES, viii. 277. 45. 45. N. 0. 40. W.

SAINTFIELD, a small town of Ireland, 100 miles N. by E. Down. 54. 27. N. 5. 47. W.

SAINTONCE, the former name of a province in the west of France, lying along the Atlantic, to the north of Guienne.

SAJO, river of, vi. 290.

SAKARA, a village of Upper Egypt, about 20 miles above Cairo. 25. 2. N. 34. 37. E.

SAKARA, or AIALA RIVER, ii. 68.

SAKHARA, iv. 77. 29. 51. N. 31. 10. E.

SAKIT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the western side of the Nile.

SAKNA, town of, iv. 175.

SAL, a town of Sweden, government of Westeras.

SAL, an island, forming part of the group of the Cape de Verd islands. 16. 35. N. 23. 10. W.

SALA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 18 miles N. Policastro. 42. 48. N. 12. 8. E.

SALA, town of, iv. 255.

SALADILLO, a river in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the sea near the mouth of the river Plata.

SALADO, v. 359, 454. It is the name of various rivers in South America.

SALAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne.

SALAHIAH, a fortress on the eastern frontier of Egypt. 30. 47. N. 32. 0. E.

SALAIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne.

SALAMANCA, a province in the west of Spain, forming the south part of the kingdom of Leon, and bordering on Portugal. 41. 3. N. 6. 0. W.

SALAMANCA, viii. 74. 41. 13. N. 5. 43. W.

SALAMANCA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Guanaxuato, 150 miles N.W. Mexico.

SALAMANCA DE BALCALAR, a city of the province of Yucatan, in New Spain, 160 miles S. Merida.

SALAMBRIA, the ancient PENEUS, a considerable river in Thessaly, which discharges itself into the gulf of Salonica.

SALAMIA DE LA SERENA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 37 miles N.E. Llerena.

SALAMIS, ii. 88; vi. 169. 37. 56. N. 23. 30. E.

SALANCHE, a town of Savoy, 28 miles S.E. Geneva.

SALANPARANG, iii. 525.

SALAQUICHE, a river of South America, which falls into the gulf of Darien.

SALASSI, vii. 638.

SALAT, a river of France, which falls into the Garonne.

SALAYER ISLAND, iii. 503. 6. 0. S. 120. 30. E.

SAINTES DES ISLES, v. 590. 15. 52. N. 61. 37. W.

SALBURGHER, KOPF, hill of, vii. 321.

SALDANHA BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of Africa, to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope. 33. 7. S. 18. 0. E.

SALDANNA, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Carrion. 42. 30. N. 4. 35. W.

SALEH, town of, iv. 189.

SALEHEYD, iv. 99.

SALEHIEH, town of, iv. 69.

SALEM, v. 176. 42. 35. N. 70. 55. W.

SALEM, a county of the U. States, in New Jersey. 2d, In South Carolina.

SALEM, a township of the U. States, in Washington county, New York. 2d, A post township of Salem county, New Jersey. 39. 35. N. 75. 25. W. 3d, A handsome Moravian town of Stokes county, North Carolina.

SALEM CROSS ROADS, a post village of the U. States, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

SALEMI, a town of Sicily, 38 miles S.W. Palermo. 37. 48. N. 12. 42. E.

SALERNES, a town of France, department of the Var. 43. 34. N. 6. 15. E.

SALERNO, vii. 715. 40. 42. N. 14. 46. E.

SALERS TOWN, viii. 342. 45. 10. N. 2. 30. E.

SALESBURY, two villages of England, in Hertfordshire and Lancashire.

SALEYER, an island in the Eastern seas, off the southern extremity of the island of Celebes.

SALFORD, a village of England, in Somerset, on the Avon.

SALFORD ABBOTS, or LITTLE, a village of England, in Warwickshire.

SALFORD, town of, ix. 302.

SALGHIR, river of, vi. 389, 391.

SALIBABO, an island in the Eastern seas, divided from Toulour by a narrow strait. 4. 0. N. 126. 30. E.

SALICETTO, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles E. Mondovi. 44. 27. N. 8. 16. E.

SALIES, town of, viii. 251.

SALINA, or SALINI, vii. 604, 750. 38. 37. N. 14. 52. E.

SALINA, a post township and village of the U. States, in Onondago county, New York.

SALINAS, the name of various capes, points, and bays, in South America and West Indies.

SALINAS, gulf of, v. 354.

SALINE, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the road from Dunfermline to Auchterarder. 56. 9. N. 3. 34. W.

SALINE, a river of the U. States in Illinois, which flows into the Ohio. Also a tributary of Black Lake river, in Louisiana.

SALINES, a village of the U. States, in the Missouri territory, on the Mississippi.

SALINES, town of Cyprus, ii. 88.

SALINO, a river of Naples, which falls into the gulf of Venice.

SALINS, viii. 387. 46. 57. N. 5. 53. E.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, ix. 193, 194. 51. 4. N. 1. 47. W.

SALISBURY, a post village of the U. States, in Orange county, New York. 2d, A post town and port of entry of Somerset county, Maryland. 3d, A post town and capital of Rowan county, North Carolina. 35. 40. N. 80. 25. W. 4th, A post township and village of Essex county, Massachusetts. The name of various other townships.

SALKELD, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland. 54. 43. N. 2. 42. W.

SALLE, LA, a town of France, department of the Gard.

SALLEE, a large sea-port on the western coast of Morocco, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 34. 3. N. 6. 40. W.

SALLIEZ, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. 43. 26. N. 0. 57. E.

SALM, the name of several principalities or domains in Germany.

SALM, a small river of Germany, which falls into the Moselle.

SALM, OLD, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 45 miles N. Luxemburg.

SALMON, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut, which joins the Connecticut. 2d, Another which flows into Lake Ontario. The name of various other small rivers.

SALMON INDIANS, v. 70.

SALO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Brescian, 28 miles N.W. Verona. 45. 38. N. 10. 35. E.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, 19 miles E. Arles. 43. 39. N. 5. 5. E.

SALONA, vi. 385. 38. 33. N. 22. 23. E.

SALONICA, vi. 156. 40. 39. N. 22. 57. E.

SALONICA GULF, vi. 123. 40. 0. N. 23. 0. E.

SALSAS, a fortress in the south of France, 9 miles N. Perpignan.

SALSENS, v. 323.

SALSETTE, iii. 160. 19. 10. N. 72. 55. E.

SALSO, river of, vii. 599.

SALSTON and SALT, two villages of England, in Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire.

SALT, a river of the U. States, in Kentucky, which enters the Ohio. 2d, Another tributary to the Scioto. The name of various islands and rivers in the West Indies and U. States.

SALT, or SALINE RIVER, two rivers of Louisiana, which fall into the Missouri and Mississippi.

SALTA, a river of South America, which runs east, and enters the Vermeijo.

SALTA, or SAN MIGUEL DE SALTA, a city and district of Tucuman, in South America, in the beautiful valley of Lerma. 24. 17. S. 64. 1. W.

SALTA-ATRAS, v. 315.

SALTASH, a borough of England, in Cornwall, on the Tamar, 219 miles S.W. London. 50. 26. N. 4. 12. W.

SALTCOATS, ix. 433. 55. 39. N. 4. 44. W.

SALTCOTE, a village of England, in Cumberland.

SALTEES, ix. 490. 52. 8. N. 6. 37. W.

SALTERFORD, a hamlet of England, county of Nottingham.

SALTERFORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SALTERGATE, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 23. N. 0. 42. W.

SALTERNESS, a sea-port village of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

SALTFLEET, a sea-port town of England, in Lincolnshire. 53. 28. N. 0. 15. E.

SALTFLEET, (of Canada), v. 126.

SALTILLO, a town of Mexico, province of Cohahuila. 25. 30. N. 101. 10. W.

SALTMARSH, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse.

SALTON, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SALTON, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, containing two small villages, East and West Salton. 55, 54. N. 2. 51. W.

SALTWARP, a village of England, in Worcestershire.

SALTWATER, a village of England, in Sussex, S.W. of Chichester.

SALTWICH, a village of England, in Northumberland, near Stannington.

SALUBAN, mountain of, iv. 157.

SALUDA, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina, which unites with Broad river.

SALUM, kingdom of, iv. 221.

SALUZZO, a town of the Sardinian states, at the foot of the Alps, near the Po, 28 miles S. Turin. 44. 36. N. 7. 33. E.

SALUZZOLA, a town of Piedmont. 45. 29. N. 8. 6. E.

SALVADOR, ST., the name given by the Portuguese missionaries to the capital of the kingdom of Congo, in Western Africa. 5. 27. S. 15. 16. E.

SALVADOR, ST., a large and opulent city of Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints bay. 12. 58. S. 38. 32. W.

SALVADOR, ST., a town of Guatimala, in South America, on the banks of a river, which, at the distance of 12 miles, runs into the Pacific ocean. 13. 14. N. 89. 20. W.

SALVADOR, ST., one of the Bahama islands, in the North Atlantic ocean. 24. 20. N. 75. 40. W.

SALVADORE, ST., a town of the Sardinian states, duchy of Montferrat.

SALVAGES, iv. 478.

SALVASVADO, MOUNT, vi. 456.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, 144 miles E.N.E. Lisbon. 42. 29. N. 11. 24. E.

SALVATIERRA, the name of four small towns of Spain, in Galicia, Navarre, Estremadura, and Alava.

SALVETAT D'ANGLES, LA, a town of France, 58 miles W. Montpelier. 43. 36. N. 2. 44. E.

SALVIAC, a town of France, department of the Lot.

SALWATTY, island of, iii. 611.

SALZA, a large river of Austria, which falls into the Inn.

SALZBURG, a province of the Austrian empire, lying between Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria.

SALZBURG, vii. 509.

SALZBURG, vi. 311.

SALZUNGEN, a town of Germany, on the

Werra, 10 miles N.W. Schmalcalden. 50. 49. N. 10. 15. E.
Salzwedel, vii. 134. 52. 50. N. 11. 7. E.
Samadong, iii. 454.
Samalout, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 14 miles S. Girge.
Samana, v. 582.
Samanap, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of Madura. 7. 5. S. 114. 0. E.
Samanoud, iv. 70. 30. 58. N. 31. 16. E.
Samao, island of, iii. 523.
Samar, iii. 490. 12. 0. N. 125. 0. E.
Samara, town of, vi. 430.
Samarah, ruins of, ii. 119.
Samarang, iii. 454. 6. 54. S. 110. 38. E.
Samarcand, ii. 378. 39. 37. N. 64. 9. E.
Samaria, ii. 148, 149. 32. 17. N. 35. 15. E.
Samarosskoi-Tarn, ii. 433.
Samata, a village of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 26. 17. N. 32. 1. E.
Samatan, a town of France, in Gascony, on the Save. 43. 30. N. 0. 55. E.
Samballas, a name given to a numerous cluster of small islands near the coast of America, in the Spanish Main, extending in clusters along the northern shore of the isthmus of Darien. 9. 26. N. 78. 25. W.
Sambass, a town and river on the west coast of Borneo. Lat. of the river, 1. 12. N. Long. 109. 5. E. The town is about 40 miles up the river. 1. 3. N. 109. 29. E.
Sambaya, or Solo River, a river on the north coast of the island of Java.
Sambelong, islands of, iii. 361.
Samboangan, a Spanish fortress and settlement on the south-west extremity of the island of Magindanao. 6. 45. N. 122. 10. E.
Sambor, vi. 687. 49. 30. N. 23. 17. E.
Sambre, viii. 610.
Samen, country, iv. 132. 13. 0. N. 38. 34. E.
Samen, mountains of, iv. 125.
Samer, a town of France, 12 miles S.E. Boulogne. 50. 37. N. 1. 44. E.
Samhar, country of, iv. 150.
Samlesbury, a village of England, in Lancashire.
Samnium, country of, vii. 695.
Samoen, a town of Italy, in Savoy, 24 miles W. Geneva. 46. 7. N. 6. 42. E.
Samodraki, island of, vi. 171.
Somogitia, vi. 603.
Samogitians, vi. 604.
Samoiedes, vi. 75. 65. 30. N. 53. 0. E.
Samoids, ii. 426, 427.
Samos, ii. 86. 37. 46. N. 26. 34. E.
Samosch, two rivers of Transylvania, one of which joins the other at Dees. The great Samosch joins the great river Theyss.
Samour, a river, ii. 59.
Samoyedes, vi. 451.
Sampford Spiney, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, 4 miles E. by S. Tavistock.
Samptown, a village of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.
Samsbury, a village of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble, N.E. Preston.
Sam-Soee Island, viii. 590. 55. 50. N. 10. 40. E.
Samson, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
Samsoon, ii. 72. 41. 18. N. 36. 20. E.
Samwar, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa, 16 miles from Oojein.
San, vi. 652.
San Antioco, island of, vii. 609.
San Antonio, a town of the Caraccas, on the Apure. Lat. 7. 30. N.
San Antonio de Bejar, village of, v. 332.
San-Benito, river of, iv. 239.
San Blas, v. 285, 333.
San Buonaventura, v. 323.
San Carlos de Charcao, v. 452.
San Carlos de Monterey, v. 322.
San Diego, v. 323.
San Fernando, a town of Chili, and capital of the province of Colchagua.
San Francisco, v. 322.
San-Jago, town of, iv. 465, 466.
San Joaquin de Omaquas, v. 405.
San Josef, a town of West Florida, on a bay of the same name, near Cape St. Blas, in the gulf of Mexico.
San Juan de Campistrano, v. 323.
San Juan de Castro, v. 452.
San Pedro de Batopilas, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Durango.
San Pietro, island of, vii. 609.
San Salvador, the capital of a province in Guatimala, of the same name, 12 miles from the coast of the Pacific ocean, and 140 miles E.S.E. Guatimala.
San Stephano Mountain, vi. 171.
San Tago, town of, v. 354, 582.
San Thome de l'Angostura, v. 387.
San Vito, Cape, vii. 599.
San Yago, town of, v. 354, 582.
Sana, ii. 215. 15. 21. N. 44. 9. E.
Sana, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on the shore of the river of its name, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 80 miles N. Truxillo. 6. 52. S. 79. 35. W.
Sancerre, viii. 320. 47. 20. N. 2. 51. E.
Sanda, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, near the Mull of Kintyre. 55. 17. N. 5. 32. W.
Sanda, a small island of the Hebrides.
Sandalwood Isle, iii. 524. 10. 0. S. 120. 0. E.
Sanday, ix. 484.

SANDBACH, a town of England, in Cheshire, 26 miles E. Chester. 53. 8. N. 2. 22. W.

SANDEC, NEW, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Austrian Poland, on the Donajetz, 160 miles W. Lemberg.

SANDEFORA, town of, iii. 365.

SANDERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barray.

SANDFORD, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, 5½ miles E. Reading.

SANDGATE, a hamlet of England, in Kent, a few yards from the sea. 51. 5. N. 1. 5. E.

SANDHEAD, a village of England, in East Medina, isle of Wight.

SANDHOE, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 4 miles E.N.E. Hexham.

SANDHOLME, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Coulney.

SANDI, province of, iv. 314.

SANDING ISLES, PULO SANDING, or SANDIANG, two small islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra.

SANDOEE ISLAND, viii. 600. 61. 50. N. 7. 14. W.

SANDOMIR, a palatinate or province of the kingdom of Poland.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, on the Vistula.

SANDOWN, a village of England, in the isle of Wight, 2 miles S. Brading. 50. 40. N. 1. 10. W.

SANDRIO, town of, vii. 625.

SANDTOWN, a village of the U. States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.

SANDUSKY RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Ohio. It runs into Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY, a town of the U. States, in Huron county, Ohio, on Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY LAKE or BAY, at the south-western side of Lake Erie. 41. 35. N. 82. 45. W.

SANDVLIET, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt.

SANDWICH, ix. 205. 51. 17. N. 1. 20. E.

SANDWICH, a town of Lower Canada, on the river Detroit. Also two townships of the U. States.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, iii. 592, 643. 24. 0. N. 16. 0. W.

SANDWICH LAND, v. 483. 59. 0. S. 27. 0. W.

SANDWITH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles S. by W. Whitehaven.

SANDY, BIG, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, which falls into the Tuscarawa.

SANDY DESERT, an extensive and barren tract of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.

SANDY FORK, a post village of the U. States, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

SANDY HILL, a post village of the U. States, in Kingsbury, New York.

SANDYHILLS, a village of Scotland, 3 miles E. Glasgow.

SANDY HOOK, a small island of the U. States, on the coast of New Jersey. 40. 25. N. 74. 0. W.

SANDY HOOK, a post village of the U. States, in Culpeper county, Virginia.

SANDY ISLAND, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland. 57. 3. N. 6. 23. W. The name of various islands in the Atlantic and Eastern seas.

SANDY LICK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Alleghany.

SANDY POINT, a town on the south-west coast of the island of St. Christopher.

SANDY RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior. 2d, A tributary of the Kennebeck, U. States, Maine. 3d, A river of the U. States, which runs into the Ohio.

SANDYS, village of, ix. 328.

SANFRE, a town of Piedmont, province of Alba.

SANGA TOWN, ii. 527.

SANGAMA, river of, iv. 245.

SANGANEER, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, district of Kotah.

SANGAY, a mountain of South America, in Quito, 16,122 feet high. Also a river of Quito.

SANGERSHAUSEN, vii. 128. 51. 32. N. 11. 18. E.

SANGIR, iii. 503. 3. 30. N. 125. 20. E.

SANG-KOI, or KOTIKIANG, river of, iii. 368.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, 51 miles N.W. Saragossa. 42. 34. N. 1. 17. W.

SANKEY, GREAT, a village of England, in Lancashire.

SANOT, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, between the circles of Jaslo and Sambor. 49. 35. N. 22. 16. E.

SANQUEL, one of the largest rivers of Patagonia, in South America, which enters the Rio Negro.

SANQUHAR, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the river Nith, 33 miles S. Kilmarnock, and 57 S. Glasgow. 55. 20. N. 3. 57. W.

SANSANDING, a large town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger, 25 miles N.E. Sego. 13. 45. N. 10. 0. W.

SANTA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 210 miles N.N.W. Lima.

SANTA, a river of the same province, which enters the Pacific ocean.

SANTA BARBARA, v. 323. 34. 24. N. 142. 43. E.

SANTA CATALINA, island of, v. 323.

SANTA CRUZ, iv. 190, 472. 28. 32. N. 16. 16. W.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a province of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.
Santa Fe, v. 326. Lat. 22. 4. N.
Santa Fe de Bogota, v. 365, 396. 4. 35. N. 74. 10. W.
Santa Maura, vi. 172.
Santa Rosa, v. 331. 3. 40. N. 62. 50. W.
Santander, viii. 75. 43. 15. N. 4. 0. W.
Santarem, viii. 46.
Santee, v. 158.
Santenay, a town of Majorca, 30 miles E.S.E. Palma.
Santi Ponce, town of, viii. 109.
Santia, a town of Piedmont, 28 miles N.E. Turin. 45. 24. N. 8. 10. E.
Santiago, town of, v. 451; viii. 70.
Santillana, a town of Spain, 92 miles E. by N. Oveida. 42. 21. N. 4. 17. W.
Santillien, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.
Santo Cruz, islands of, iii. 596; v. 323, 586.
Santon and Santon Downham, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Suffolk.
Santona, a harbour in the north of Spain, 18 miles E. Santander.
Santorini, or Santorin, vi. 128, 168. 36. 25. N. 25. 26. E.
Santos, v. 534. 23. 59. S. 46. 21. W.
Santos, a town of South America, in Panama, on the bay of Panama. 8. 0. N. 81. 8. W.
Sanxays, a town of France, department of La Vienne.
Sanza, a town of Italy, Principato Citra. 40. 9. N. 15. 50. E.
Saona, a small river of Naples, which falls into the sea at Gaeta.
Saona, an island in the West Indies, to the south-east of the mainland of Hispaniola. 18. 15. N. 68. 35. W.
Saone, viii. 166.
Saone, Upper, viii. 380. 47. 40. N. 6. 25. E.
Saone and Loire, viii. 370. 46. 38. N. 4. 30. E.
Saorgio, a well-built town of the Sardinian states, county of Nice.
Saparoua, one of the small Amboyna isles, about 35 miles from Amboyna.
Saphet, district and town of, ii. 147.
Sapmeer, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles S.E. Groningen.
Saponara, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra. 53. 10. N. 6. 49. E.
Sapri, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra. 40. 1. N. 15. 42. E.
Sara, or Saray, town of, ii. 318.
Saragambra, basin of, iii. 175.
Saragossa, viii. 78. 41. 38. N. 1. 42. W.
Saraisk, a town of European Russia, on the Ostr, 40 miles W.N.W. Riazan.
Saraitschik, city of, vi. 412.
Sarakina, island of, vi. 170.
Saralbe, a town of France, department of the Moselle.
Saranac, a river of the U. States, in New York. It flows into Lake Champlain.
Saransk, vi. 560. 54. 9. N. 44. 59. E.
Sarapul, vi. 437. 56. 26. N. 53. 30. E.
Sarasoo River, ii. 363.
Saratoga, a county of the U. States, in New York.
Saratoga, a township and village of the U. States, in Saratoga county, New York, on the Hudson. 43. 0. N. 73. 35. W.
Saratov, vi. 429. 51. 29. N. 45. 47. E.
Saraut, a village of Herat, in Persia, 66 miles S.S.E. Hamadan.
Sarburg, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, on the Sarre.
Sarcouy, Great, mountain of, viii. 352.
Sardinia, vii. 637. 45. 0. N. 8. 0. E.
Sardinia, vii. 606, 648. 40. 0. N. 9. 0. E.
Sardoal, a town of Portugal, 3 miles N. Abrantes. 39. 28. N. 7. 56. W.
Sardones, viii. 141.
Sarepta, vi. 429. 48. 26. N. 44. 30. E.
Sargans, a small town of Switzerland, 45 miles E.S.E. Zurich. 47. 5. N. 9. 26. E.
Sargasso, sea of, iv. 467, 468.
Sarge, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher.
Sarguemines, viii. 402.
Sari, town of, ii. 264.
Sark, a small island in the English channel, dependent on Guernsey. 49. 30. N. 2. 52. W.
Sark, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. It falls into the Solway frith.
Sarkel, town of, vi. 567.
Sarlat, viii. 271.
Sarmatians, vi. 73, 380.
Sarnen, vii. 575. 46. 54. N. 8. 10. E.
Sarno, a town of Italy, near the eastern base of Mount Vesuvius, 20 miles E. Naples. 40. 50. N. 14. 38. E.
Saros, or Scharos, a county in the north of Hungary, bordering on Austrian Galicia, from which it is separated by the Carpathians.
Saros, Nagy or Great, a town of Hungary, county of Saros.
Saros Patak, vi. 312.
Sarowy, district of, iii. 76.
Sarp, or Sarpen, a town of Norway, 10 miles W.S.W. Frederickstadt.
Sarpa, river of, vi. 405.
Sarrains, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse.

SARRE, a village of England, county of Kent, in the isle of Thanet.
SARRE, or SAAR, vii. 252.
SARRE-ALBE, viii. 402.
SARREBOURG, viii. 412.
SARREBURG, or SAARBURG, town of, vii. 252.
SARRELOUIS, town of, vii. 253.
SARTENE, town of, viii. 292.
SARTHE, a river of France which joins the Mayenne, 6 miles above Angers.
SARTHE, or SARTE, viii. 306. 47. 57. N. 0. 20. E.
SARUGA, ii. 524.
SARUM, OLD, a borough of England, in the county of Wilts. 51. 6. N. 1. 47. W.
SARZANA, a town in the Genoese territory, on the Magra, 45 miles E.S.E. Genoa. 44. 7. N. 9. 58. E.
SARZEAU, viii. 292. 47. 30. N. 2. 46. W.
SARZEDAS, an inland town of Portugal, 117 miles E.N.E. Lisbon. 39. 46. N. 7. 30. W.
SASCACHAWAN, v. 75. Lat. 51. 45. N.
SASLAVL, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia.
SASNEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 38 miles N.N.E. from Agra. 27. 45. N. 78. 4. E.
SASSAFRAS, a river of the U. States, in Maryland. It falls into the Chesapeak. There is a village near its head.
SASSANO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples.
SASSARI, vii. 560. 40. 42. N. 8. 33. E.
SASSBACH, vii. 352.
SASSENAGE, town of, viii. 216.
SASSITONGS, v. 209.
SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena, near the Secchia, 8 miles S. Modena. 44. 34. N. 10. 46. E.
SASTMOLA, vi. 491. 61. 55. N. 21. 25. E.
SAS VAN GHENT, a town and fort of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. Ghent.
SATACUNDA, district of, vi. 491.
SATALIA, city, ii. 80. 36. 56. N. 30. 45. E.
SATANAG, town of, iii. 511.
SATARAH, iii. 172. 17. 42. N. 74. 12. E.
SATAUKET, a post village of the U. States, on Long Island.
SATCHOO, town of, ii. 477.
SATERLAND, town of, vii. 195.
SATERLEIGH and SATERTHWAITE, two villages of England, in Devonshire and Lancashire.
SATHMAR a county of Hungary, lying adjacent to the north of Transylvania, on both sides of the river Szamos.
SATHMAR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of the same name, 255 miles E. Presburg.
SATILLA, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of the U. States, in Georgia, which run into the sea.
SATILLIEU, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.
SATSUMA, ii. 524.
SATURNIN, ST., a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 43. 57. N. 5. 22. E. Another in the department of the Puy de Dome. Another in the department of the Vaucluse.
SAUCONA CREEK, in Pennsylvania, runs into the Schuylkill.
SAUGATUCK, a post village of the U. States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.
SAUGHHALL, GREAT, LITTLE, and MASSEY, three villages of England, in Cheshire.
SAUGUES, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire.
SAUGUR, iii. 79. 23. 48. N. 78. 47. E.
SAUJON, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. 45. 40. N. 0. 57. W.
SAUKEN, lake of, vi. 523.
SAULGAU, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 48. 1. N. 9. 27. E.
SAULGE, ST., a town of France, department of the Nievre.
SAULIEU, viii. 375. 47. 16. N. 4. 17. E.
SAULT, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. 43. 32. N. 0. 42. W.
SAULT DE NAVAILLES, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
SAULT, a small river of Lower Canada, which flows from the north into the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans.
SAUMUR, viii. 285. 47. 15. N. 0. 7. W.
SAUNDERS'S ISLAND, an island in the South Atlantic ocean. 57. 49. S. 26. 44. W.
SAURAT, a town of France, department of the Arriege.
SAUTGHUR, iii. 119.
SAUVAGERE, a village of France, department of the Orne.
SAUVES, a town of France, in Languedoc.
SAUVETAT, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.
SAUVETERRE, a town of France, between the Aveyron and the Viaure.
SAUVEUR, ST. vii. 249. 49. 21. N. 1. 33. W.
SAUVEUR LE VICOMTE, ST., a town of France, department of La Manche.
SAUXILLANGE, viii. 347. 43. 34. N. 3. 23. E.
SAVA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto.
SAVAGE ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean. 19. 1. S. 169. 37. W.
SAVANNAH, v. 158.
SAVANNAH, a city and port of entry of the U. States, in Chatham county, Georgia, on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth,

118 miles s.w. Charlestown, and 123 s.e. Augusta. 32. 8. N. 81. 10. W.

Savannah Channel, towards the s.e. point of the s. side of the island of Jamaica, a short way west of Port Morant harbour.

Savannah la Mer, a town on the south side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county. 18. 12. N. 78. 6. W.

Savannah la Mer, a town of the east end of the island of St. Domingo, on the south side of the bay of Samana.

Savannas, v. 164. 13. 51. N. 61. 2. W.

Save, vi. 212, 290.

Save, river of, viii. 165.

Savelli, a town of the kingdom of Naples, province of Calabria Citra. 39. 20. N. 16. 54. E.

Savenay, viii. 291. 47. 21. N. 1. 56. W.

Savendroog, a fortress of the south of India, province of Mysore. 12. 56. N. 77. 29. E.

Savenieres, a town of France, 9 miles s.s.w. Angers.

Saverdun, a town of France, 18 miles N. Foix.

Saverne, viii. 400. 48. 44. N. 7. 24. E.

Savigliano, a town of Piedmont, on the Maira, 25 miles s. Turin. 44. 41. N. 7. 43. E.

Savignano, a town of Italy, 23 miles s. by E. Ravenna. 44. 41. N. 7. 43. E.

Savignano, a town of Naples, Principato Ultra. 41. 10. N. 15. 10. E.

Savigne L'Eveque, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.

Savigny sur Bray, a village of France, department of the Loire and Cher. The name of three other towns.

Savin, St., a town of France, 18 miles N. Bourdeaux. 46. 33. N. 0. 53. E.

Savinien, St., a town of France, in Saintonge, on the Charente. 45. 52. N. 0. 51. W.

Savolax, vi. 486.

Savona, vii. 647. 44. 18. N. 8. 31. E.

Savoo, islands of, iii. 524.

Savoy, vii. 639. 45. 30. N. 6. 30. E.

Savu, an island in the Eastern seas. 10. 35. S. 122. 30. E.

Sawbridge and Sawdon, two hamlets of England, in Warwickshire and Yorkshire.

Sawmill Creek, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Potomac.

Saw-Pitt, a post village of the U. States, in West Chester county, New York.

Sawyer's Ferry, a small post town of the U. States, in North Carolina.

Sax, a village and district of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Taraffa. 38. 29. N. 0. 55. W.

Saxey, a village of England, in Lincolnshire.

Saxegotha, a village or settlement of the U. States, in South Carolina.

Saxmundum, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk.

Saxons, vii. 267; ix. 17, 23.

Saxons, Land, or Province of, in Transylvania, one of the three great divisions of that principality, forming the south part, adjacent to the frontier of Turkey.

Saxony, Kingdom of, vii. 118, 267. 52. 0. N. 12. 0. E.

Saxony, a large province of the Prussian states, to the w. of Brandenburg, and N. of the kingdom of Saxony. It lies between 50. 52. and 53. 3. N., and 9. 50. and 13. 50. E.; and is divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. It forms a distinct military division; and the chief town is Magdeburg.

Sayania, mountain of, ii. 391.

Sayanians, ii. 421. 50. 30. N. 95. 0. E.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Eastern seas. 15. 13. N. 145. 55. E.

Scaer, a town of France, department of Finisterre.

Scafati, a town of the kingdom of Naples, on the Sarno.

Scala, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 43. 3. N. 11. 44. E.

Scala Nova, ii. 82. 37. 51. N. 27. 16. E.

Scalby, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. Howden.

Scalby, a village of England, in Lincolnshire. 2d, In Yorkshire.

Scalby, East and West, two adjacent villages of England, in Cumberland.

Scaldwell, a village of England, in Northamptonshire.

Scale, or Scales, a village of England, in Cornwall, near the Land's End.

Scalery, a village of England, in Cumberland, near Stanwix and Kirklington.

Scalenghe, a town of Piedmont, province of Pinerolo.

Scalloway, ix. 485. 60. 9. N. 0. 31. W.

Scalpa, a small island of the Hebrides. Also one of the Orkneys.

Scalpay, one of the Harris isles. 57. 47. N. 6. 32. W.

Scamanber River, ii. 68.

Scamfs, a beautiful village of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, Upper Engadine.

Scamino, a town of European Turkey, in Lividia, south of Negroponte.

Scandaretta, or Scanderoon, ii. 135.

Scandinavia, viii. 510, 515.

Scandinavian Mountains, viii. 523.

Scandinavians, vi. 71, 76.

Scania, or Schonen, a province of Sweden,

in South Gothland, bounded s. by the Baltic, and w. by the Sound.
Scanzano, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 40. 13. N. 16. 45. E.
Scaptefell, volcanoes of, v. 100.
Scarba, a small island of the Hebrides, separated from the north end of Jura by a narrow sound.
Scarborough, ix. 114, 272. 54. 18. N. 0. 24. W.
Scarborough, a town of Upper Canada, near Lake Ontario.
Scarcroft, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Scardus, vi. 119, 132, 154, 176.
Scarghil, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
Scarisbrick, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Scarle, South, a small village of England, in Nottinghamshire.
Scarnafigi, a town of Piedmont.
Scarpanto, or Koir, the ancient Carpathos, a small island in the Mediterranean, between Candia and Rhodes. 35. 40. N. 27. 8. E.
Scarpe, a river of French Flanders, which discharges itself into the Schéldt.
Scarperia, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines.
Scarr, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which unites with the Nith.
Scarthingwell, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Scasati, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Terra di Lavoro.
Scascal and Seaswerth, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Nottinghamshire.
Sceaux, viii. 456. 48. 46. N. 2. 17. E.
Scela, country of, iv. 317.
Schaehr, or Sahar, a sea-port of Hadramaut, on the southern coast of Arabia. 14. 10. N. 47. 50. E.
Schærding, a town of Upper Austria, on the Inn, 6 miles s. Passau. 48. 26. N. 13. 19. E.
Schæsburg, a town of Transylvania, near the Great Kockel, 120 miles N.E. Temesvar.
Schaffhausen, vii. 569. 47. 42. N. 8. 38. E.
Schagen, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland.
Schagen, a town of North Holland, 11 miles N. Alcmaar.
Schaken, a village of East Prussia, near the great maritime inlet the Curische Haff, 15 miles N.N.E. Konigsberg.
Schamachi, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Shirvan. 40. 27. N. 48. 45. E.
Schandau, vii. 278. 50. 52. N. 14. 10. E.
Schannis, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Linth. 47. 9. N. 9. 2. E.
Scharans, a large village in the Swiss canton of the Grisons.
Scharmützel, lake of, vii. 86.
Scharnitz, town of, vii. 517.
Schattau, or Shattow, a town of Moravia, 4 miles s.s.E. Znaym.
Schatzk, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Shata, 216 miles S.E. Moscow. 54. 5. N. 41. 25. E.
Schauenburg, vii. 307. 52. 23. N. 9. 10. E.
Schebse, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. 44. 24. N. 18. 14. E.
Schehallion Mountain, ix. 466.
Scheldt, or Schelde, viii. 169, 610, 639.
Schelekow, lake of, v. 58.
Scheleso-Polie, vi. 544.
Schelestadt, vii. 396. 48. 15. N. 7. 28. E.
Schéliana, mountain of, vi. 216.
Schellenburg, a town of Bavaria, 2 miles N. Brechtelsgaden. 50. 50. N. 13. 4. E.
Schelling, or Terschelling, an island about 9 miles from the coast of Friesland. 53. 23. N. 5. 20. E.
Schemnitz, mountains of, vi. 281.
Schemnitz, or Selmecz-Banja, vi. 308. 48. 47. N. 18. 54. E.
Schenectady, a county of the U. States, in New York, on the Mohawk.
Schenectady, a city of the U. States, a post township, and capital of Schenectady county, New York, on the Mohawk, 15 miles N.W. Albany. 42. 45. N. 73. 55. W.
Schenkenschans, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine.
Scheppensted, vii. 318. 52. 7. N. 10. 47. E.
Schærpenheuvel, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.
Scherweiler, a village of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
Schesburgh, or Segesvar, town of, vi. 342.
Sheskejev, a town of European Russia.
Schestakov, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka. 50. 48. N. 40. 10. E.
Scheveling, viii. 659.
Schiedam, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Schie, 4 miles w. Rotterdam. 51. 58. N. 4. 20. E.
Schierling, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 11 miles s. Ratisbon.
Schiermond, viii. 648.
Schievelbein, a town of Pomerania, on the Rega, 53 miles E.N.E. Stettin. 53. 45. N. 15. 45. E.
Schiffbau, a village of the Prussian province on the Rhine.
Schildesche, a town of Westphalia, 2 miles s.s.w. Minden.

SCHILLINGSFURST, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 11 miles w. Anspach.
SCHINZNACH, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau. 47. 27. N. 8. 8. E.
SCHIO, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N. by E. Verona. 45. 42. N. 11. 22. E.
SCHIPPENBEIL, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle. 54. 20. N. 21. 0. E.
SCHKEUDITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster. 51. 24. N. 12. 15. E.
SCHKLOV, a town of European Russia, on the Dnieper. 54. 10. N. 30. 10. E.
SCHLAGE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 76 miles W. Dantzic.
SCHLAGENTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, duchy of Magdeburg.
SCHLAN, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. Prague.
SCHLANGENBURG, mine and town of, ii. 438.
SCHLEITHAL, a village of France, department of the Lower Rhine.
SCHLEITZ, vii. 311. 50. 33. N. 11. 47. E.
SCHLEPPACKEN, vii. 17.
SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony. 50. 29. N. 10. 45. E.
SCHLEY, viii. 572.
SCHLOGEL, a village of Prussian Silesia, county of Glatz.
SCHLUCH, marsh of, vii. 341.
SCHLUCKENAU, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles E. Dresden. 51. 0. N. 14. 28. E.
SCHLÜSSELBURG, vi. 510. 52. 29. N. 9. 2. E.
SCHMIEDBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, among the Riesenbirge mountains, 56 miles W.S.W. Breslau. 50. 47. N. 15. 50. E.
SCHMIEGEL, a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles S.S.W. Posen. 51. 59. N. 16. 32. E.
SCHMOLLEN, a town of Germany, principality of Altenburg. 50. 54. N. 12. 22. E.
SCHMOLNITZ, vi. 311.
SCHNAIDT, a large village of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg.
SCHNEBERGE, or SNOWY MOUNTAINS, vii. 64, 268, 505.
SCHNEEBERG, a town of Saxony, 53 miles W.S.W. Dresden. 45. 40. N. 14. 40. E.
SCHNEIDEMUHL, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Kuddow, 50 miles W. Bromberg.
SCHODAC, a township of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson.
SCHODAC LANDING, a post village of the U. States, Columbia county, New York.
SCHOENBRUNN, town of, vii. 503.
SCHOENECK, a town of Prussia, on the Fers, 23 miles S. Dantzic.
SCHOENINGEN, a town of Germany, 18 miles N. Halberstadt.
SCHOHARIE, a county of the U. States, in the central part of New York.
SCHOHARIE, a post township and village of the U. States, and capital of Schoharie county, New York.
SCHOHARIE, a river of the U. States, in New York, which runs into the Mohawk.
SCHOMBERG, a town of Silesia, 51 miles W.S.W. Breslau.
SCHOMBERG, a town of Moravia, 29 miles N. by W. Olmutz.
SCHONACH, a village of Germany, 19 miles N.E. Freyburg.
SCHONAU, GROS, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 6 miles W. Zittau.
SCHONBERG, a town of Moravia, 45 miles N.W. Olmutz.
SCHONBRUNN, a village and palace belonging to the emperor of Austria, 3 miles S.W. Vienna. 49. 51. N. 10. 46. E.
SCHONEBECKE, vii. 134. 52. 1. N. 11. 49. E.
SCHONFELD, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E. Egra. 49. 52. N. 11. 19. E.
SCHONFLIES, a town of Prussia, 63 miles E.N.E. Berlin.
SCHONGAU, a town of Germany, 37 miles S.W. Munich. 47. 49. N. 10. 54. E.
SCHONHEIDE, a village of Saxony, 9 miles W.S.W. Schwarzenberg.
SCHONLANKE, a town of Prussian Poland, 15 miles W.S.W. Schneidmuhl. 53. 3. N. 16. 30. E.
SCHONLINDE, a town of Bohemia, 35 miles E.S.E. Dresden.
SCHONWALD, a village of Prussian Silesia. 51. 48. N. 13. 16. E.
SCHOODIAK, a river of America, which runs into Passamaquoddy bay.
SCHOONHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. 51. 57. N. 4. 49. E.
SCHOORISSE, a village of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.
SCHOOTEN ISLANDS, iii. 607. 2. 0. S. 147. 0. E.
SCHOPPENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick.
SCHOREL and SCHORELDAM, two villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland.
SCHORNDORF, a town of Germany, 17 miles E. Stutgard. 48. 48. N. 9. 31. E.
SCHOTTEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. 50. 30. N. 9. 4. E.
SCHOUWEN, viii. 641. 51. 42. N. 3. 50. E.
SCHRAMBERG, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 48. 13. N. 8. 24. E.
SCHREIBERSHAU, a village of Silesia, 65 miles W. by S. Breslau.
SCHRIESHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden.
SCHRITTENHOFEN, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S.W. Prague.
SCHROBENHAUSEN, a fortified town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.E. Augsburg.
SCHUMBUT, rivulet of, vi. 426.
SCHUMLA, vi. 228.

SCHUPFEN, a village of the Swiss canton of Lucerne, on the Emme. 46. 58. N. 7. 1. E.

SCHUTT, or CZALLOKOEZ, island of, vi. 307.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, a town of Bohemia, on the Watawa. 49. 14. N. 13. 30. E.

SCHUTZEN, GREAT, a town of Hungary, 33 miles N.E. Vienna. 47. 30. N. 16. 48. E.

SCHUYLKILL, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.

SCHUYLKILL, v. 182.

SCHWABACH, vii. 395. 49. 19. N. 11. 1. E.

SCHWABMUNCHEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria. 48. 11. N. 10. 46. E.

SCHWANDEN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Glaris, at the confluence of the Linth and the Seruf. 46. 30. N. 7. 33. E.

SCHWARTZBURG, vii. 308, 309. 50. 40. N. 11. 5. E.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a small principality of Franconia.

SCHWARZA, a small river of Germany, which falls into the Saale.

SCHWARZA, a river of Moravia, which joins the Theya.

SCHWARZACH, a small river of Bavarian Franconia, which falls into the Regnitz.

SCHWARZENAU, a village of Franconia, on the Maine, 12 miles E. Wursburg.

SCHWARZENBACK, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Saale. 47. 39. N. 9. 47. E.

SCHWARZWASSER, the name of five rivers of Silesia; three flow into the Oder; the fourth joins the Katzbach; and the fifth the Stober.

SCHWARTZ-WALD, or BLACK FOREST, vii. 39, 325, 340.

SCHWARZWALD, or BLACK FOREST, circle of, vii. 335.

SCHWATZ, vii. 518.

SCHWEDT, vii. 105. 53. 3. N. 14. 8. E.

SCHWEIDNITZ, vii. 79. 50. 50. N. 16. 30. E.

SCHWEIGERN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg.

SCHWEINFURT, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 23 miles N.N.E. Wurzburg. 50. 3. N. 10. 9. E.

SCHWEITZ, vii. 574. 47. 2. N. 8. 40. E.

SCHWELM, vii. 227. 51. 17. N. 7. 16. E.

SCHWENNINGEN, a large village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 48. 40. N. 10. 40. E.

SCHWERIN, vii. 188. 53. 45. N. 12. 0. E.

SCHWERIN, vii. 31. 53. 40. N. 11. 30. E.

SCHWERLUNG, lake of, vii. 86.

SCHWERSENTZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 61 miles E. Posen.

SCHWERTA, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia.

SCHWERTE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer.

SCHWETZ, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula. 53. 23. N. 18. 27. E.

SCHWETZINGEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles W. by S. Heidelberg. 49. 23. N. 8. 36. E.

SCHWIEBUS, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 104 miles N.N.W. Breslau. 52. 10. N. 15. 30. E.

SCHYNDEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.

SCIACCA, or XACCA, vii. 741. 37. 27. N. 13. 2. E.

SCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Calabria Citra.

SCIGLIO, vii. 723.

SCILLY ISLANDS, ix. 177. 49. 56. N. 6. 16. W.

SCIO, island of, ii. 85.

SCIO, a city, capital of the island of the same name, situated on the eastern coast of a shallow bay. 38. 23. N. 25. 54. E.

SCIOTO, a county of the U. States, in the state of Ohio.

SCIOTO, a river of the U. States, which runs into the Ohio. 38. 34. N.

SCIOTO, LITTLE, a tributary of the Ohio.

SCIOTO SALT-SPRINGS, a post village of the U. States, in Ross county, Ohio.

SCIREDUN, a village of England, in Devonshire, on the river Dart.

SCIRES, v. 409.

SCLAVONIA, a province in the south of the Austrian empire. 45. 30. N. 17. 30. E.

SCOGGERBAR, a village of England, in Cumberland, near the sea.

SCOMBI, the ancient GENUSUS, vi. 184.

SCOMIUS, mountains of, vi. 119.

SCONSER, a small village of the Isle of Skye, 8 miles S. Portree.

SCOON, or SCONE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, above Perth. 56. 26. N. 3. 24. W.

SCOPELO, vi. 170. 39. 8. N. 23. 40. E.

SCOPIA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 110 miles N. by W. Salonica. 41. 54. N. 21. 43. E.

SCORTON and SCOSTHORPE, two villages of England, North and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

SCOSTON, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the Ryton, N.E. Worksop.

SCOTBY, a village of England, in Cumberland, near Carlisle.

SCOTCH PLAINS, a village of the U. States, in Essex county, New Jersey.

SCOTFORTH, a village of England, 1¼ mile S. Lancaster. 54. 1. N. 2. 47. W.

SCOTHOLM, one of the smaller Shetland isles. 60. 36. N. 1. 8. W.

SCOTIA, ix. 16, 387, 525.

SCOTLAND, a small hamlet of England, in the isle of Purbeck, Devonshire.

Scotland, ix. 373, 399. 57. 0. N. 5. 0. W.
Scots, vi. 76.
Scots and Picts, ix. 16.
Scott, a county of the U. States, in the north part of Kentucky. 2d, A county in the south-west part of Virginia.
Scotton, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Scrafton, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
Scranenburg, a village of the U. States, in Bergen county, New Jersey.
Scrayingham, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.
Scriban, a large and handsome port of the east coast of the isthmus of Panama.
Scriven, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Scriven, a county of the U. States, Georgia.
Scrivia, a small river of Italy. It falls into the Po, N. of Tortona.
Scroon, a river of the U. States, New York, the N.E. branch of the Hudson.
Scutari, vi. 124. 42. 8. N. 19. 30. E.
Scutari, vi. 186. 42. 3. N. 19. 33. E.
Scutari, vi. 147. 41. 0. N. 29. 5. E.
Scutari, ii. 74.
Scylla, vii. 602.
Scyros Island, vi. 170. 38. 50. N. 24. 35. E.
Scythia, Asiatic, ii. 357.
Scythians, vi. 71, 73, 380, 416.
Sdilles, or Sdili, two islands in the Grecian archipelago, between Naxia and Andro. 37. 24. N. 25. 15. E.
Sea, a river in the north of Spain, which flows south, and joins the Esla.
Sea of Japan, called also Channel of Tartary, ii. 551.
Seaborough, and Seabrook, two hamlets of England, Somersetshire and Buckinghamshire.
Seackleton, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
Seacombe, a village of England, in Cheshire, 10½ miles N.E. Great Neston.
Seacroft, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Seaforth, Loch, an arm of the sea on the coast of Scotland, on the south side of the island of Lewis. 57. 54. N. 6. 32. W.
Seagry, Upper and Lower, two hamlets of England, in Wiltshire.
Seale, Nether and Over, two adjoining hamlets of England, in Leicestershire.
Sealkoté, a city and fortress of Hindostan, province of Lahore. 32. 44. N. 73. 58. E.
Seamer, two hamlets of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
Seamer, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ure.
Seara, a town and fortress of Brazil, and capital of a province of the same name. 3. 31. S. 32. 28. W.
Seatmoorthon, a small village of England, in Cumberland, near Cockermouth.
Seaton, a fishing village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Moray frith.
Seaton, a township of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. Workington.
Seaton, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the English channel.
Seaton, a hamlet of England, in Durham. Also a village in Yorkshire.
Seaton Carew, a village of England, on the sea-coast of Durham.
Seaton Delaval, a village of England, county of Northumberland.
Sebastian, St., viii. 69. 43. 15. N. 2. 8. W.
Sebastian, St., iv. 472.
Sebastian, St., an island in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the coast of Brazil by a strait. 23. 50. S. 45. 25. W.
Sebastian, St., city of, v. 530.
Sebastian, St., de los Reyes, a city of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, on the Guarico, 28 leagues S. ¼ S.W. Caracras. 9. 50. N. 67. 0. W.
Sebastiano, St., a town of Italy, in Piedmont. 44. 47. N. 9. 10. E.
Sebasticook, a river of the U. States, in Maine, which flows into the Kennebeck.
Sebenico, vi. 335. 43. 44. N. 15. 54. E.
Sebnitz, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 22 miles E.S.E. Dresden.
Sebou, a considerable river of Morocco, which falls into the sea near Algiers.
Sedburgham Church, a village of England, in Cumberland.
Sechelles, a cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, only three of which are inhabited.
Sechura, a town of Peru, jurisdiction of Piura, on the Piura, about a league from the coast of the Pacific, 180 miles N.N.W. Truxillo. 5. 32. S. 80. 57. W.
Seckenheim, a village of Germany, in Baden
Seckingers, a petty town of Germany, 4 miles E. Manheim.
Seclin, a town of French Flanders, 4 miles S. Lille. 50. 33. N. 3. 2. E.
Secondigliano, a town of the kingdom of Naples.
Secondo, St, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. 44. 49. N. 7. 18. E.
Sedan, viii. 427. 49. 41. N. 4. 57. E.
Sedberg, a town of England, in Yorkshire. 54. 21. N. 2. 10. W.
Sedgefield, a township of England, county of Durham. 54. 39. N. 1. 26. W.

Sedgewick, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, 4½ miles s. Kendal.
Sedgeley Hills, ix. 337.
Sedghill, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles from Newcastle.
Sedgwick, a sea-port and post township of the U. States, in Maine.
Sedlitz, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles w. Leutmeritz. Also a village of Germany, in Saxony, 2 miles s.w. Pirna.
Sedlitz, mineral spring of, vii. 460.
Sedusii, vii. 266.
See Beeroo, or Si Biru Isle, an island on the west coast of Sumatra.
Seehausen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles w. Brandenburg. 52. 55. N. 11. 40. E. Another, 70 miles w.n.w. Berlin. 52. 5. N. 11. 17. E.
Seelaves, iv. 438.
Seend, or Seen, a village and parish of England, in Wiltshire.
Seer, a principality of Arabia, in the province of Ommon, extending from Cape Mussendoom, along the coast of the Persian gulf.
Seerdhuna, iii. 92. 29. 12. N. 77. 31. E.
Seesen, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Brunswick. 51. 52. N. 10. 11. E.
Seetamow, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 24. 2. N. 75. 26. E.
Seewee Bay, or Bull's Harbour, on the coast of South Carolina.
Seez, an old town of France, in Normandy, on the Orne, 126 miles w. Paris. 48. 35. N. 0. 11. E.
Seg, lake of, vi. 11.
Segary, a village of England, in Wiltshire, situated on the Avon.
Segeberg, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Trave, 28 miles n.e. Hamburgh. 53. 53. N. 10. 21. E.
Segelmesias, province of, iv. 188, 190.
Seger, ii. 212. 17. 0. N. 48. 0. E.
Segesta, or Egesta, town of, vii. 742.
Seghalien, or Tchoka Island, ii. 490, 515, 551.
Segni, vi. 332. 41. 42. N. 13. 3. E.
Sego, iv. 250. 14. 10. N. 2. 30. W.
Segonzac, a town of France, department of the Charente.
Segorbe, viii. 87. 39. 55. N. 1. 38. W.
Segovia, an inland province of Spain, in Old Castile, lying between the provinces of Madrid and Valladolid. The rivers are the Ebro, the Eresma, the Xarama, and the Duraton. 41. 12. N. 4. 0. W.
Segovia, viii. 75. 40. 58. N. 4. 2. W.
Segre, viii. 286. 47. 40. N. 0. 52. W.
Segre, viii. 80.
Seguenza, the ancient Seguntia, town of, viii. 89.
Seguin, an island of the U. States, on the coast of Maine, 3 miles from the mouth of Kennebeck river.
Segur, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. 44. 16. N. 2. 52. E.
Segura, a town and castle of Portugal, province of Beira, situated on a hill. 39. 46. N. 6. 50. W.
Segura, viii. 11.
Segura, a small town in the n.e. of Spain, 21 miles s.s.w. St. Sebastian. 42. 58. N. 2. 16. W.
Segura de la Frontera, a city of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, 70 miles from Xalappa.
Sehwaun, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde, on the Indus, 65 miles n.n.w. from Hyderabad. 26. 11. N. 68. 7. E.
Seibo, a town of Hispaniola, on a small river, 50 miles e.n.e. St. Domingo.
Seiche, river of, viii. 170.
Seidiaishevo, salt lake of, ii. 399.
Seifincot, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Stow.
Seihoun, the ancient Pyramus, river, ii. 68.
Seiks, people, iii. 48.
Seil, one of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire. 56. 20. N. 5. 37. W.
Seillans, a town of France, department of the Var.
Seille, a river of France, which falls into the Saone, near Tournus.
Seille la Grande, a river of France, which falls into the Moselle.
Seille-Louhans, town of, viii. 371.
Seim, or Sem, river of, vi. 567, 572.
Seine, viii. 167.
Seine, viii. 447. 48. 50. N. 2. 25. E.
Seine, Lower, viii. 467. 49. 40. N. 1. 0. E.
Seine and Marne, viii. 433. 48. 30. N. 2. 55. E.
Seine and Oise, viii. 439. 48. 50. N. 2. 5. E.
Seisdon, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 6 miles from Wolverhampton.
Seistan, or Segestan, ii. 235, 276, 350. 31. 0. N. 60. 45. E.
Seistan, lake of, ii. 328.
Seix, a town of France, department of the Arriege.
Sel or Sal Island, iv. 467.
Sel Hadjar, a village of Lower Egypt, on the site of the ancient Sais, 18 miles s.s.e. Faoua.
Selb, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 14 miles s.e. Hof. 50. 9. N. 12. 8. E.
Selby, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 14 miles s. by e. York. 53. 48. N. 1. 6. W.
Sele, a river of Italy, in the west of the

kingdom of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Salerno.

SELEFKEH, a town of Caramania, in Asia Minor, near the mouth of a river called Ghiuk Sooyoo, the ancient CALICADNUS. 36. 20. N. 33. 55. E.

SELENGA, ii. 397, 484.

SELENGINSK, ii. 441. 51. 6. N. 107. 3. E.

SELEUCIA, the ruins of, ii. 118.

SELEUCUS, MOUNT, viii. 214.

SELIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, on the Maine, 17 miles E.S.E. Frankfort. 50. 4. N. 8. 51. E.

SELIN, or SERIN, town of, ii. 477.

SELINGINSKOI, lake of, ii. 400.

SELINTY, a cape of Caramania, in Asia Minor, formed by a bold and romantic headland, on which are the ruins of the ancient Trajanopolis.

SELINUS, or SELINUNTE, vii. 741.

SELIVRIA, town of, vi. 153.

SELKIRK, ix. 407. 55. 33. N. 3. 3. W.

SELKIRK, ix. 407. 55. 30. N. 2. 52. W.

SELLA, a river of Spain, in the Asturias, which falls into the bay of Biscay.

SELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, north of Alicant.

SELLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

SELLES, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher. 47. 16. N. 1. 32. E.

SELONGEY, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or.

SELSEA, a village and parish of England, on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea called Selsea harbour, 7 miles S. Chichester.

SELTERS, or LOWER SELTERS, a village of Germany, 24 miles N. Mentz. 50. 19. N. 8. 10. E.

SELTZ, viii. 400. 48. 53. N. 8. 9. E.

SELVA BAXA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 43 miles N.E. Rosas.

SEMAO, an island in the Eastern seas.

SEMARIAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa.

SEMAYLA, village of, iv. 216.

SEMENDRIA, vi. 219, 244. 44. 41. N. 21. 3. E.

SEMIGALLIA, country of, vi. 521.

SEMEGONDA, lake of, iv. 244.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the south of Naples. 38. 22. N. 15. 53. E.

SEMINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles N.E. Trowbridge.

SEMINOLES, v. 212.

SEMIPALATNAI, district of, ii. 437.

SEMLANOI-GOROD, town of, vi. 552.

SEMLIN, vi. 333. 44. 53. N. 20. 33. E.

SEMOY, a river of the Netherlands, which flows into the Maese.

SEMPACH, vii. 573. 47. 8. N. 8. 11. E.

SEMUR EN AUXOIS, viii. 375. 46. 14. N. 4. 7. E.

SEMUREN-BRIONNAIS, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.

SENA, iv. 397, 399. 17. 18. S. 34. 46. E.

SENAN, a township of England, in the county of Cornwall.

SENAS, a village of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

SENCE, a river of England, in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. It joins the Anker.

SENDOMIR, vi. 668, 669.

SENECA, a county of the U. States, in the state of New York.

SENECA, a village of the U. States, in Junius county, New York.

SENECA CREEK, a river of the U. States, Maryland. It joins the Potomac.

SENECA LAKE, v. 178. 42. 40. N. 76. 50. W.

SENECA RIVER, a river of the U. States, in New York, which flows from Seneca lake N.E. into the Oswego.

SENECAS, v. 211.

SENECEY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.

SENEFFE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, 12 miles N.W. Charleroi.

SENEGAL, iv. 3, 7, 208.

SENEGAL, GOVERNMENT OF, the name given by the French to their great African settlement, situated at the mouth of the above river.

SENEGAMBIA, iv. 205, 268. 14. 30. N. 12. 20. W.

SENGLEA, a town or rather part of the city of Valette, in the island of Malta, divided by a canal from Vittoriosa.

SENJEN, a large island on the coast of Norway. 69. 20. N. 17. 30. E.

SENLIS, viii. 436. 49. 12. N. 2. 36. E.

SENNA, a town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles S.S.E. Mosul. 35. 12. N. 46. 27. E.

SENNAAR, iv. 116, 120. 15. 0. N. 34. 0. E.

SENNAAR, iv. 121. 13. 34. N. 33. 30. E.

SENNECEY LE GRAND, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.

SENNE, a small slow-flowing river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Dyle.

SENNONES, vii. 651.

SENOUCHES, town of, viii. 317.

SENS, viii. 378. 48. 12. N. 3. 18. E.

SEPINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

SERPENT INDIANS, v. 81.

SEPT-MONCEL, viii. 389.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain, province of Segovia, 24 miles E.N.E. Segovia.

SER, peninsula of, ii. 210, 212.

SERA, city of, ii. 625.

SERA, a town and district of Hindostan in Mysore, 92 miles N. by E. Seringapatam. 13. 44. N. 76. 58. E.

SERAGEGUNGE, town of, iii. 118.

SERAING, a large village of the Netherlands, on the Maese. 50. 36. N. 5. 28. E.

SERAJEVO, or BOSNA-SERAI, town of, vi. 212.

SERAMICA, a river of South America, which, after a winding course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic ocean.

SERAMPORE, iii. 108. 22. 45. N. 88. 26. E.

SERANGANI, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, about five leagues from Magindanao. 5. 30. N. 125. 0. E.

SERAVALLE, a town of Austrian Italy, district of Treviso, on the Mischio. 44. 45. N. 8. 52. E.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, on the Serivia, 18 miles N. Genoa.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which falls into the Mediterranean, 4 miles N.N.W. Pisa.

SERDOREL, department of, vi. 485.

SEREGIPPE, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil. 11. 40. S. 37. 30. W.

SEREGIPPE, a river of the same province and kingdom, which runs S.S.E. into the bay.

SEREGNO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese.

SERENT, a town of France, department of Morbihan.

SERES, or SIRUS, vi. 156, 157. 41. 4. N. 23. 35. E.

SERESWATI, river of, iii. 95.

SERETH, vi. 124, 241.

SERETH, vi. 692. 47. 55. N. 26. 13. E.

SERGATSCH, a town of European Russia, 75 miles S.E. Niznei-Novgorod.

SERGINES, a town of France, department of the Yonne. 48. 21. N. 3. 16. E.

SERGIPPE, v. 541, 542. 11. 10. S. 36. 40. W.

SERINAGUR, or GERWHLE, iii. 126.

SERINAGUR, the capital of the above province, on the Alcananda. 30. 11. N. 78. 44. E.

SERINGAPATAM, iii. 197. 12. 26. N. 76. 51. E.

SERINGHAM, iii. 24, 187.

SERINO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples.

SERIPHO, island of, vi. 169.

SERIS, v. 330.

SERKE, iv. 122. 48. 15. N. 20. 8. E.

SERMIONE, a town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda, 16 miles W. Verona.

SERONGE, iii. 77. 24. 5. N. 77. 41. E.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo.

SERPENT'S MOUTH, v. 595. 10. 0. N. 62. 0. W.

SERPHANTO, the ancient SERIPHOS, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the island of Paros and the gulf of Engia.

SERPUCHOV, vi. 553.

SERRACOLETS, iv. 218.

SERRA DA INSUA, v. 511.

SERRA DAS PEDRAS DE AMOLAR, v. 511.

SERRE, a river of France, department of the Ardennes. It joins the Oise.

SERRE, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 24 miles N.E. Salerno.

SERRERES, iv. 222.

SERRES, viii. 213. 44. 25. N. 5. 44. E.

SERRIERES, a town of France, on the Rhone, 15 miles N. Tournon.

SERVAN, ST., viii. 201.

SERVIA, vi. 178, 216. 43. 30. N. 21. 0. E.

SERVIA, or NEW SERVIA, a district in the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, between the Dnieper and the Bog.

SERVIA, vi. 159. 40. 7. N. 22. 9. E.

SERVIAN, a town of France, department of the Herault.

SESARGA, island of, iii. 596.

SESIA, a river of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese. It joins the Po between Casal and Valenza.

SESSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 29 miles N.N.W. Naples. 41. 15. N. 13. 55. E.

SESSE, or SEZZA, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, situated on an eminence near the Pontine marshes, 35 miles S.E. Rome.

SESTHOS, or SESTRE, town of, iv. 231.

SESTRABEK, a town of European Russia, in the south of Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra, 23 miles W.N.W. St. Petersburg.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, a town of Italy, on the gulf of Genoa. 44. 17. N. 9. 26. E.

SESTRO, RIO, a river of Western Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and falls into the Atlantic. 5. 30. N.

SÉTABI, river of, iv. 387.

SETBY, a village of England, in Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Wragby.

SETCHEOU, ii. 588. 27. 10. N. 108. 0. E.

SETCHLEY, a village of England, in Norfolk, 5 miles S. Lynn Regis.

SETCHUEN, ii. 587. 29. 50. N. 105. 0. E.

SETEEF, a town of Algiers, the ancient SITIPHA, 50 miles S.W. Constantina. 35. 59. N. 5. 36. E.

SETIA, a town of Candia or Crete, 44 miles E.S.E. Candia.

SETMURTHY, a hamlet of England, above Derwent, in Cumberland.

SETTE, river of, iv. 207.

SETTIMO TORIN, a town of Piedmont, province of Turin, on the Sangal.

Settimo, Vittone, a town of Piedmont. 45. 35. N. 7. 50. E.

Settle, a town of England. West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ribble, 58 miles W. by N. York. 54. 5. N. 2. 15. W.

Settlewood, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, adjoining Hawkesbury.

Setubal, or St. Ubes, viii. 46. 38. 31. N. 8. 57. W.

Seudre, a river of France, which falls into the sea opposite the island of Oleron.

Seugne, river of, viii. 170.

Seurre, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or, on the Saone. 47. 0. N. 5. 10. E.

Sevastopol, a town of the south of European Russia, in the Crimea, on a small bay of the Euxine. 44. 35. N. 33. 30. E.

Seve, or Sieve, a river of Tuscany, which falls into the Arno.

Seve, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Elbe near Harburg.

Seven, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Derwent.

Sevenbeck, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.

Sevenbergen, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles N.W. Breda.

Sevenhampton, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire.

Seven Islands, a cluster of small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France. The name of various other small clusters in the Eastern seas and other parts.

Sevennes, a chain of mountains in the south of France, extending over the departments of the Upper Loire, Ardeche, and Gard.

Seven Oaks, a town of England, in Kent. It is situated near the river Darent, 33 miles S.E. London. 51. 17. N. 0. 11. E.

Sever, St., viii. 253. 43. 44. N. 0. 35. W.

Sever, St., a town of France, in Normandy.

Severina, St., a town of the kingdom of Naples, 93 miles N.E. Reggio. 39. 13. N. 17. 0. E.

Severino, St., a town of the kingdom of Naples.

Severn, ix. 118, 342.

Severn, v. 75, 127. 2d, A river of the U. States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeak. 3d, A tributary of the Chesapeak, in Virginia.

Severndroog, a small rocky island of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. 17. 46. N. 73. 13. E.

Severo, St., a town of the kingdom of Naples, 77 miles N.E. Naples. 41. 40. N. 15. 24. E.

Sevier, a county of the U. States, in the east part of East Tennessee.

Sevierville, a post town of the U. States, in Sevier county, Tennessee.

Sevignac, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.

Seville, viii. 106. 37. 30. N. 5. 37. E.

Seville, viii. 107. 37. 24. N. 5. 38. W.

Severn Factory, v. 79. 56. 0. N. 89. 25. W.

Seves Mountains, vi. 15.

Seven Brothers, islands of, iv. 421.

Severac le Chateau, town of, viii. 268.

Sevre Nantaise, and Sevre Noirtaise, two rivers in the north-west of France, department of the Two Sevres.

Sevres, viii. 443.

Sevres, Department of the Two, a department in the north-west of France, comprising about a third of the old province of Poiton, and bounded by the departments of the Maine and Loire, the Charente, and the Vendee. The department is watered by the Two Sevres, the Dive, the Loire, the Thoue, and a number of inferior streams. 46. 30. N. 0. 20. W.

Sevsk, a town of European Russia, 63 miles S.S.W. Orel.

Sevynvey, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Clethy.

Sewardstone, a hamlet of England, in Essex.

Sewdley, a village of England, in Gloucestershire.

Sewerby, a township of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Sewickly, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Youghiogeny.

Sewstern, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

Seychelle Islands, iv. 420.

Seyde, anciently Sidon, town of, ii. 137.

Seyland, viii. 534. 70. 25. N. 23. 30. E.

Seyne, a town of France, department of the Var, 3 miles S.W. Toulon. 44. 21. N. 6. 23. E.

Seyne, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps.

Seyssel, a town of France, department of the Ain. 45. 57. N. 5. 50. E.

Sezanne, viii. 422. 48. 54. N. 3. 43. E.

Sezia, river of, vii. 588.

Sezze et Villa Franca, a town of Sardinia, on the Bormida.

Sfax, iv. 182.

Shabat, small town, ii. 377.

Shabour, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 48 miles S.E. Alexandria.

Shabran, town, ii. 59.

Shacklewell, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hackney, Middlesex.

Shadwell, a village of England, in Salop, south-west of Bishop's Castle.

SHADWELL, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHAFTESBURY, a township of the U. States, in Bennington county, Vermont.
SHAFTOE, EAST and WEST, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland.
SHAFTON, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHAFTSBURY, a town and borough on the north-eastern border of Dorsetshire, about 104 miles from London, and on the most direct of the great western roads to Exeter. 50. 59. N. 2. 11. W.
SHAHAK, mount, ii. 193.
SHAHJEHANPORE, a considerable town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Sagormuty river. 23. 26. N. 76. 20. E. Another town in Delhi, 50 miles S.E. Bareilly. 27. 52. N. 79. 48. E.
SHAHNOOR, iii. 173. 14. 59. N. 75. 26. E.
SHAHPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwaneh, on the Rhair river.
SHAHPOORAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. 25. 43. N. 75. 9. E.
SHAHZADPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Ganges. 26. 24. N. 82. 27. E.
SHAINT, or HOLY ISLES, three small islands of the Hebrides.
SHAKAR, town of, ii. 617.
SHAKERSTONE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.
SHAKESPEARE, the poet, ix. 336.
SHALES, a village of England, situated on the Barbeck, W. of Orton.
SHAMACHIA, territory of, ii. 59.
SHAMACHIA, NEW, a town, ii. 59.
SHA-MERAN, town, ii. 109.
SHAMLY, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 29. 37. N. 77. 8. E.
SHAMMAR, MOUNT, ii. 206.
SHANAGOLDEN, a town of Ireland, in the county Limerick, 146 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 34. N. 9. 2. W.
SHANDY, village, iv. 120.
SHANG or CIAM, iii. 373.
SHANGALLA, iv. 142. 14. 37. N. 38. 0. E.
SHANG-PECHAN, ii. 497.
SHANKA, canton and town, ii. 377.
SHANNON, ix. 495, 502.
SHANSI, province of, ii. 554, 585.
SHAN-TON, province of, ii. 555, 572.
SHAPAJA, lake of, v. 283.
SHAPINSHAY, ix. 484. 59. 0. N. 2. 57. W.
SHARDLOW, a township of England, in Derbyshire. 7 miles S.E. Derby.
SHARESHILL, a village of England, Staffordshire. 5 miles N.N.E. Wolverhampton.
SHARK'S BAY, iii. 560, 561. 25. 45. S. 114. 20. E.
SHARLESTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHARON, the name of various townships of the U. States.
SHARPENHOE, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire, 4 miles S.S.W. Silsoe.
SHARPERTON, a township of England, 16½ miles W.S.W. Alnwick.
SHARPLES, a township of England, in Lancashire.
SHASH-POOLA, town of, ii. 256.
SHATANGA, river of, ii. 397.
SHAT-UL-ARAB, ii. 102.
SHATTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 6 miles N.E. Tideswell.
SHAUGH, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire.
SHAVINGTON, a hamlet and village of England, in Cheshire and Salop.
SHAWANNETON, a village of the U. States, state of the Illinois, on the Ohio. 37. 45. N. 88. 10. W.
SHAWBURY, a village of England in Salop, 3 miles from Ellesmere.
SHAWDON, *a hamlet of England, in Northumberland*, 8 miles W. *Alnwick*.
SHAWFORD, a village of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Itching.
SHAWS, a village of England, in Cumberland, noted for a medicinal fountain.
SHAWSHEEN, a river of the U. States, in Massachusetts. It joins the Merrimack.
SHEARSBY, or SHERESBY, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.
SHEE, or BLACKWATER, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which unites with the Ardle at Rochalzie.
SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, on an eminence near the Thames.
SHEEP BAY, ix. 497.
SHEEPSCOTT, a river of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine.
SHEEPSCOTT, a post village of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine.
SHEEP'S TOR, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, 7 miles S.E. Tavistock.
SHEEPWASH, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 4½ miles E. Morpeth. 50. 52. N. 4. 8. W.
SHEEPY, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, in Leicestershire.
SHEERGOTTA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 80 miles S. by W. from Putna. 24. 32. N. 84. 55. E.
SHEERNESS, a market town of England, and sea port, in the county of Kent, on the isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the river Medway, 46 miles E. London. 51. 27. N. 0. 45. E.
SHEET, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, adjacent to Petersfield.

SHEFFIELD, ix. 269. 53. 24 N. 1. 30. W.
SHEFFIELD, a township of the U. States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.
SHEFFORD, a township of England, in Bedfordshire. 51. 28. N. 1. 32. W.
SHEHEL-MINOR, ii. 269.
SHEK EREDI, or HARADI, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.
SHEKARPORE, a town of Afghanistan, province of Seistan, on the Indus. 27. 36. N. 69. 18. E.
SHEKAWATTY, country of, iii. 74.
SHELAGI, people and cape of, ii. 429.
SHELBROOK, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHELBURNE, v. 138. 43. 50. N. 65. 20. W.
SHELBY, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky.
SHELDESLEY, BEAUCHAMP, and KING'S, two hamlets of England, in Worcestershire.
SHELDON, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Also a village in Devonshire.
SHELE, a small river of England, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.
SHELFE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHELFORD, a town of England, in Bedfordshire, 9 miles s. Bedford. 52. 10. N. 0. 5. E.
SHELLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHELLIFF, a river of Algiers, which flows north into the sea.
SHELTER ISLAND, an island of the U. States, near the east end of Long Island.
SHEMBIGERON, town of, iii. 349.
SHENANDOAH, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.
SHENANDOAH, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which joins the Potomack.
SHENGYN, or SHIN-TANG, ii. 491.
SHENNEY, town of, ii. 256.
SHENSI, province of, ii. 586.
SHENTON, and SHEPARDINE, two hamlets of England, in Leicester and Gloucestershires.
SHERAUG, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut. It joins the Quinebaug.
SHEPPERTON, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames.
SHEPPEY, ISLE OF, ix. 111, 138, 139. 51. 24. N. 0. 50. E.
SHEPTON GEORGE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, 3 miles E. by s. Bridport.
SHEPTON MALLET, a market town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 115 miles W. by S. London. 51. 12. N. 2. 32. W.
SHERBORNE, or SHERBOURNE, a market town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, 18 miles N. by W. Dorchester. 50. 57. N. 2. 31. W. The name of various other parishes.
SHERBURN, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the road from Doncaster to York, 14 miles S.W. York. 53. 49. N. 1. 17. W.
SHERKIN ISLAND, ix. 493.
SHERRARDS, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 7 miles S.W. Worcester.
SHERROUR, pachalic of, ii. 109.
SHERSHELL, iv. 184. 36. 35. N. 2. 30. E.
SHERSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, two adjoining villages of England, in Wiltshire.
SHERWOOD FOREST, ix. 315. 53. 11. N. 1. 9. W.
SHETE, a small river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Medway.
SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, ix. 483, 485. 60. 30. N. 1. 30. W.
SHETUCKET, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut.
SHEVENAS CREEK, a river of the U. States, in New York, joins the Susquehanna.
SHIELDS, NORTH, ix. 115, 276, 282. 55. 1. N. 1. 27. W.
SHIELDS, SOUTH, ix. 276. 55. 0. N. 1. 26. W.
SHIFFNAL, a town and parish of England, county of Salop, 9 miles N.E. Bridgenorth. 52. 39. N. 2. 24. W.
SHIFFORD, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 5¼ miles E. by S. Witney.
SHIGANSK, ii. 444. 65. 40. N. 125. 55. E.
SHIHOS, iv. 150.
SHILDON, a hamlet of England, in Durham, 3½ miles S.E. Bishop's Auckland.
SHILINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles from Hexham.
SHILLINGFORD, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, near the Thames. 50. 40. N. 3. 35. W.
SHILLOCKS, country of, iv. 259.
SHILVINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. Morpeth.
SHINCLIFF, a hamlet of England, county of Durham, 2 miles S.E. Durham.
SHINGLES, a ridge of rocks on the coast of England, lying off the Isle of Wight.
SHINNEL, a romantic and picturesque stream of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire.
SHINRONE, a town of Ireland, in the King's county, 81 miles W. by S. Dublin.
SHIN-SHEN, bay of, iii. 374.
SHIN YANG, province of, ii. 491, 492.
SHIP ISLAND, a small island between Horn and Cat island, on the coast of West Florida.
SHIPBROOK, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, 2 miles S.E. Norwich.
SHIPHAM, a village and parish of England, Somersetshire, 2 miles from Axbridge.

SHIPLEY, a hamlet of England, Northumberland, 4½ miles N.W. Alnwick.
SHIPLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHIPLEY, a township of England, 3½ miles N.N.W. Bradford.
SHIPPINGPORT, a village of the U. States, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville.
SHIPPON, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, adjacent to Abingdon.
SHIPSTON, or SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Stour, 83 miles N.W. London. 52. 5. N. 1. 39. W.
SHIPTON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire, adjacent to Winslow. 2d, A township in the East Riding of Yorkshire. 3d, A hamlet in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
SHIPTON-LEE, or LEE-GRANGE, a hamlet of England, 5¼ miles S.W. Winslow.
SHIQUIN-EL-KOOM, city of, iv. 70.
SHIRA, a small river of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which falls into Loch Fyne.
SHIRAS, ii. 230, 234, 266. 29. 36. N. 52. 44. E.
SHIRBORN, a small river of England, in Warwickshire, which runs into the Sow.
SHIRCOAT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHIREHAMPTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, 5 miles N.W. Bristol.
SHIRENEWTON, a village and parish of England, Monmouthshire.
SHIRKARPOOR, ii. 352.
SHIRLEYSBURG, a village of the U. States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
SHIRVAN, ii. 57, 231. 37. 5. N. 45. 31. E.
SHISDRA, a town of European Russia, on the Shisdra.
SHITLINGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SHITTERTON, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Wareham.
SHOA, or XOA, iv. 134. 10. 0. N. 38. 30. E.
SHOAL BAY, iii. 566. 29. 25. S. 153. 18. E.
SHOAL CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Illinois, which joins the Kaskaskia.
SHOALS, ISLES OF, or SMITH'S ISLANDS, seven islands on the coast of New Hampshire, 11 miles S.E. Portsmouth.
SHOBDON, a village and parish of England, in Herefordshire.
SHOBURY, NORTH and SOUTH, two villages of England, in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, opposite the buoy of the Nore.
SHOCKLACH CHURCH and SHOCKLACH OVIAT, two villages of England, in Cheshire.
SHOEMADOO, temple of, iii. 351.
SHOLAPOOR, the capital of a district of Hindostan, in Bejapore, on the river Kistna. 17. 43. N. 75. 4. E.
SHOLDEN, a hamlet of England, in Kent, 1½ mile W. Deal.
SHOLINGUR, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic.
SHOOLBA, ii. 438.
SHOOMPHOON, a Siamese town on the western side of the gulf of Siam. Lat. 10. 55. N.
SHOOTER'S HILL, a village of England, in Kent, on a hill of the same name, beyond Blackheath, on the road to Dartford, 8 miles E.S.E. London.
SHOREHAM, NEW, a town and borough of England, in Sussex, coast of the English channel, on the Adur, 56 miles S. by W. London. 50. 48. N. 0. 18. W.
SHORELAND and SHORESWOOD, two hamlets of England, in Kent and Durham.
SHORNE, a village and parish of England, in Kent.
SHORUNDAN, river of, ii. 329.
SHORWELL, a village and parish of England, in the Isle of Wight.
SHOTERY, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, W. of Stratford-upon-Avon.
SHOTFORD, or SCOTFORD BRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Norfolk.
SHOTLEY, a township of England, in Northumberland. 54. 54. N. 1. 57. W.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a small village of England, 14 miles N.W. Durham.
SHOTOVER, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 4½ miles E. by N. Oxford.
SHOTT, or SHATT, iv. 183. 35. 6. N. 5. 0. E.
SHOTTLE, a township of England, in Derbyshire.
SHOTTON, three villages of England, two in Durham, and one in Northumberland.
SHOUMSHU, or CHOOMSHOO, one of the Kurile islands, the nearest to Asia.
SHREWLEY, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 4½ miles N.W. Warwick.
SHREWSBURY, ix. 344. 52. 42. N. 2. 45. W.
SHREWSBURY, a post township of the U. States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The name also of various other townships.
SHREWSBURY, a river of the U. States, in New Jersey.
SHRIGLEY, a village of England, in Cheshire, 4½ miles N.N.E. Macclesfield.
SHRIVENHAM, a village of England, in Berkshire.
SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, ix. 342. 52. 37. N. 2. 40. W.
SHRULE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mourne, 5 miles S. Strabane.
SHUKASKU, a large village of Irak Arabi, on the western bank of the Euphrates.
SHUSTER, ii. 266. 32. 6. N. 48. 59. E.

SHUSTOCK, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 3½ miles E.N.E. Coleshill.

SHUTFORD, EAST and WEST, adjoining hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire.

SIAK, a river of Sumatra, and one of the largest in the island, which enters into the sea nearly opposite Malacca. Lat. 1. 40. N.

SIAK, a town and district of Sumatra, extending about 450 miles along the N.E. coast. 0. 45. N. 101. 0. E.

SIAM, iii. 382. 16. 0. N. 100. 0. E.

SIAM, GULF OF, iii. 382. 10. 0. N. 102. 0. E.

SIAM, river of, iii. 382.

SIANGOURIH, city of, iv. 432.

SIAO ISLE, iii. 503. 2. 50. N. 125. 10. E.

SIATISTA, a town of European Turkey, in the southern part of Macedon, 55 miles W.S.W. Salonica. 40. 27. N. 21. 56. E.

SIBERIA, ii. 386, 419. 66. 0. N. 117. 0. E.

SIBFORD FERRIS and SIBFORD GOWER, two hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire.

SIBIR, ruins of, ii. 432.

SIBIRKA, river of, ii. 432.

SIBOURE, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.

SIBSON, a hamlet of England, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nev, 7½ miles N.W. Stilton.

SIBU, one of the Philippine islands.

SIBU, or ZIBU, a town in the above island. 10. 35. N. 123. 44. E.

SIBUN RIVER, v. 349.

SICAMBÉ, kingdom of, iv. 398.

SICAMBRI, vii. 229, 231.

SICGENI, a small town of the island of Malta.

SICHEM, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.E. Louvain. 51. 2. N. 4. 59. E.

SICIGNANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the Principato Citra.

SICILIES, TWO, KINGDOM OF THE, vii. 698.

SICILY, vii. 598, 698, 728. 37. 30. N. 14. 0. E.

SICKLINGHALL, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SICULIANA, a town of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the Canna, 8 miles W. by N. Girgenti.

SICYON, a town of Greece, situated in the Morea, N.W. of Corinth. 37. 58. N. 22. 45. E.

SIDBURY, a hamlet of England, in Salop, 6 miles S.S.W. Bridgenorth.

SIDDINGTON, a village of England, in Cheshire.

SIDELING CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Maryland. It joins the Potomac.

SIDERO, a village of European Turkey, on the west coast of the Morea. 37. 36. N. 21. 48. E.

SIDLAW, or SUDLAW HILLS, ix. 376, 444. 56. 35. N. 3. 5. W.

SIDLESHAM, a village and parish of England, in Sussex, 4½ miles from Chichester.

SIDMOUTH, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the river Sid, 12 miles S.E. Exeter. 50. 41. N. 3. 15. W.

SIDNEY, a post township of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

SIDON, now SEYDE, town of, ii. 137.

SIDOUT, a town of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded districts, 12 miles E. Cuddapah. 14. 30. N. 79. 2. E.

SIEBENBURGEN, or TRANSYLVANIA, vi. 340.

SIEDLCE, vi. 670.

SIEG, vii. 228, 240.

SIEGBERG, vii. 228, 240. 50. 50. N. 7. 12. E.

SIEGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Sieg, 42 miles E. Bonn. 50. 53. N. 7. 56. E.

SIEGENI, a town of Malta.

SIEMIATYCE, a town of Russian Poland, 7 miles S.S.W. Belcz.

SIENNA, TERRITORIO DI SIENNA, or SIENNESE, a province of the grand duchy of Tuscany, bounded by the Florentine and the territory of Pisa. 43. 0. N. 11. 20. E.

SIENNA, or SIENA, an ancient city of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Sienna. 43. 22. N. 11. 10. E.

SIENNA, vii. 665. 43. 22. N. 11. 12. E.

SIENNE, a river of France, in Normandy. It falls into the English channel.

SIERADZ, a town in the west of Poland, on the Wartha.

SIERCK, viii. 403. 49. 24. N. 6. 23. E.

SIERRA, the eastern part of New Castile, so called from its mountains. The word *Sierra* is a general name for mountainous ranges in Spain.

SIERRA, (of S. America) v. 415.

SIERRA DE MIMBRE, v. 277.

SIERRA DE SAN CARLOS, or GRAND PAJONAL, v. 370.

SIERRA DE SANTA ROSA, v. 279.

SIERRA LEONE, iv. 227. 8. 30. N. 13. 15. W.

SIERRA MADRE, v. 277. 27. 30. N. 107. 0. W.

SIERRA MARTA, v. 510.

SIERRA VERDE, v. 277.

SIFANS, ii. 478.

SIG, river of, vi. 445.

SIGEAN, a town of France, department of the Aude. 43. 2. N. 2. 58. E.

SIGER, a small river of Silesia, principality of Glogau, which falls into the Oder.

SIGETH, NAGY, or SZIGETHVAR, a town of Hungary, near the river Almasch, 160 miles S.S.E. Vienna.

SIGETH, vi. 325.

Siggeston and Sigglesthorpe, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

Sighill, a village of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. North Shields.

Sigmaringen, vii. 357. 48. 6. N. 9. 12. E.

Signes, a town of France, 11 miles N. Toulon.

Signett, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 1 mile S. by. W. Burford.

Signy le Grand, a town of France, department of the Ardennes.

Sigolene, Saint, a village of France, department of the Upper Loire.

Sigtuna, a town of Middle Sweden, 10 miles N. Stockholm. 59. 35. N. 17. 52. E.

Siguenza, anciently Segontium, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Guadalaxara, 75 miles N.E. Madrid. 41. 5. N. 2. 43. W.

Sigynes, vi. 254.

Sihon, or Sirk, the ancient Jaxartes, a large river of Independent Tartary, rising on the western side of the mountains which separate that region from Cashgar, in Chinese Tartary. After a long course, it falls into the Aral sea.

Sikaria, a river of Asia Minor, which falls into the gulf of Erekli, in the Black sea.

Sikevi, a small sea-port of Circassia, on the Black sea, 30 miles S.E. Anapa.

Sikino, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, between Polyandro and Nio.

Sikino, the ancient Œnoe, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, 18 miles S. Paros.

Sikkim, iii. 133. 27. 30. N. 88. 0. E.

Sikoke, island of, ii. 518, 519.

Sil, viii. 11. Also a small river of Switzerland, which joins the Limmat, near Zurich.

Silair, river of, iii. 23, 145.

Silberberg, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S S.W. Breslau. 50. 38. N. 16. 42. E.

Silchester, a village and parish of England, county of Hants, 7 miles from Basingstoke. 51. 21. N. 1. 6. W.

Silesia, vii. 60, 62. 51. 0. N. 17. 0. E.

Silesia, Austrian, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1742, when the province above mentioned was ceded to Prussia.

Silhet, iii. 118. 24. 55. N. 91. 40. E.

Silistria, or Dristra, vi. 228. 44. 6. N. 28. 0. E.

Silivri, the ancient Selymbria, a sea-port of European Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora, 32 miles W. Constantinople.

Silkstone and Silksworth, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Durham.

Silla, iv. 250. 14. 48. N. 1. 34. W.

Sillah Mew, a town of the Birman empire, on the Irrawuddy. 20. 50. N. 94. 30. E.

Sillahmew, iii. 349. 20. 52. N. 94. 28. E.

Sille le Guillaume, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.

Sillida, golden mines of, iii. 427.

Silly, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault.

Silphoe, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

Silsden on the Moor, a village of England, in Yorkshire.

Silsoe or Silvishoe, a village of England, in Bedfordshire.

Silton, Nether and Over, adjoining villages of England, in Yorkshire.

Silver Island, ii. 523. 32. 0. N. 169. 30. E.

Silver River, a river of Ireland, in King's county, which joins the Brosna.

Silverdale, a village of England, in Lancashire.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 100 miles W.S.W. Dublin.

Silverstone, a village of England, in Northamptonshire.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on the Silves. 37. 14. N. 8. 24. W.

Sim, river of, vi. 424.

Simais River, ii. 68.

Simancas, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 15 miles S.W. Valladolid.

Simbirsk, vi. 430, 541.

Simferopol, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea. 45. 0. N. 34. 10. E.

Simmering, a village of Lower Austria, 2 miles S.E. Vienna.

Simmern, a town of Germany, 23 miles S.S.W. Coblentz. 50. 3. N. 7. 31. E.

Simmington, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 1 mile S.E. Melksham.

Simoga, a town of India, province of Mysore, district of Bednoor.

Simon's, St., the easternmost of the three large islands at the mouth of the Alatamaha river, in Georgia.

Simondley, a village of England, in the High Peake of Derbyshire.

Simonoseki, ii. 527.

Simonshall, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Wootton-under-Edge.

Simonsthurn, town of, vi. 325.

Simonstone, a village of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles W. by N. Burnley.

Simonswood, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles S. by E. Ormskirk.

SIMONYTORNYA, a small town of Hungary, 57 miles S.S.W. Buda.
SIMORRE, a town of France, department of the Geres.
SIMPLON, or SIMPELN, a great mountain in the south of Switzerland, which separates the canton called the Valais, from the Piedmontese territory. 46. 17. N. 8. 6. E.
SIN, or BARB-SIN, iv. 222. 14. 20. N. 16. 40. W.
SINAI, ii. 200. 29. 0. N. 33. 30. E.
SINAMARI, v. 552.
SINAN, a small and winding river of Algiers. It falls into the Wed el Mailah, about five miles before its junction with the sea.
SINANO, an assemblage of mud huts in Greece, in the Morea, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Megalopolis.
SINARUCO, a large river of New Granada, which enters the Orinoco.
SINAY, a village of the Netherlands, 16 miles N.E. Ghent.
SINCAPORE, or SINCAPORA, iii. 392, 443. 1. 15. N. 104. 0. E.
SINCLAIRTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire.
SINCOQ, mountains of, v. 336.
SINDE, ii. 329, 352; iii. 56.
SINDE. See INDUS.
SINDE, a river of Hindostan, province of Malwa, which, after a winding course, falls into the Jumna.
SINDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, 9 miles S.W. Stutgard. 48. 44. N. 9. 1. E.
SINDERBY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles W. by S. Thirsk.
SINDI, or SINTI, vi. 255.
SINDJAR, mountain of, ii. 113.
SINES, a sea-port of Portugal, province of Alentejo. 37. 58. N. 8. 55. W.
SINEU, a town of Majorca, 20 miles E. Palma.
SINFAES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.
SINFIN, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire, 3½ miles S. by W. Derby.
SINGAN-FOU, city of, ii. 586. 34. 15. N. 108. 45. E.
SINGBHOOM, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, province of Orissa. 22. 37. N. 85. 55. E.
SINGEN, a village of Germany, in Baden, 17 miles W.N.W. Constance. 50. 45. N. 11. 5. E.
SINGEPOORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa. 19. 35. N. 83. 24. E.
SINGHEA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, on the Gunduck. 25. 52. N. 85. 15. E.
SING-SING, a village and landing place of the U. States, in West Chester county, New York, on the Hudson, 36 miles N. New York.
SINIGAGLIA, a town of Italy, duchy of Urbino, on the Misa, at its influx into the Adriatic, 17 miles S.E. Pesaro. 43. 44. N. 13. 10. E.
SINKEL, a town of Sumatra, on a river of same name, about 40 miles from the sea. 2. 15. N. 98. 2. E.
SINN, river of, vii. 362.
SINOPE, ii. 74. 41. 6. N. 35. 0. E.
SINTON, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 6 miles S.W. Worcester.
SINZHEIM, a town of Germany, 14 miles S.S.E. Heidelberg. 48. 45. N. 8. 11. E.
SIO, river of, vi. 285.
SIOLKI, mountains of, ii. 360.
SION, vii. 579. 46. 14. N. 7. 21. E.
SION, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the island of Bombay, 9 miles from the city of that name.
SION, a hill of Palestine, celebrated as the site of the ancient citadel of Jerusalem.
SIOOT, town of, iv. 21, 81.
SIOUX, v. 208. 44. 30. N. 92. 0. W.
SIPAPU, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco near its mouth.
SIPHANTO, vi. 144, 169. 36. 55. N. 24. 45. E.
SIPPO, a river of the U. States, in the Ohio, which flows into the Scioto.
SIPSEY, a river of the U. States, in Alabama territory. It joins the Tombigbee.
SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook.
SIR HENRY MARTIN'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean.
SIRAVAN, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 48 miles N.N.E. Shuster.
SIREH, province of, iv. 132.
SIRGOOJAH, capital of a district of Hindostan, about 12 miles from the British frontier. 23. 5. N. 83. 50. E.
SIRHIND, iii. 92. 30. 40. N. 75. 55. E.
SIRIAINES, vi. 75.
SIRIAM, town of, iii. 352.
SIRINAGUR, country of, ii. 551.
SIRMORE, principality of, iii. 124.
SIRUFZA VALLEY, ii. 330.
SIS, a town, ii. 80. 39. 5. N. 36. 28. E.
SISKET RIVER, ii. 396.
SISSACH, a town of the Swiss canton of Bale, 13 miles S.E. Bale.
SISSOPOLI, or SIZEBOLI, the ancient APPOLONIA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 115 miles N.N.W. Constantinople.
SISTERON, viii. 206. 44. 12. N. 5. 58. E.
SISTON, a village of England, Gloucestershire, 6 miles E. by N. Bristol.
SISTOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 25 miles E. Nicopoli. 43. 36. N. 25. 15. E.

SITANG, a large river of the Birman empire, province of Pegu.
SITHANAK, island of, v. 54.
SITKA, or NEW ARCHANGEL, v. 58.
SITTARD, a town of the Netherlands, on the Gheete. 51. 1. N. 5. 52. E.
SITTINGBOURNE, a town of England, in Kent, and a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Dover, 11 miles S.E. Rochester. 51. 21. N. 0. 44. E.
SITZ, or SIDSJOU, province of, ii. 526.
SITZENDORF, a small town of Austria, 33 miles N.N.W. Vienna.
SITZIKAMMA, canton of, iv. 362.
SIUT, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile. 27. 10. N. 31. 13. E.
SIVANA SAMUDRA, an island in the river Cavery, province of Coimbetoor, in the south of India.
SIVAS, or SIWAS, ii. 78. 38. 55. N. 37. 0. E.
SIVRY, a town of the Netherlands, 18 miles S.S.W. Charleroi.
SIWAH, or SIOUAH, iv. 173. 29. 10. N. 26. 15. E.
SIWASH, or EASTERN GULF, vi. 388.
SIX MILE BRIDGE, a small village of Ireland, county of Limerick, on the river Maig, 130 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 32. N. 8. 30. W.
SIX MILE BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Gearn, 10 miles S.W. Limerick. 54. 44. N. 8. 43. E.
SIXFOURS, a town of France, 9 miles S.W. Toulon.
SIYUTHIA, town of, iii. 385.
SIZELAND, a village of England, in Norfolk, 5 miles from Bungay.
SIZUN, a town of France, department of Finisterre.
SKAGEN, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Cattegat. 57. 43. N. 10. 33. E.
SKAGEN, viii. 572. 57. 46. N. 10. 31. E.
SKAGER RACK, vi. 6. 58. 30. N. 9. 0. E.
SKAGER RACK STRAIT, viii. 523. 58. 0. N. 10. 0. E.
SKALHOLT, or REINKINRIK, a town or rather village of Iceland, on the Huikas. 64. 0. N. 16. 0. W.
SKALHOLT, v. 101, 105.
SKALITZ, a town of Hungary, 48 miles N. Presburg.
SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, 14 miles S.S.W. Aarhuus. 56. 3. N. 9. 57. E.
SKANTZLAND, island of, vi. 489.
SKAPT-AA, river of, v. 100.
SKARA, an old town in the south of Sweden, in West Gothland, near the lake of Wener, 77 miles N.E. Gottenburg. 58. 25. N. 13. 30. E.
SKARR WATER, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. It joins the Nith.
SKEEBY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 2½ miles N.E. Richmond.
SKEEN, a town of Norway, on a river which bears its name, 38 miles S.S.W. Christiania. 59. 10. N. 9. 45. E.
SKELBROOK, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SKELDEN, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SKELFLETE, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Humber.
SKELL, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Youre.
SKELLAND, a hamlet of England, in Suffolk, 2½ miles from Stowmarket.
SKELLIGS, ix. 494. 51. 50. N. 10. 22. W.
SKELLOWE and SKELMANTHORPE, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SKELMERSDALE, a township of England, in Lancashire.
SKELSMERGH, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland.
SKELTON, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse.
SKELTON, two townships of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
SKELWITH, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3½ miles N. Hawkeshead.
SKENANDOAH, river of, v. 191.
SKENEATILES, a post village of the U. States, in Onondaga county, New York, on Skeneatiles lake, 163 miles W. Albany.
SKENEATILES LAKE, v. 178.
SKENFRETH CASTLE, a fortress of England, in Monmouthshire.
SKENINGE, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Skena. 58. 26. N. 15. 6. E.
SKERNE, a small river of England, in Durham, which runs into the Tees.
SKERRIES, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, on the coast, about 2 miles S.E. Balbriggen. 53. 36. N. 6. 7. W.
SKERRIES, or SKERRY ISLES, ix. 498, 500. 60. 25. N. 0. 28. W.
SKERTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.
SKETBY, a small river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea.
SKETCHLEY, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire, 2 miles S.E. Hinckley.
SKEWSBY, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
SKIATHI, vi. 170. 39. 10. N. 23. 30. E.
SKIBBEREEN, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Ilen, 53 miles S.W. Cork. 51. 33. N. 9. 15. W.
SKIDBY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIDDAW, ix. 128, 285. 54. 41. N. 3. 5. W.
SKIELSIOR, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, 62 miles W.S.W. Copenhagen. 55. 31. N. 9. 40. E.
SKINBURNESS, a village of England, in Cumberland, 11 miles N.W. Wigton.
SKINNERSVILLE, a post village of the U. States, North Carolina.
SKINNINGROVE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
SKIPPERTONES, ix. 343.
SKIPPON, a small river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Wire.
SKIPTON, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the middle of the vale of Skipton, 44 miles W. York. 53. 58. N. 2. 0. W.
SKIPTON, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S.W. Thirsk.
SKIRCOAT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SKIRETHORNS, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SKIRINGLASS, a small island, near the west coast of Scotland.
SKIRINTABSAN, a small island near the east coast of Skye.
SKIRLAUGH, NORTH and SOUTH, two townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.
SKIRLINGTON and SKIRPENBECK, two townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.
SKLENO, town of, vi. 308.
SKOPELOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, on the coast of Magnesia, 30 miles in circumference.
SKOPELOS, the chief place of the foregoing island. It is the see of a bishop.
SKUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles E. by S. Prague.
SKYE, ix. 473. 57. 20. N. 6. 5. W.
SKYRO, an island of the Grecian archipelago, east of Negroponte. 38. 52. N. 24. 33. E.
SLABTOWN, a village of the U. States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.
SLAGELESE, a town of Denmark, 50 miles W.S.W. Copenhagen. 55. 25. N. 11. 20. E.
SLAITHWAITE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
SLAKOW, vi. 668. 50. 15. N. 19. 20. E.
SLANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Boyne, 3 miles W. Drogheda. 53. 43. N. 6. 31. W.
SLANEY, ix. 504.
SLATE RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Virginia, which joins James river.
SLATNITZA, vi. 209.
SLAUGHTERFORD, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 5 miles W. by N. Chippenham.
SLAVE COAST, iv. 230, 235. 7. 0. N. 3. 0. E.
SLAVE LAKE, v. 74. 61. 30. N. 114. 0. W.
SLAVI, vi. 73, 74; vii. 445.
SLAVONIA, kingdoms of, vi. 326, 330.
SLAVONIANS, SLAVINES, or SLAVES, vi. 73. 223, 472.
SLEAFORD, NEW, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on a small rivulet called the Slee, 16 miles S. Lincoln. 53. 1. N. 0. 24. W.
SLEAFORD, OLD, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, about a mile from the foregoing.
SLEDDALE, LONG, a township of England, in Westmoreland, 8 miles W. by N. Kendal.
SLEDDALE, WEST, a hamlet in the above county, 5½ miles N.N.W. Orton.
SLEDMERE, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 5. N. 0. 35. W.
SLEEKBURN, EAST and WEST, adjoining hamlets of England, in Durham.
SLEEPE, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire, near St. Albans.
SLEEPY CREEK, a river of the U. States, North Carolina. It enters the Atlantic.
SLEPE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, 5 miles E. by S. Wareham.
SLESWICK, viii. 591. 54. 32. N, 9. 35. E.
SLETTERICK, river of, ix. 405.
SLEYDINGHE, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
SLIEDRECHT, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland.
SLIEVE BLOOM MOUNTAIN, ix. 502, 517.
SLIEVE DONARD, mountain, ix. 502.
SLIEVE-NAMANA, mountain, ix. 517. 52. 0. N. 7. 19. E.
SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. 54. 8. N. 8. 30. W.
SLIGO, ix. 593. 54. 15. N. 8. 23. W.
SLIGO BAY, ix. 497. 54. 17. N. 8. 30. W.
SLITRIDGE, river of, ix. 406.
SLOA, river of, ix. 336.
SLOBODSKOI, vi. 437. 58. 27. N. 50. 10. E.
SLOBOJAT, town of, vi. 240.
SLONIM, vi. 616. 53. 6. N. 25. 18. E.
SLOOTEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Amsterdam. 52. 21. N. 4. 48. E. 2d, A village of the Netherlands, in Friesland.
SLOUD-COUSS INDIANS, v. 71.
SLOUGH, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire.
SLOVACKS, vi. 313.
SLUCK, town of, vi. 616.
SLUDENKA, mountain of, ii. 406.
SLUINCHIEZA, river of, vi. 327.
SLUYS, or ECLUSE, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. Bruges. 51. 18. N. 3. 23. E.
SLYNE, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, 2½ miles N. Lancaster.
SMALAND, a province in the south of Sweden,

lying between the Baltic and the province of Halland.

SMALCALDEN, vii. 295.

SMALCALDEN, LITTLE, a town of Germany, 4 miles W. Smalcalden.

SMALESMOUTH, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

SMALDEN, a village and parish, formerly a market town, of England, in Kent, 56 miles S.E. by E. London.

SMEATON, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SMEATON KIRK, and SMEATON LITTLE, two townships of England, in Yorkshire.

SMERENBERG, v. 108.

SMERIGLIO, CAPE, vi. 144. 36. 49. N. 25. 36. E.

SMERWICK BAY, ix. 494. 52. 14. N. 10. 12. W.

SMESTALL, a small river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into the Stour.

SMITH, a county of the U. States, on West Tennessee.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island of the U. States, in North Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Also an island near the coast of Virginia.

SMITH'S RIVER, a tributary of the Merrimack, U. States, New Hampshire.

SMITHFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, with a considerable pottery.

SMITHFIELD, a township of the U. States, Providence county, Rhode Island. The name also of various other townships.

SMITH'S SOUND, v. 88. 32. 28. S. 152. 20. E.

SMITHWICK, a village of England, in Staffordshire.

SMOELEN, island of, viii. 534.

SMOKING MOUNTAIN, v. 276.

SMOLENSKO, vi. 547. 54. 50. N. 31. 56. E.

SMYRNA, ii. 82. 38. 29. N. 27. 4. E.

SMYRNA, a post township of the U. States, New York.

SNAINTON, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. 54. 15. N. 0. 35. W.

SNAITH, a town and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Aire, 22 miles S. by E. York. 53. 42. N. 1. 2. W.

SNAKE INDIANS, v. 214. 45. 0. N. 117. 0. W.

SNARES ISLAND, iii. 586. 48. 0. S. 167. 0. E.

SNEEK, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. 53. 2. N. 5. 40. E.

SNENTON, a village of England, 1 mile from Nottingham.

SNIATYN, vi. 688. 48. 26. N. 25. 43. E.

SNIECZNIEZA, MOUNT, vi. 338.

SNITTER and SNITTERTON, two hamlets of England, Northumberland and Derbyshire.

SNOREHAM, a hamlet of England, in Essex county, 5½ miles S.S.E. Maldon.

SNORING, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish and hamlet of England, in Norfolk. 52. 52. N. 0. 54. E.

SNOWDON MOUNTAIN, ix. 132, 353, 360. 53. 2. N. 4. 6. W.

SNOWHILL, a post town and port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Worcester county, Maryland, on the Pocomoke, 25 miles from its mouth, 125 miles S. Philadelphia. 38. 10. N. 75. 25. W.

SNYDALL, or SNIDALE, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SNYTE, a river of England, which rises in Leicestershire, and runs into the Dean.

SOANE, iii. 21.

SOAR, or SOUR, ix. 122, 320.

SOAY, a small island of Scotland, near the isle of Sky. 2d, Two small islands on the coast of Harris. 3d, A small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire.

SOBAIR, country of, iv. 186.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, iii. 630. 12. 0. S. 144. 0. W.

SOCKACZOW, a town of Poland, on the river Bsura.

SOCKBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland.

SOCKBURN, a village of England, in Durham, 7 miles S.E. Darlington.

SOCOLO-GORI, hills of, vi. 425.

SOCONUSCO, district of, v. 347.

SOCOR, or SOOCOR, ii. 477.

SOCORRO, one of the Revillagigedo islands, in the North Pacific ocean, about 200 miles from the west coast of Mexico.

SOCORRO, a town of New Granada, province of Santa Fé.

SOCOTARA, ii. 213; iv. 418. 12. 30. N. 54. 0. E.

SODERFORS, a small town of Middle Sweden, in Sudermania, government of Upsal. 60. 25. N. 17. 15. E.

SODERHAM, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. 61. 18. N. 17. 0. E.

SODERTELGE, a town of Sweden, 16 miles W.S.W. Stockholm.

SODUS, a post township of the U. States, in Ontario county, New York, on Great Sodus bay.

SODUS BAY, GREAT, a bay on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 4 miles across, and 2 deep.

SOEDERMALM, town of, viii. 549.

SOEST, vii. 226. 51. 34. N. 8. 5. E.

SOFALA, iv. 397. 20. 15. S. 34. 45. E.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, a large city of European Turkey, the capital of Bulgaria, on the river Bogana, 280 miles W.N.W. Constantinople. 42. 56. N. 23. 14. E.

SOGD, or SAMARCAND RIVER, ii. 363.

Sogd, province, ii. 378.
Sogno, country of, iv. 293, 313.
Soham, or Monk's Soham, a town of England, in Cambridgeshire, on the Cam, 5 miles S.E. Ely.
Sohait, a town of Hindostan, province of Malva.
Sohar, a city of Ommon, in Eastern Arabia. 24. 30. N. 56. 36. E.
Soignies, an inland town of the Netherlands, 25 miles S.W. Brussels. 50. 34. N. 4. 4. E.
Soissons, viii. 432. 49. 22. N. 3. 20. E.
Sok, basin of, vi. 425.
Solander's Island, an island near the south coast of New Zealand. 46. 30. S. 167. 0. E.
Solano, a town of Spain, 103 miles S. by E. Madrid.
Solapoor, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. 17. 40. N. 76. 3. E.
Soldin, lake of, vii. 86.
Soldin, a town of the Prussian States, 70 miles E.N.E. Berlin. 52. 56. N. 14. 50. E.
Solero, a town of the Sardinian states, province of Alessandria.
Solesmes, a town of France, 9 miles E.N.E. Cambray.
Soleure, or Solothurn, vii. 572. 47. 12. N. 7. 34. E.
Solfatara, vii. 596.
Solgalizkaja, a town of European Russia, government of Kostroma.
Solikamsk, vi. 440. 59. 40. N. 56. 40. E.
Soliman, mountain, ii. 326; iii. 9. 31. 0. N. 69. 22. E.
Soliman, a sea-port in the bay of Tunis, 20 miles E.S.E. Tunis. 31. 21. N. 31. 12. E.
Solingen, vii. 236. 51. 10. N. 7. 2. E.
Solipaca, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.
Soller, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 14 miles N. Palma. 39. 46. N. 2. 46. E.
Sollies le Pont, a town of France, on the Latay, 9 miles N.E. Toulon. 43. 10. N. 6. 3. E.
Solms, a district in the West of Germany, in Wetteravia.
Solo, or Saura-Corto, an inland town of Java, the capital of a district. 7. 30. S. 110. 55. E.
Solofra, a town of Naples, Principato Ultra.
Solola, v. 348. 15. 5. N. 91. 10. W.
Solomon's Islands, iii. 596, 601. 8. 0. S. 156. 0. E.
Solor, iii. 524. 8. 35. S. 123. 15. E.
Solotschev, a town of European Russia, government of Slobodsk Ukraine, on the Uda.
Solowetskoy, island of, vi. 455.
Solsona, or Salsona, viii. 82. 41. 58. N. 1. 34. E.
Solway Frith, a navigable arm of the sea, which extends eastward from the Irish sea, forming the boundary of England and Scotland for upwards of 50 miles. 54. 50. N. 3. 32. W.
Solymania, called also Sheik Zour, a town of the territory of Kurdistan, 54 miles E. Kerkook.
Somain, a village of France, department of the North.
Sombor, town of, vi. 321.
Sombrero, a small island in the West Indies, about 3 miles long. 18. 37. N. 63. 28. W.
Someren, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. 51. 24. N. 5. 42. E.
Somerford, a village of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the Penk.
Somerford Booth, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, near Congleton.
Somerset, ix. 185. 51. 0. N. 3. 0. W.
Somerset, a river of the U. States, in Maine, which joins the Kennebeck.
Somerton, a town and borough of England, in Somersetshire, on a branch of the river Parret, 123 miles W. by S. London. 51. 3. N. 2. 44. W.
Somerville Island, v. 89. 74. 41. N. 96. 25. W.
Somma, vii. 587.
Sommariva del Bosco, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.
Somme, viii. 169.
Somme, viii. 470. 49. 50. N. 2. 15. E.
Sommee, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 23. 32. N. 71. 43. E.
Sommelsdyk, a town of South Holland, on the island of Overflakee.
Sommerda, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.N.W. Weimar. 51. 13. N. 11. 17. E.
Sommerein, a town of Hungary, 11 miles S.E. Presburg.
Sommergem, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
Sommeres, a town of France, department of the Gard.
Somosierra, a town of Spain, 52 miles N. Madrid.
Sonail, a town of Hindostan. 24. 20. N. 76. 2. E.
Soncino, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Oglia, 20 miles N. Cremona. 45. 23. N. 9. 45. E.
Sonderborg, viii. 592. 54. 54. N. 9. 49. E.
Sondershausen, vii. 309. 51. 22. N. 10. 50. E.
Sondrio, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Muller. 46. 12. N. 9. 48. E.

SONGARIA, country, ii. 474.
SONGARI-ULA, great river of, ii. 490.
SONGAAR, strait of, ii. 506.
SONNEBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 11 miles E.S.E. Custrin.
SONNENBERG, vii. 285. 52. 34. N. 14. 42. E.
SONORA, v. 330. 28. 0. N. 109. 0. W.
SONSBECK, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg.
SONSONATE, or TRINIDAD, the capital of a district of the same name, in Guatimala, near a bay on the Pacific ocean. 13. 46. N. 89. 45. W.
SONTHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller.
SOODAN, lake or sea of, iv. 251.
SOODARA-SOODARA, mountain of, iii. 446.
SOOK, or SOOKOOR, town of, ii. 625.
SOOKAPOMA, province of, iii. 454.
SOOLIMAN, mountains of, ii. 235.
SOOLOO ISLES, iii. 493. 6. 0. N. 119. 0. E.
SOOMEROO, mountains of, iii. 5.
SOONDA, iii. 203. 14. 34. N. 74. 58. E.
SOONERGONG, a town of Bengal, between the Luckia and one of the branches of the Brahmapootra river. 23. 39. N. 90. 43. E.
SOONDOOR, city and district of, iii. 193.
SOORA-KARTA, iii. 447.
SOORANGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, near the Mahanuddy river.
SOORMAH, river of, iii. 118.
SOOSOOS, iv. 223.
SOO-TCHOO-FOU, ii. 574. 28. 40. N. 104. 35. E.
SOOTHILL, a township of England, 6 miles N.W. Wakefield.
SOOTY, a town of Bengal, near the head of the Bhagarutty or Cossimbazar river. 24. 26. N. 88. 2. E.
SOOZA, town of, iv. 182.
SOPHIA, a town of Russia, 15 miles S. St. Petersburg. 59. 41. N. 30. 23. E.
SOPHIA, or TRIADITZA, town of, vi. 227.
SORA, a town of Naples, on the Gorigliano, 60 miles N.W. Naples. 41. 46. N. 13. 38. E.
SORABI, vii. 266.
SORAU, or ZAROWE, a neat town of Lower Lusatia, 49 miles S.S.E. Frankfort on the Oder. 51. 38. N. 15. 10. E.
SOREL, or WILLIAM HENRY, v. 125. 46. 5. N. 72. 55. W.
SOREL RIVER, v. 117.
SOREZE, viii. 239.
SORGUES, viii. 212.
SORIA, viii. 75. 41. 47. N. 2. 26. W.
SORIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra.
SOROE ISLAND, viii. 534. 70. 40. N. 22. 30. E.
SOROKA, vi. 378. 48. 4. N. 28. 10. E.
SORRENTO, a town of Italy, on the gulf of Naples, 15 miles S.S.E. Naples. 40. 39. N. 14. 23. E.
SORTINO, a town of Sicily, in the quarter called Val di Noto.
SOS, viii. 78. 42. 32. N. 1. 13. W.
SOSNA, river of, vi. 383.
SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, on the Bevera.
SOTARA, volcano of, v. 402.
SOTTEVILLE-LES-ROUEN, a village of France, department of the Lower Seine.
SOTTO LA MORINA, v. 332.
SOUDAK, town of, vi. 393.
SOUDAN, the name given by the Moors of Northern Africa to a vast tract of territory in the interior of that continent. 11. 15. N. 7. 10. E.
SOUFRIERE, LA, volcano of, v. 590.
SOUILLAC, viii. 270. 44. 55. N. 1. 29. E.
SOULI, rocky district of, vi. 182.
SOULTZ, viii. 396.
SOULTZ-SOUS-FORESTS, town of, viii. 400.
SOULTZMATT, a village of France, department of the Upper Rhine.
SOUNE, or ORESOUND, the strait or narrow sea between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North sea into the Baltic. 56. 4. N. 12. 40. E.
SOURABAYA, a town of Java, on the north-eastern coast, and capital of a district of the same name, situated at the mouth of a navigable river, 1½ mile from the sea-shore. 7. 14. S. 112. 55. E.
SOURDEVAL, a town of France, department of La Manche.
SOURE, a town of Estremadura, 12 miles S.W. Coimbra.
SOUSR, a town of Portugal, 16 miles W. Oporto.
SOUSISTAN, or SUSIANA, province of, ii. 266.
SOUSTON, a town of France, department of the Landes.
SOUTCHEOUFOU, a large city of China, capital of the eastern part of the province of Kiangnan. 31. 22. N. 120. 0. E.
SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, department of La Creuse. 46. 13. N. 1. 29. E.
SOUTHAM, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 82 miles N.W. London. 52. 16. N. 1. 24. W.
SOUTHAM a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, 2½ miles N.E. Cheltenham.
SOUTH AMERICA, the southern division of the American continent, and separated from the northern division by the isthmus of Darien. It comprehends, under the appellation of Terra Firma, the governments of Panama, Porto Bello, Veragua, and Darien; the viceroyalty of New Gra-

nada, the government or captain-generalship of the Caraccas, the kingdom of Quito, all of which are sometimes included in the viceroyalty of Granada; the extensive country of Guiana; the viceroyalty of Peru, of Buenos Ayres, and the captain-generalship of Chili; also Brazil, under the dominion of the Portuguese.

SOUTHAMPTON, ix. 196. 50. 55. N. 1. 25. W.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, v. 87. 63. 30. N. 84. 0. W.

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, or TRISSANTON BAY, ix. 108, 196.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post township of the U. States, in Suffolk county, New York, 100 miles E. New York. The name also of five townships in Pennsylvania, and one in Massachusetts.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of the U. States, in the south-east part of Virginia.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Kent, 2½ miles S. by W. Tunbridge.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a post township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. 2d, A post township in New Haven county, Connecticut.

SOUTH DOWNS, ix. 109. 50. 50. N.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet of England, in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness. 51. 33. N. 0. 43. E.

SOUTHEND, ELTHAM and LEWISHAM, two small villages of England, in Kent. 2d, A hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.

SOUTHERNBE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 16½ miles N.W. Penrith.

SOUTHERN STATES, v. 172.

SOUTHFIELD, a town of the U. States, and capital of Richmond county, on Staten island.

SOUTH-FORELAND, ix. 110.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the skirts of Enfield Chase.

SOUTH-HAMS, several small villages of England, in Devonshire, near Torbay.

SOUTH ISLAND, the name of several small islands in the Pacific ocean and Eastern seas.

SOUTH MOULTON, a town of England, in Devonshire, on an eminence near the west side of the river Moule, 12½ miles W. Barnstaple.

SOUTHORPE, two hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.

SOUTH RIVER, two tributaries of the Chesapeak, in the U. States, Maryland.

SOUTH SHETLAND, islands of, v. 483.

SOUTHWALD, town of, ix. 112.

SOUTHWARK, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, forms a large and eminent suburb of the city of London.

SOUTHWEALD, a village and parish of England, in Essex.

SOUTHWELL, a town of England, in Nottingham, on the little river Greet, 14 miles N.E. Nottingham, 8 miles West Newark, and 132 London. 53. 6. N. 0. 57. W.

SOUTH-WEST ISLES, seven small islands, dependent on the Banda islands.

SOUTHWICK, a hamlet of England, adjoining to the city of Gloucester. 2d, A village and parish in Southamptonshire. 3d, A township, 2 miles N.W. Sunderland.

SOUTHWICK, a small river of Scotland, which falls into the Solway frith.

SOUTHWOLD, a town of England, in Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blyth, 20 miles S. Yarmouth. 52. 20. N. 1. 41. E.

SOUTHWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire.

SOUTRA, hill of, ix. 374.

SOUVIGNY, viii. 326. 46. 32. N. 3. 13. E.

SOUZEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo.

SOW, a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire. Also a river in Warwickshire.

SOWERBY, two townships of England, in Westmoreland and Yorkshire.

SOWERBY, a township of England, 4 miles W.S.W. Halifax.

SOWERBY CASTLE, a township of England, in Cumberland.

SOYEA, ii. 515.

SOYETES, ii. 426.

SPA, viii. 634. 50. 31. N. 5. 52. E.

SPACHA, town of, vi. 168.

SPACHIOTES, vi. 168.

SPAICHINGEN, a town of Germany, 51 miles S.S.W. Stutgard. 48. 4. N. 8. 45. E.

SPAIN, viii, 1, 56. 40. 0. N. 3. 0. W.

SPAIN, NEW, v. 268.

SPAIN, NEW, Atlantic coast of, v. 284.

SPAIN, original inhabitants of, viii. 20.

SPAITLA, a town of Tunis, the ancient SUFFETULA, 110 miles S.W. Tunis. 35. 10. N. 9. 10. E.

SPALATRO, vi. 335. 43. 31. N. 16. 28. E.

SPALDING, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, 100 miles N. London. 52. 49. N. 0. 8. W.

SPANDAU, a town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree, 11 miles N.N.E. Pottsdam. 52. 45. N. 13. 0. E.

SPANIARDS, MEXICAN, v. 313.

SPANISH MAIN, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the north part of South America, from the Leeward islands to the isthmus of Darien.

SPANISH TOWN, or ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA,

a sea-port of Jamaica, capital of the island. 18. 1. N. 76. 44. W.

SPARROW HILLS, vi. 550.

SPARTANBURG, a district of the U. States, in the north part of South Carolina. 2d, The capital of the above district.

SPASK, a town of European Russia, government of Tamboy. 54. 5. N. 43. 5. E.

SPEENE, a village and parish of England, in Berkshire.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, a sea-port of the island of Barbadoes on the west coast. 13. 15. N. 58. 31. W.

SPEIGLETOWN, a village of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York. 13. 15. N. 59. 48. W.

SPENCER, a post township of the U. States, 51 miles W.S.W. Boston. 2d, The capital of Tioga county, New York.

SPENCER'S CAPE, iii. 556.

SPENCER'S GULF, iii. 556. 36. 0. S. 136. 30. E.

SPENCERTOWN, a village of the U. States, in Columbia county, New York.

SPERCHIUS, river of, vi. 161.

SPERMADEVY, town of, iii. 491.

SPESSART MOUNTAINS, vii. 39, 361. 50. 10. N. 9. 25. E.

SPEULT, river of, iii. 565.

SPEY, ix. 376, 470.

SPEZET, a village of France, department of Finisterre.

SPEZIA, GULF OF, the ancient PORTUS LUNÆ, a bay of the Mediterranean, in the eastern part of the Genoese territory.

SPEZIA, or SPECCIA, vii. 647. 44. 6. N. 9. 50. E.

SPEZZIA, vi. 170.

SPIAN, a river of Scotland, in Invernessshire, which joins the Lochy.

SPIGNO, an inland town of the Sardinian states, 8 miles W.N.W. Novi. 44. 36. N. 8. 26. E.

SPIKE ISLAND, ix. 491.

SPILSBY, a town of England, Lincolnshire, 31 miles E. Lincoln. 53. 10. N. 0. 3. E.

SPIRDING, a large lake of East Prussia, 75 miles S.E. Konigsberg.

SPIRE, vii. 402. 49. 19. N. 8. 26. E.

SPIREBACH, a small river of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire.

SPIRITO SANTO, island of, iii. 592.

SPIRITO SANTO, province of, v. 537.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Brazil, in South America. 20. 10. S. 41. 0. W.

SPIRITU SANTO ISLANDS, or ANDROS, a chain of islands, S.W. of the Bahamas.

SPITAL, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Upper Carinthia, 20 miles N.W. Villach.

SPITHEAD, ix. 109. 50. 47. N. 1. 10. W.

SPITTLE and SPITTLEGATE, two hamlets of England, in Cheshire and Lincolnshire.

SPITZBERGEN, or EAST GREENLAND, v. 108. 78. 50. N. 16. 0. E.

SPOLETO, vii. 690. 42. 45. N. 12. 40. E.

SPOTLAND, an extensive township of England, in Lancashire.

SPOTSWOOD, a village of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

SPOTSYLVANIA, a county of the U. States, in Virginia.

SPORT, a parish and village of Scotland, in East Lothian.

SPRANG, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland.

SPREAD EAGLE, a village of the U. States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

SPREE, vii. 46, 85.

SPREMBERG, vii. 92. 51. 32. N. 14. 23. E. 2d, A village of Saxony, on the Spree, 30 miles E. Dresden.

SPRINGE, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S.W. Hanover.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire.

SPRINGFIELD, a post township and village of the U. States, and capital of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut. 2d, A post township of Hampden county, Massachusetts. 3d, Of Otsego county, New York. 4th, Of Essex county, New Jersey. 5th, Of Burlington county, New Jersey. 6th, Of Hamilton county, Ohio. The name also of various other townships and post villages.

SPROE, or SPROGOE, a small island of Denmark, between Funen and Zealand. 55. 20. N. 10. 57. E.

SPROSTON and SPROTBOROUGH, two townships of England, in Cheshire and Yorkshire.

SPROTTA, a small river of Silesia, which falls into the Bober.

SPROTTAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 71 miles W.N.W. Breslau. 51. 34. N. 15. 33. E.

SQUILACE, a small town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 35 miles S.W. St. Severino. 38. 50. N. 16. 32. E.

SSODRUS, the ancient BERNUS, mountain, vi. 154.

STABLO, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege.

STABROEK, a town of the Netherlands, 7 miles N.N.W. Antwerp.

STABROEK, v. 559. 6. 50. N. 58. 0. W.

STACKHOUSE, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAD, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 20 miles E.S.E. Constance. 47. 28. N. 9. 31. E.

STADE, vii. 209, 217. 53. 36. N. 9. 27. E.

STADE, viii. 597. 53. 36. N. 9. 27. E.

STADEN, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles N.N.E. Ypres.

STADT-AM-HOFF, vii. 388. 49. 1. N. 12. 3. E.

STADTBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel, 19 miles S. Paderborn. 51. 28. N. 8. 50. E.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Westphalia, on the Dymel, 9 miles E. Minden. 52. 19. N. 9. 10. E.

STADTLAGEN, town of, vii. 307.

STAFFA, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars, and for its remarkable natural caverns. 56. 28. N. 6. 20. W.

STAFFEL LAKE, vii. 364. 47. 42. N. 11. 6. E.

STAFFORD, COUNTY OF, ix. 336. 52. 51. N. 2. 0. W.

STAFFORD, ix. 340. 52. 48. N. 2. 7. W.

STAFFORD, a post township of the U. States, Connecticut.

STAFFORD, a county of the U. States, in the N.E. part of Virginia.

STAFFORD, a post village of the U. States, in Stafford county, Virginia.

STAFFSIO, a village of Sweden, in Sudermania, near Nykioping.

STAGIRA, a small town of European Turkey, in Macedon, 46 miles E.S.E. Salonica.

STAGNO, town of, vi. 338.

STAGOUS, an inland town of European Turkey, in Albania.

STAGSHAW, a small hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

STAG'S HORN, v. 92.

STAINDROP, a township of England, in Durham. 54. 36. N. 1. 52. W.

STAINES, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, 16 miles from Hyde Park corner. 51. 27. N. 0. 28. W.

STAINESBY, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees.

STAINFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, 3¼ miles N.N.W. Bourne.

STAINFORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 2d, In the West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAININGTON, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAINLAND, a township of England, 4½ miles S. by W. Halifax.

STAINLEY, NORTH and SOUTH, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAINMORE, a township of England, Westmoreland.

STAINTON, two hamlets of England, in Durham and Cumberland.

STAINTON, the name of six townships of England; one in Derbyshire, two in Cumberland, and one in Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire.

STAINTON DALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

STALBRIDGE, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, 113 miles W.S.W. London. 50. 58. N. 2. 22. W.

STALHBERG, MOUNT, vii. 228.

STALLUPONEN, a town of East Prussia, 40 miles S.E. Tilsit. 54. 38. N. 22. 33. E.

STALMYNE, a township of England, in Lancashire.

STAMFORD, ix. 260. 52. 41. N. 0. 30. W.

STAMFORD, a village and hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire and Northumberland.

STAMFORD, a township of the U. States, in Delaware county, New York.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, EAST and WEST, two adjoining hamlets of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

STAMFORD-HILL, a small but improving village of England, in Middlesex.

STAMPALIA, island, vi. 168. 36. 36. N. 26. 25. E.

STANCO, ii. 87. 36. 46. N. 26. 56. E.

STANDGROUND, a village of England, in Huntingdonshire.

STANDON, a town and parish of England, in Hertford, 26 miles N.N.E. London. 51. 53. N. 0. 3. E.

STANFORD, a village and parish of England, in Worcester.

STANFORD, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Lincoln county, Kentucky. 2d, In Duchess county, New York.

STANGHOW, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

STANINGHALL, two villages of England, in Lancashire and Norfolk.

STANISLAWOW, vi. 688. 48. 55. N. 24. 50. E.

STANITZ, a town of Moravia, 21 miles E.S.E. Brunn.

STANLEY, a village of Scotland, Perthshire.

STANLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 2d, A hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 2 miles E. by S. Chippenham.

STANLEY-TOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in the Alleghany mountains.

STANMORE, GREAT and LITTLE, a village and two parishes of England, in Middlesex, 10 miles N.W. London.

STANNOVOI, mountain, ii. 392, 490. 56. 0. to 61. 30. N. 130. 0. to 150. 0. E.

STANTON, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. 2d, Four townships of England, in Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire. Also two hamlets in Dorsetshire and Lancashire. There are a number of small parishes in England of the same name.

STANTON HARCOURT, a village and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Thames.
STANTON HILL, a post village of the U. States, in Charlotte county, Virginia. Also of Newcomb county, North Carolina.
STANTZ, vii. 575. 46. 50. N. 7. 36. E.
STANWICK, a small village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
STANWIX, or STANEWICH, a village and parish of England, in Cumberland.
STAPHORST, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel. 52. 39. N. 6. 14. E.
STAPLEHURST, a village and parish of England, in Kent.
STAPLETON, three hamlets of England, one in Leicestershire, and two in Yorkshire. Also a village in Herefordshire.
STAR, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire.
STARAJA RUSSA, vi. 544.
STARASOL, a town of Austrian Poland. 49. 30. N. 23. 4. E.
STARCROSS, a village of England, in Devonshire, 1¾ mile W. Exmouth. 50. 38. N. 3. 28. W.
STARGARD, vii. 116. 53. 20. N. 15. 2. E.
STARGARD, vii. 187. 53. 37. N. 18. 32. E.
STARITZA, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga. 56. 38. N. 34. 58. E.
STARK, a county of the U. States, in the east part of Ohio.
STARKENBURG, vii. 301.
STARODUB, a town of European Russia, government of Czernigov. 52. 35. N. 39. 59. E.
STARRY MOUNTAINS, v. 277, 280.
START POINT, a cape on the south-east coast of the county of Devon, in England. 50. 16. N. 3. 38. W.
STATEN ISLAND, an island of the U. States, which forms Richmond county, state of New York. 40. 35. N. 74. 0. W.
STATEN LAND, island of, v. 481.
STATES ISLAND, ii. 507, 518.
STAUNTON, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Augusta county, Virginia, 120 miles W.N.W. Richmond. 38. 10. N. 79. 15. W.
STAUNTON, a principal branch of the Roanoke, Virginia, in the U. States.
STAVANGER, an old town of Norway, on the coast, 85 miles N.W. Christiansand.
STAVELE, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.
STAVEREN, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee.
STAVROPOL, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga, government of Simbirsk. 44. 49. N. 41. 55. E.
STEEKNITZ, river of, vii. 427.
STEENBERGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 19 miles W. Breda. 51. 35. N. 4. 19. E.
STEENDEREN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland.
STEENKERKE, viii. 624.
STEENWERCK, a village of France, department of the North.
STEENWORDE, a town in French Flanders, 22 miles N.W. Lille.
STEENWYK, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel. 52. 49. N. 6. 6. E.
STEEPE, town of, viii. 590.
STEEPHOLMES, a small rocky islet of England, in the Bristol channel. 54. 20. N. 3. 5. W.
STEFANO, ST., a small town of the island of Sicily, on the northern coast of the Val di Demona. 43. 52. N. 7. 54. E.
STEFANO DI BELBO, ST., a town of the Continental Sardinian states, 14 miles E.S.E. Alba.
STEFANO DEL BOSCO, ST., a town in the south of Naples.
STEIGER-WALD, vii. 39, 360. 49. 47. N. 10. 27. E.
STEIN, town of, vii. 506.
STEIN, a town of Switzerland, 13 miles W. Constance. 47. 14. N. 9. 14. E.
STEIN AM ANGER, vi. 325. 47. 13. N. 16. 37. E.
STEINACH, the name of two small rivers of the west of Germany.
STEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, near the Oder, 34 miles N.W. Breslau. 50. 0. N. 9. 25. E.
STEINBACH, a village of France, department of the Upper Rhine.
STEINBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 5 miles E. Smalcalden. 2d, A town in the principality of Saxe-Meimungen. 3d, Another 9 miles S.W. of the town of Baden.
STEINFURD, town of, vii. 225.
STEINHAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, government of Minden.
STEINHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, government of Minden. 51. 52. N. 9. 4. E.
STEINHUDER, lake of, vii. 47, 205.
STEKENE, a town of the Netherlands, 17 miles N.E. Ghent.
STELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, which falls into the gulf of Venice.
STELLENBOSCH, iv. 361. 33. 56. S. 18. 45. E.
STENAY, viii. 406. 49. 29. N. 5. 13. E.
STENDAL, vii. 134.
STENNESS, a small island of Shetland, on the north coast of the Mainland.
STEPAN, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia.

STEP-ASTRAKANSKIA, vi. 409.
STEP-KALMYTZKAIA, vi. 409.
STEPENITZ, vii. 102.
STEPHEN'S ISLAND, an island on the north-west coast of North America; also one in the Eastern seas; another in Torres strait.
STEPHEN'S, FORT ST., a town of the U. States, in Washington county, Alabama territory, on the Tombigbee, 100 miles above Mobile by land.
STEPNEY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, being one of the out parishes of the city of London, and which may be regarded as a suburb to the metropolis, being connected with it by a range of buildings.
STERLING, two post townships of the U. States, in Massachusetts and Connecticut.
STERNBERG, a town of Moravia, 13 miles N.N.E. Olmutz. 49. 43. N. 17. 20. E.
STERZING, vii. 518. 46. 54. N. 11. 28. E.
STETTIN, vii. 115. 53. 28. N. 14. 33. E.
STETTIN, NEW, vii. 117. 53. 42. N. 16. 40. E.
STEUBEN, a county of the U. States, in New York. 44. 25. N. 68. 10. W. Also a township of Oneida county, New York.
STEUBENVILLE, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio. 40. 25. N. 80. 45. W.
STEVENAGE, a village of England, in Hertfordshire, 12¼ miles N. Hertford. 51. 56. N. 0. 13. W.
STEVENSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 5 miles W. by N. Irvine.
STEWART, a county of the U. States, West Tennessee.
STEWARTOWN, a town of Scotland, on the Annack water, Ayrshire, 4 miles N. by W. Kilmarnock. 55. 41. N. 4. 31. W.
STEWART'S ISLANDS, iii. 601. 9. 0. S. 163. 0. E.
STEWARTSTOWN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 104 miles N. by W. Dublin.
STEYER, vii. 507. 48. 3. N. 14. 26. E.
STEYER, a river of Upper Austria, which falls into the Danube.
STEYNING, a town and borough of England, in Sussex, near the Adur, 51 miles S. by W. London. 50. 54. N. 0. 20. W.
STIDD and STIDDCOT, two hamlets of England, in Lancashire and Gloucestershire.
STIGLIANO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata.
STILL WATER, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, which joins the Great Miami.
STILO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 22 miles S.E. Mileto. 37. 2. N. 22. 58. E.
STILTON, ix. 326. 52. 30. N. 0. 18. W.
STINCHAR, ix. 430.
STIRLING, ix. 433. 56. 12. N. 4. 15. W.
STIRLING, ix. 435. 56. 8. N. 3. 55. W.
STOCKACH, a town of Germany, 15 miles N.W. Constance. 47. 54. N. 9. 1. E.
STOCKBRIDGE, a town of England, Hants, 66 miles W.S.W. London. 51. 7. N. 1. 29. W.
STOCKBRIDGE, a township of England, in Worcestershire. Also a village in Yorkshire.
STOCKBRIDGE, a post township of the U. States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 130 miles W. Boston. 2d, A post township, 135 miles W. Boston.
STOCKERAU, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube.
STOCKHOLM, viii. 548. 59. 20. N. 18. 3. E.
STOCKHOLM, a province of Sweden, which comprises the eastern parts of Upland and Sudermania, or the districts of Roslagen and Sodertorn. 59. 30. N. 18. 30. E.
STOCKPORT, a town and parish of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey. 53. 25. N. 2. 10. W.
STOCKTON, or STOCKTON-ON-TEES, ix. 277. 54. 35. N. 1. 20. W.
STOCKWITH, EAST and WEST, two hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.
STODHART BAY, near the north-west point of the island of Jamaica, east of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucea harbour.
STOENA SAPAEORUM, vi. 153.
STOKE DAMAREEL, a parish of England, in Devonshire.
SKOKE, FERRY, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on the Wissey. The name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets of England.
STOKES, a county of the U. States, in the north-west part of North Carolina.
STOKESLEY, a town of England, Yorkshire, on the Leven, 43 miles from York. 54. 29. N. 1. 14. W.
STOLACZ MOUNTAINS, vi. 178.
STOLBERG, vii. 128. 51. 34. N. 10. 58. E.
STOLBERG AM HARZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 42 miles W. Halle.
STOLLHOFEN, a village of Germany, in Baden, near the Rhine, 16 miles N.N.E. Strasburg.
STOLPE, vii. 117. 54. 28. N. 16. 55. E.
STOLWYK, a village of Holland, 14 miles N.E. Rotterdam.
STOLZENBERG, a town of West Prussia, adjoining to Dantzic.
STOMPWYK, a village of Holland, near Gouda.
STONE, a town of England, Staffordshire, on the Trent, 7 miles N. Stafford. 52. 54. N. 2. 8. W.

STONE-BRIDGE CREEK, a stream of the U. States, in Washington county, New York.
STONEGRAVE, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
STONEHAVEN, ix. 449. 56. 58. N. 2. 11. W.
STONEHENGE, ix. 194.
STONEHOUSE, a town of England, in the county of Devon, between the towns of Plymouth Dock and Plymouth, 1½ mile S.W. by W. Plymouth. 55. 41. N. 4. 0. W.
STONEHOUSE, WEST, a township of England, in Cornwall.
STONELY, a town and parish of England, in Warwickshire, on the Sow.
STONINGTON, a sea-port, borough, and post township of the U. States, in New London county, Connecticut.
STÖR, or STÖER, river of, viii. 595.
STORA-OESTER-SVARTAE, island of, vi. 489.
STORENBERG, mountain of, vii. 340.
STORETON, GREAT and LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Cheshire.
STORNBERG, mountain of, vii. 325.
STORNOWAY, ix. 479. 58. 11. N. 6. 17. W.
STORRINGTON, a town and parish of England, in Sussex.
STOTINGWAY and STOUGHTON, two hamlets of England, in Dorsetshire and Leicestershire.
STOUR, ix. 112. 2d, A river, which rises in Shropshire, and falls into the Severn at Stourport. 3d, In Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon. 4th, In Oxfordshire, which falls into the Avon.
STOUR, or STOURE, GREATER and LESSER, ix. 206.
STOUR, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Cambridgeshire. It joins the Orwell from Ipswich, and their united streams form the noble harbour of Harwich, whence they discharge themselves into the German ocean.
STOUR, channel of, ix. 110.
STOURBRIDGE, a town of England, Worcestershire, on the Stour, 22 miles N. Worcester. 52. 27. N. 2. 8. W.
STOURHOLM, one of the smaller Shetland isles, on the north side of the Mainland.
STOURPORT, a town of England, Worcestershire, on the Stour, near its junction with the Severn, 11 miles N. Worcester. 52. 21. N. 2. 15. W.
STOURTON, or STOUR HEAD, a village of England, in Wiltshire, near the source of the Stour.
STOVEN, a village of England, in Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. by E. Halesworth.
STOW, a village and parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, on the Gala water.
STOW CREEK, a river of the U. States, in New Jersey. It joins the Delaware.
STOW MARKET, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Gipping, 12½ miles N.N.W. Ipswich. 52. 14. N. 0. 12. E. Stow is the name of various parishes in England.
STOW ON THE WOLD, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 11 miles S.S.E. Camden. 51. 55. N. 1. 44. W.
STOWEY, NETHER, a town and parish of England, Somersetshire, 8 miles W.N.W. Bridgewater. 51. 9. N. 3. 10. W.
STRABANE, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 136 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 47. N. 7. 24. W.
STRADBALLY, a village of Ireland, in Queen's county, 49 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 9. N. 7. 29. W.
STRADELLA, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.S.E. Pavia.
STRAFFORD, a county of the U. States, in the east part of New Hampshire.
STRALSUND, one of the recently constituted governments of the Prussian states, including the part of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden until 1813, along with Rugen and other islands on the north coast.
STRALSUND, vii. 113. 54. 19. N. 30. 32. E.
STRAMBINO, a town of Italy, province of Ivrea, on the Chiusella.
STRANDSCHEA MOUNTAINS, vi. 152.
STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 6 miles E. Downpatrick. 54. 21. N. 5. 32. W.
STRANGFORD, LOUGH, ix. 499. 54. 28. N. 5. 30. W.
STRANORLAR, a village of Ireland, county of Donegal, 151 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 47. N. 7. 45. W.
STRANRAER, ix. 400. 54. 54. N. 4. 56. W.
STRASBURG, viii. 397. 48. 34. N. 7. 44. E.
STRASBURG, a town of West Prussia, on the Dribenz. 53. 14. N. 19. 24. E. 2d, A town of the Prussian states, 65 miles N. Berlin. 53. 26. N. 13. 37. E.
STRASBURG, a post township and village of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, 58 miles W. Philadelphia.
STRATFORD, a village of England, in Essex, 3½ miles N.W. London.
STRATFORD, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk, 58½ miles N.E. London.
STRATFORD, or STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, ix. 336.
STRATFORD, a post township of the U. States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.
STRATFORD, FENNY, a town of England, county of Buckingham, 44 miles N.W. London.

STRATFORD, OLD, two hamlets of England, in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire.

STRATFORD, STONEY, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 52 miles N.W. London. 52. 5. N. 0. 51. W.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the river Slaney, 33 miles S. Dublin.

STRATHAVEN, a small town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Avon, 16 miles S.E. Glasgow. 53. 41. N. 4. 4. W.

STRATHBLANE, a small village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. 56. 0. N. 4. 15. W.

STRATHBOGIE, ix. 450.

STRATHERNE, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire. 56. 27. N. 4. 0. W.

STRATHMIGLO, a town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 12 miles S.E. Perth. 56. 17. N. 3. 15. W.

STRATHMORE, ix. 444. 56. 30. N. 3. 55. W.

STRATHMORE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHY, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. It runs into the Northern sea.

STRATHY HEAD, ix. 479. 58. 36. N. 4. 2. W.

STRATTON, a town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 46 miles W. Exeter. Also the name of numerous parishes in England.

STRAUBENZILL, a village of Switzerland.

STRAUBING, vii. 386. 48. 51. N. 12. 26. E.

STRAUSSBERG, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 20 miles E. Berlin. 52. 38. N. 13. 53. E.

STRASNITZ, a town of Moravia, 36 miles S.E. Brunn.

STREATHAM, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, 7 miles S. by W. St. Paul's, London.

STREHLEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Ohla, 22 miles S. Breslau. 50. 49. N. 17. 6. E.

STRELITZ, vii. 187. 53. 19. N. 12. 57. N.

STRELITZ, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 8 miles N. Perth.

STRENGNAS, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the Malar lake, 32 miles W. Stockholm. 59. 22. N. 17. 2. E.

STRENSHAM, a village and parish of England, in Worcestershire.

STRETFORD, the name of five townships of England, one in Lancashire, two in Staffordshire, and two in Cheshire. It is also the name of various parishes.

STRICHEN, a village and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. 57. 35. N. 2. 4. W.

STRIDOVA, town of, vi. 325.

STRIEGAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles W. by S. Breslau.

STRIVALI, the ancient STROPHADES, a small cluster of islands in the Ionian sea, on the west coast of the Morea.

STROKESTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 94 miles W.N.W. Dublin. 53. 47. N. 8. 3. W.

STROMA, ix. 480. 58. 35. N. 2. 58. W.

STROMBOLI, vii. 605, 750. 38. 50. N. 15. 14. E.

STROMNESS, ix. 484, 485. 58. 51. N. 3. 9. W.

STROMOE, viii. 600. 67. 15. N. 13. 59. E.

STROMSTADT, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 58. 54. N. 11. 15. E.

STROMZA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedon.

STRONGOLI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 39. 17. N. 17. 6. E.

STRONSAY, ix. 484. 59. 3. N. 2. 44. E.

STRONTIAN, a place of Scotland, in Argyllshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, 30 miles S.W. Fort William. 56. 42. N. 5. 32. W.

STROPHADES, rocks, vi. 124.

STROPPIANA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the Piedmontese province of Vercelli.

STROUD, ix. 191. 51. 24. N. 0. 28. E.

STROUD, a village and parish of England, in Kent, on the Medway, 28¼ miles E. London. 51. 43. N. 2. 13. W.

STROUD-WATER HILLS, ix. 131, 189.

STROWAY, a small river of England, in Monmouthshire, which joins the Ebwith.

STRUDEL, river of, vii. 42.

STRY, river of, vi. 652.

STRY, or STRYI, a town of Austrian Galicia, the capital of a circle of the same name, on the Stry, 42 miles S. Lemberg. 49. 18. N. 23. 58. E.

STRYEN, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.S.E. Rotterdam. 51. 44. N. 4. 34. E.

STRYMON, river of, vi. 124, 155.

STUBBENKAMMER, mountain of, vii. 111.

STUDHAM and STUDLAND, two hamlets of England, in Cumberland and Hertfordshire.

STUDIANKA, village of, vi. 616.

STUDLAND BAY, ix. 108.

STUDLEY, two hamlets of England, in Buckinghamshire and Yorkshire.

STUDT-HELM, town of, vii. 309.

STUHL-WEISSENBURG, or SZEPES-FEJARVAR, vi. 325. 47. 10. N. 18. 25. E.

STUIFENBERG, mountain of, vii. 325.

STUNTLEY, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

STURA, a considerable river of Italy, which falls into the Tanaro near Cherasco. 2d, Two other rivers of the Sardinian states, which fall into the Po.

STURMINSTER NEWTON, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, 20 miles N.N.E. Dorchester. 50. 58. N. 2. 22. W.
STURSTON, or STURTON, the name of various townships, parishes, and hamlets in England.
STUTANT, district of, vii. 18.
STUTTGARD, vii. 335. 48. 47. N. 9. 11. E.
STYMPHALI, lake of, vi. 163.
STYMPHALUS, river of, vi. 127.
STYRIA, country of, vii. 510, 519.
STYRIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, situated between Austria proper and Illyria. 47. 0. N. 15. 0. E.
STYRIAN ALPS, vi. 284; vii. 510.
SUABIA, the former name of one of the ten circles or great divisions of Germany, bounded W. by France, and S. by Switzerland.
SUAKIN, iv. 149. 19. 48. N. 37. 33. E.
SUAPURE, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco.
SUBU, river of, iv. 188.
SUBUNREEKA, a river of Hindostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal.
SUCCI, or SULU-DERBEND, pass of, vi. 151.
SUCE, a village of France, department of the Lower Loire.
SUCHITEPEQUE, SAN ANTONIO DE, district, v. 348. 14. 45. N. 92. 15. W.
SUCHONA, river of, vi. 445.
SUCHTELN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 miles E.N.E. Ruremond.
SUCK, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon.
SUCZAVA, vi. 692.
SUD, RIVIERE DE, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada.
SUDBURY, ix. 240. 52. 4. N. 0. 42. E.
SUDERSEE, island of, viii. 600.
SUDERMANIA, or SODERMANLAND, a province of Middle Sweden, situated to the west of Stockholm.
SUDETES, mountains, vii. 470.
SUDGROVE, a hamlet of England, within a mile of the city of Gloucester.
SUDSHA, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk, 47 miles S.W. Kursk.
SUECA, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
SUEVI, vii. 266.
SUEZ, i. 2; iv. 93. 30. 1. N. 32. 28. E.
SUEZ, mountains of, iv. 29.
SUEZ, canal of, iv. 33.
SUEZ, isthmus, iv. 47, 93. 30. 30. N. 32. 30. E.
SUEZ, GULF, iv. 48. 29. 0. N. 33. 0. E.
SUFFAID COK, ii. 327. 33. 54. N. 69. 44. E.
SUFFIELD, a post township of the U. States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, 11 miles S. Springfield.
SUFFOLK, ix. 239. 52. 12. N. 1. 0. E.
SUFFOLK COAST, ix. 112.
SUFFOLK, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts. 2d, In New York, on the east part of Long Island.
SUGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania. The name of several other rivers and townships.
SUHLA, vii. 254.
SUINDINUM, now MANS, viii. 307.
SUIPPE, a town of France, department of the Marne. 49. 9. N. 4. 32. E.
SUIRE, ix. 503.
SUKADANA, river and kingdom of, iii. 476.
SUKKERTOPPEN, v. 91.
SULA, river of, vi. 572.
SULITIELMA, mountain of, vi. 456.
SULKHOLME, or SOUCAM, a township of England, in Nottinghamshire.
SULLIVAN, a county of the U. States, in New York. Also the name of several townships.
SULLIVAN ISLAND, an island in the U. States, at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 miles below Charleston.
SULLY, a town of France, on the Loire, 21 miles S.E. Orleans. 47. 46. N. 2. 23. E.
SULMONA, a town of Italy, 72 miles N. Naples. 42. 2. N. 13. 58. E.
SULPHUR ISLAND, iii. 619. 27. 53. N. 127 50. E.
SULPHUR LAKE, or SERNOIE-OZERO, vi. 426.
SULTANIEH, ii. 254. 40. 8. N. 26. 27. E.
SULTANPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Goompty river. 26. 18. N. 82. 3. E.
SULTI-KHUL, village of, iii. 191.
SULZ, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. 48. 22. N. 8. 38. E.
SULZ, UPPER, a town of France, in Alsace.
SULZBACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 36 miles N. by W. Ratisbon. 48. 42. N. 9. 17. E.
SULZBERG, a town of Bavaria, 64 miles W.S.W. Munich. 47. 40. N. 10. 20. E.
SUMATRA, iii. 426. 0. 0. N. 101. 0. E.
SUMBAPOOR, town of, iii. 382.
SUMBAWA, iii. 525. 8. 30. S. 118. 0. E.
SUMBHOONAUT, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Nepaul. 27. 33. E. 85. 38. N.
SUMBHULPORE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, between the 21st and 22d degrees of N. lat., on the Mahanuddy river. 21. 8. N. 83. 37. E.
SUMBI, province of, iv. 316.
SUMEIRA, vi. 485.
SUMENE, a town of France, department of the Gard.
SUMMA PAZ, RIO DE LA, v. 398.
SUMNAUT, a sea-port of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.

SUMNER, a county of the U. States, West Tennessee.
SUMPTER, a district of South Carolina.
SUMTCHU, ii. 517. 50. 50. N. 156. 35. E.
SUMY, vi. 575.
SUNBURY, a borough and post township of the U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah. 40. 50. N. 76. 50. W.
SUNBURY, a sea-port and post township of the U. States, Liberty county, Georgia, 42 miles S.S.W. Savannah.
SUNDA, STRAITS OF, iii. 403, 445. 6. 0. S. 106. 0. E.
SUNDEEP, iii. 123. 22. 25. N. 91. 36. E.
SUNDERBERG, a small town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen.
SUNDERBUNDS, or CHUNDERBUND, iii. 108. 22. 10. N. 89. 30. E.
SUNDERLAND, ix. 115. 54. 54. N. 1. 25. W.
SUNDERLAND, NORTH, a township of England, in Northumberland.
SUNDSWALL, a small town of Middle Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 185 miles N. Stockholm. 62. 25. N. 17. 10. E.
SUNGUMNERE, district of, iii. 163.
SUNGUR, ii. 329. 30. 48. N. 69. 52. E.
SUNK ISLAND, ix. 114. 53. 41. N.
SUNNINGHILL, a village and parish of England, Berkshire.
SUOME-LINNA, town of, vi. 485.
SUPERIOR, LAKE, v. 115. 46. 4. to 48. 45. N. 84. 46. to 91. 55. W.
SURA, river of, vi. 538, 559.
SURABAYA, iii. 454. 7. 10. S. 112. 40. E.
SURAJEPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. 26. 10. N. 80. 37. E.
SURAT, iii. 68. 21. 11. N. 73. 7. E.
SUREMGA, island of, ii. 523.
SURFLEET, a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire. 52. 52. N. 0. 9. W.
SURGOOT, district and town of, ii. 433.
SURGOT, river of, vi. 426.
SURINAM, a colony of Guiana, in South America. 4. 45. to 6. 0. N. 53. 40. to 56. 25. W. See GUIANA.
SURINAM, v. 552. 6. 25. N. 55. 40. W.
SURLINGHAM, a village of England, in Norfolk.
SURMINEH, a town of Asia Minor, ii. 72.
SUROCE, volcano of, v. 402.
SURREY, ix. 223. 51. 18. N. 0. 20. W.
SURRY, a county of the U. States, in Virginia. 37. 0. N. 76. 50. W. 2d, A county in the north-west part of North Carolina.
SURRY, v. 579.
SURSEE, vii. 573. 47. 10. N. 8. 5. E.
SURSEE, lake of, vi. 12.
SURZUR, a village of France, department of Morbihan.
SUSA, a town at the foot of the Alps, 23 miles W.N.W. Turin. 45. 8. N. 7. 0. E.
SUSA, city of, ii. 265. 35. 48. N. 10. 42. E.
SUSAO, a town of Portugal, 17 miles W. Oporto.
SUSDAL, town of, vi. 555.
SUSE, iv. 190.
SUSIANA, or SOUSISTAN, province of, ii. 266.
SUSQUEHANNAH, a county of the U. States, on the north side of Pennsylvania. 42. 0. N. 76. 30. W.
SUSQUEHANNAH, v. 159.
SUSSEX, ix. 200. 51. 0. N.
SUSSEX, Saxon kingdom of, ix. 17.
SUSSEX, coast of, ix. 109.
SUSSEX, a county of the U. States, in New Jersey. 2d, A county in Delaware. 3d, A county of Virginia.
SUTHERLANDSHIRE, ix. 479. 58. 12. N. 4. 30. W.
SUTLEDGE, river of, ii. 626; iii. 6, 17.
SUTRI, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, 12 miles S. Viterbo. 42. 14. N. 12. 13. E.
SUTTON, the name of various parishes, hamlets, and townships in England.
SUTTON COLDFIELD, a town of England, Warwickshire, 7 miles N.N.E. Birmingham. 52. 35. N. 1. 50. W.
SUTTULEGE, SETTLEGE, or SUDLEGE, a celebrated river of Hindostan, being the easternmost of the five rivers which are called the Punjab. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, and falls into the Indus, near the 29th degree of N. lat.
SUWALKI, town of, vi. 671.
SUZE, town of, viii. 307.
SVEABORG, vi. 489.
SVENDBORG, viii. 590. 55. 4. N. 10. 39. E.
SVETIWHORA, or HOLY MOUNTAIN, vi. 228.
SVARTHOLM, citadel of, vi. 487.
SVIJASK, a town of European Russia, government of Kasan, on the Sviaja.
SWAFFHAM, a town of England, in Norfolk, 15 miles S.E. Lynn. 52. 40. N. 0. 42. E.
SWAFFHAM, PRIOR, or LITTLE SWAFFHAM, a village of England, in Cambridgeshire.
SWAINEY, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
SWAINSTHORPE, a village in England, in Norfolk, 4½ miles N.N.E. St. Mary Stratton.
SWALE, a river of England, which falls into the Ure.
SWALE, EAST and WEST, ix. 111.
SWALUVE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.
SWAN ISLAND, an island of the U. States, on the coast of Maine.
SWANLINEAR, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan.

Swan River, iii. 560.
Swan River, a river of North America, which runs into the Little Winnipic lake.
Swansea, ix. 104, 364. 51. 37. N. 3. 56. W.
Swansea Bay, ix. 104. 51. 30. N. 3. 55. W.
Swansey, a township of the U. States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. 2d, Another in Bristol county, Massachusetts.
Swanton, a post township of the U. States, in Franklin county, Vermont.
Swantown, a village of the U. States, in Kent county, Maryland.
Swanwich, a town and parish of England, in Purbeck isle, Dorsetshire.
Swanwich, bay of, ix. 108.
Swarland, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.
Sweden, viii. 536. 63. 0. N. 15. 0. E.
Swedes, viii. 544.
Swedesborough, a post township of the U. States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.
Sweet Springs, a post village of the U. States, in Munroe county, Virginia.
Sweinfurth, town and river of, vii. 397.
Swentin, river of, viii. 593.
Swift, a river of England, in Leicester and Warwick shires. It joins the Avon.
Swift, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire.
Swift's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Appomatox.
Swiftgate, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Avon.
Swilly, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Swilly Lough.
Swilly Lough, ix. 498. 55. 10. N. 7. 34. W.
Swindon, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. 51. 34. N. 1. 47. W.
Swindon, a village of England, in Staffordshire. 51. 59. N. 2. 12. W.
Swine, river of, vii. 47.
Swinefleet, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 42. N. 0. 49. W.
Swineford, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 177 miles W.N.W. Dublin.
Swinemunde, a town of Pomerania, at the mouth of the Swine.
Swineshead, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 7 miles S.W. Boston.
Swinethorpe, Swineyard, and Swinfen, three hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire.
Swinna, a small island in the middle of the Pentland frith.
Swinton, three townships of England, in Yorkshire.
Switzerland, vii. 556. 47. 30. N. 8. 0. E.
Switzerland, a county of the U. States, in Indiana.
Swords, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 9 miles N. Dublin. 53. 28. N. 6. 14. W.
Swungir, river of, vi. 555.
Syas-kutan, ii. 517.
Sybaris, town of, vii. 697.
Sydney, iii. 538. 33. 54. N. 151. 11. E.
Syene, iv. 21, 89, 90. 24. 8. N. 32. 55. E.
Sylt, town of, viii. 592.
Sylves, or Silves, a town of Portugal, province of Algarva.
Symi, a small island near the coast of Asia Minor. 36. 35. N. 27. 50. E.
Symphorien de Lay, St., a town of France, 24 miles N.W. Lyons.
Symphorien sur Coise, St., a town of France, 18 miles S.W. Lyons.
Sypotoba, river of, v. 510.
Syra, vi. 170. 37. 22. N. 24. 34. E.
Syracuse, vii. 728, 737. 37. 3. N. 15. 27. E.
Syr-Doria, Sash, or Shion, ii. 319.
Syrem, town of, vii. 32.
Syria, ii. 126. 34. 20. N. 38. 0. E.
Syrmia, district of, vi. 333.
Syrmium, town of, vi. 334.
Syrtae, Great and Little, iv. 178.
Syrtes, Great, gulf of, vi. 8.
Sysran, vi. 430.
Szabadzallas, a town of Hungary, district of Little Kumin, 43 miles S. by W. Pest.
Szalad, a county of Hungary, lying to the north-east of the Drave.
Szamobor, a town of Austrian Illyria, 22 miles N. by E. Carlstadt. 45. 50. N. 15. 45. E.
Szamos-Falva, vi. 344. 47. 42. N. 23. 3. E.
Szamos-Hivar, vi. 345.
Szarvas, vi. 317. 46. 52. N. 28. 34. E.
Szarvas, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Bekesch, on the Koresch, 82 miles E.S.E. Pest. 46. 52. N. 20. 34. E.
Szarygrad, vi. 578.
Szathmor, town of, vi. 313.
Szczara, river of, vi. 616.
Szczuczin, a town of Poland, 104 miles N.N.E. Warsaw. 53. 35. N. 22. 17. E.
Szegedin, vi. 321. 46. 17. N. 20. 10. E.
Szekely-Keresztur, a town of Transylvania, province of the Szeklers.
Szeklers, or Sicules, vi. 344.
Szeksard, a neat town of Hungary, on the Sarvitz, 162 miles S.E. Vienna.
Szekudvar, a village of Hungary, county of Arad.
Szek-Vaika, district of, vi. 307.
Szentes, a town of Hungary, county of Csongrad, on the Kurcza. 46. 40. N. 20. 18. E.

SZENT GYONGY, town of, vi. 314.
SZENT-MARTON, town of, vi. 324.
SZENT-MIKLOS, village of, vi. 344.
SZIGETH, vi. 313. 47. 54. N. 23. 54. E.
SZILITZA, cavern of, vi. 311.
SZOLLOS NAGY, a town of Hungary, on the Theyss, 72 miles E. Tokay.
SZOLNOK, BELSO or INNER, a palatinate of Transylvania, bordering on Hungary on the north.
SZOLNOK, KOSCEP or MIDDLE, a county or palatinate of Transylvania.
SZULYO, village of, vi. 309.
SZWARZENE, a town of Prussian Poland, 6 miles E. Posen.

T.

TAAIF, a town of Hedsjas, in Arabia, 60 miles S.E. Mecca.
TAAS, or TAAES, a city of Yemen, in Arabia, on the road from Mocha to Sana, 48 miles E.N.E. Mocha. 13. 30. N. 43. 30. E.
TAB, a river of Persia, which falls into the Persian gulf near Endian.
TABARYA, town of, ii. 148.
TABAS, a city of Korassan, in Persia, on the road from Herat to Yezed.
TABASCO, the chief town of a former province of Mexico, 197 miles E.S.E. Vera Cruz. 18. 34. N. 93. 36. W.
TABASCO, v. 343. 18. 15. N. 93. 40. W.
TABASSERAN, ii. 57.
TABERISTAN, ii. 264. 36. 0. N. 51. 30. E.
TABERNA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles N.N.E. Valencia.
TABIS, promontory of, ii. 462.
TABLE BARG, iv. 344.
TABLE ISLAND, the name of various small islands in the Pacific ocean and Eastern seas.
TABLE MOUNTAIN, iii. 547; iv. 4, 344.
TABOR, vii. 465. 49. 25. N. 14. 40. E.
TABOR, MOUNT, ii. 148. 32. 40. N. 35. 27. E.
TABRIZ, ii. 238. 38. 7. N. 46. 17. E.
TACAMES, a sea-port town of South America, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, 110 miles N.W. Quito.
TACARIGUA, a large lake of South America, in the province of Venezuela. 10. 10. N. 66. 4. W.
TACCAZZE, iv. 19, 116, 125. 17. 45. N.
TACHAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Mies.
TACKUMBREET, a village of Algiers, 44 miles S.W. Oran.
TACNA, town of, v. 427.
TACUNGA, the capital of a district of the same name in Quito, 44 miles S. Quito. 55. 14. S. 73. 23. W.
TADCASTER, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, 9 miles S.S.W. York. 53. 54. N. 1. 18. W.
TADLEY, a township of England, in Southamptonshire.
TAER, town of, ii. 216.
TAF, or TAAFFE, a river of Wales, Glamorganshire. It rises among the hills in Brecknockshire, and passes by the ancient city of Llandaff, and afterwards by Cardiff, towards the southern sea, which it enters in the small bay of Pinarth.
TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Cidacos, 27 miles N. Tudela. 42. 33. N. 1. 38. W.
TAFFA, iv. 117.
TAFILELT, iv. 188, 190. 32. 15. N. 4 0. W.
TAFOOA, island of, iii. 627.
TAGANROG, vi. 386. 47. 15. N. 38. 50. E.
TAGAYO, or CAGAYAU, river of, iii. 488.
TAGGAL, iii. 454.
TAGHMON, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 103 miles S. Dublin. 52. 20. N. 6. 43. W.
TAGLIAMENTO, vii. 588.
TAGLIO, a river of the north-west of Italy, in the province of Genoa.
TAGUS, viii. 7.
TAHOUTCHE TESSÉ, v. 61.
TAIEF, a town of Hedsjas, in Arabia, 58 miles E. Mecca.
TAI-FOO, city of, iii. 373.
TAI-HOO, lake, ii. 557. 31. 10. N. 120. 0. E.
TAIN, ix. 478. 57. 51. N. 4. 3. W.
TAIN, or TEAN, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove.
TAIN, a town of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone.
TAINEE, a town on the east coast of Tunis, in Africa, 69 miles S.S.E. Kairwan.
TAI-OUAN, town, ii. 577. 22. 59. N. 120. 8. E.
TAIPOLI, vi. 487.
TAISSAMBES, iv. 432.
TAI-TONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 155 miles W. Peking.
TAIVAL KOSKI, cataract of, vi. 457, 493.
TAI-YUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 230 miles W.S.W. Peking.
TAI-YUEN-FOU, city of, ii. 585.
TAJIPURU, a large arm of the great river Amazons, which branches off just before the main stream enters the sea.

TAJPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, 8 miles from Cojein.
TAJUNNA, a river of Spain, which falls into the Xarama, a tributary of the Tagus.
TAKAWHANGHA, island of, v. 56.
TAKENHAM, a village of England, in Wiltshire, near Wooton Basset.
TALANDA, a town of Greece, in the ancient Bœotia, 18 miles N.N.E. Livadia.
TALANDRE, a town of France, in Auvergne, department of the Puy de Dome.
TALANTZI, group of islands, iii. 503.
TALAS, river, ii. 363.
TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, viii. 98. 39. 56. N. 4. 45. W.
TALAVERA LA VIEJA, a small town of Spain, on the Tagus, 70 miles W. by S. Toledo.
TALBOT, a county of the U. States, in Maryland.
TALCA, or ST. AUGUSTINE, v. 452. 35. 13. S. 71. 1. W.
TALCAGUANO, a port on the coast of the kingdom of Chili, within the bay of La Conception.
TALL, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa. 23. 40. N. 75. 26. E.
TALLAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 104 miles S.S.W. Dublin.
TALLAPOOSA, or OAKFUSKEE, a river of the U. States, which rises in Georgia, and unites with the Coosa, to form the Alabama.
TALLEVENDE, a town of France, department of Calvados.
TALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 7 miles S. from Lismore.
TALLWATER, a river of Ireland, county of Armagh, which runs, with the Callen, into the Blackwater, near Charlemont.
TALLYA, a town of Hungary, 10 miles N.W. Tokay.
TALMA, plains of, v. 287.
TALMONT, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. 45. 31. N. 0. 52. W.
TALNERE, town of, iii. 155.
TALNERE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Khandeish. 21. 13. N. 75. 0. E.
TALUYERES, a village of France, department of the Rhone.
TAMAN, vi. 400.
TAMAR, river of, iii. 548.
TAMAR, ix. 107, 181.
TAMAR, a river of Van Diemen's Land.
TAMARACA, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil, 14 miles N. Olinda.
TAMARIDA, city of, iv. 418.
TAMATANA, bay of, iv. 426.
TAMBA, country of, iv. 318.
TAMBACH, a village of Germany, 10 miles N.E. Schmalcalden. 50. 49. N. 10. 36. E.
TAMBAGA, town of, viii. 71.
TAMBO, a town of Peru, in the province of Calca and Lares, on the Quillabamba, 45 miles N.N.W. Cuzco. 13. 20. S. 76. 35. W.
TAMBOOKAS, iv. 386.
TAMBOV, vi. 560. 53. 0. N. 42. 0. E.
TAMBOV, vi. 561. 52. 41. N. 41. 41. E.
TAMBRE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which flows into the Atlantic at Noya.
TAME, ix. 121, 330.
TAMEGA, river of, viii. 9.
TAMIAGUA, a lake of Mexico, which joins the sea between the river Tampico and the Punta Delgada. 21. 30. N. 97. 45. W.
TAMISE, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 miles N. Dendermonde. 9. 40. N. 11. 51. E.
TAMLINGAR, a town of the kingdom of Nepaul, 110 miles N.N.W. from Purneah. 27. 18. N. 86. 52. E.
TAMMAHAS, iv. 387. 26. 14. S. 25. 50. E.
TAMMANY, ST., a county of the U. States, in Louisiana, on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain, and west of Pearl river.
TAMMANY'S, ST., a village of the U. States, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.
TAMMTOUL, a small village of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the banks of the Avon.
TAMPICO, an abundant river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.
TAMPICO, v. 343. 22. 20. N. 98. 40. W.
TAMWORTH, a borough town situated on the northern bank of the Anker and Tame.
TANA, vi. 458. 71. 0. N. 31. 30. E.
TANAGA, island of, v. 55.
TANAGRA, a town of Ancient Greece, in the north of Attica.
TANAIS, ii. 2.
TANANE-ARRIVOU, city of, iv. 434.
TANAR, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the river Dee.
TANARO, vii. 587.
TANAT, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn.
TANAXIMA, island, ii. 542.
TANCOS, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 68 miles W.N.W. Lisbon.
TANDERAGEE, a village of Ireland, in Armagh, 80 miles N. by W. Dublin. 54. 19. N. 6. 17. W.
TANEYTOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Frederick county, Maryland.
TANFIELD, three hamlets of England, one in Cheshire, and two in Yorkshire.
TANGERANG, a considerable village of Java, about 15 miles west from Batavia.
TANGERANG, a river of Java, which falls into the ocean, about 20 miles W. Bantam.
TANGERMUNDE, a town of Prussia, on the

Elbe, 59 miles W. Berlin. 52. 32. N. 12. 2. E.

TANGIER, iv. 189. 35. 42. N. 5. 50. W.

TANGIER ISLANDS, several islands of the Chesapeak, near the coast of Maryland.

TANGIPAO, a river of the U. States, which flows into Lake Pontchartrain.

TANGLEY, two hamlets of England, in Southampronshire and Oxfordshire.

TANGOOT, empire of, ii. 477.

TANINGE, a town of Savoy, 22 miles E. by S. Geneva.

TANIS, ruins of, iv. 69.

TANJORE, iii. 185, 186. 10. 42. N. 79. 11. E.

TANKAT, river, ii. 370.

TANNA, iii. 161. 19. 11. N. 73. 6. E. Another fortress situated on the Bhaggarutty or Hoogly river, about two miles below Calcutta.

TANNA, iii. 590. 19. 32. S. 169. 44. E.

TANNER'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Indiana. It joins the Ohio.

TANNESAR, or THANASIR, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. 29. 55. N. 76. 48. E.

TANNESERIM, a district of the Birman empire, extending along the sea coast, from the 11th to the 14th degrees of N. lat., and between the 98th and 99th degrees of E. long. Its capital is of the same name.

TANSEY RIVER, a river of America, which falls into the Missouri.

TANSHELF, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TANSLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire.

TANTALAM, an island in the gulf of Siam. 8. 0. N. 101. 0. E.

TANYP, river of, vi. 437.

TAORMINA, vii. 733. 37. 47. N. 15. 18. E.

TAOS, v. 326. 37. 15. N. 105. 20. W.

TAPANOOLY, a British settlement of Sumatra, on the small island of Puchong Keechil, at the bottom of the bay of Tapanooly, which, with the island of Mansalar, forms one of the finest ports in the world. 1. 40. N. 98. 50. E.

TAPAYOS, or TAPAJOS, a magnificent river of Brazil, in the capitania of Matto Grosso, which derives its copious sources from numerous branches rising in the interior mountains of Brazil. It is one of those great rivers which come from the south to feed the vast stream of the Amazons. Its course is north for more than 600 miles between the Chingu and the Madera, and it falls into the Amazons in 2. 24. S. 55. 0. W.

TAPIAU, a town in East Prussia, at the influx of the Deime into the Pregel, 20 miles E.S.E. Konigsberg. 54. 40. N. 21. 4. E.

TAPLOW, a village and parish of England, in the county of Buckingham, on the Thames, 25 miles W. London.

TAPOLTZAN, GREAT, a town of Hungary, 55 miles N.E. Presburg.

TAPPAHANNOCK, a port of entry of the U. States, and capital of Essex county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, 50 miles N.E. Richmond.

TAPPAN, a post village of the U. States, in Rockland county, New York.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindostan. It falls into the sea near Surat.

TAPTON, or TEPTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire.

TAQUARI, v. 511. 19. 15. S. 54. 0. W.

TAQUASO, a large river of the province of Darien. It enters the sea in the gulf of San Miguel,

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of the U. States, in North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound. 35. 22. N.

TARA, ii. 422, 434. 56. 30. N. 74. 20. E.

TARANCON, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 42 miles S.E. Madrid.

TARANNON, a river of England, in Montgomeryshire. It joins the Severn.

TARANSAY, one of the northern Harris isles, on the west coast of Scotland. 57. 50. N. 6. 55. W.

TARANTAISE, a province of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, between Faucigny, Savoy proper, Maurienne, and Aosta.

TARANTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. 40. 29. N. 17. 12. E.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a spacious bay of the Mediterranean, formed by the S.E. and S.W. extremities of Italy. 40. 0. N. 17. 30. E.

TARARE, viii. 361. 45. 55. N. 4. 28. E.

TARASCON, viii. 210. 43. 48. N. 4. 28. E.

TARASCON, viii. 246. 43. 51. N. 1. 36. E.

TARASQUES, v. 334.

TARAS RIVER, ii. 363.

TARAZONA, viii. 77. 2d, Of Arragon, 50 miles W.N.W. Saragossa.

TARBERT, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the Shannon, 159 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 34. N. 9. 17. W.

TARBES, viii. 248. 43. 12. N. 0. 2. E.

TARBOROUGH, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, on the Tar. 35. 50. N. 77. 40. W.

TARCZAL, river of, vi. 290.

TARENT, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour.

TARENTO, town of, vii. 719.

TARF, a small river of Scotland, in Perth-

shire, which falls into the Tilt. 2d, Another in Inverness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness.

TARF, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, which unites with the Dee.

TARGA, desert of, iv. 203.

TARGOWIEZ, town of, vi. 578.

TARIFA, viii. 112. 36. 3. N. 5. 35. W.

TARIJA, ST. BERNARDO DE, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America, 320 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman. 21. 38. S. 64. 30. W.

TARIJA, a river of South America, which runs into the Vermejo.

TARIJA, town, v. 432. 21. 25. S. 65. 45. W.

TARKU, a town, ii. 58.

TARLAND, a village and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. 57. 7. N. 2. 50. W.

TARLETON, a township of England, in Lancashire.

TARMA, v. 428. 11. 35. S. 75. 40. W.

TARMUTOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

TARN, river of, viii. 166, 229.

TARN, viii. 237. 43. 50. N. 2. 5. E.

TARN AND GARONNE, viii. 264. 44. 10. N. 1. 40. E.

TARNOPOL, the capital of a circle of Austrian Poland, on the river Sireth, 84 miles E. Lemberg. 49. 32. N. 25. 50. E.

TARNOW, vi. 684. 50. 2. N. 21. 4. E.

TARNOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the confines of Poland. 50. 26. N. 18. 51. E.

TARO, vii. 587.

TARODANT, town of, iv. 190.

TAROOT, town of, ii. 210.

TARRAGONA, viii. 84. 41. 9. N. 1. 15. E.

TARRACONENSIS, province of, viii. 20.

TARRAS, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. It joins the Esk.

TARRASA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N.N.W. Barcelona.

TARREGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles W. Cervera.

TARRING, a small town of England, in Sussex, 17 miles W. Brighton.

TARSUS, ii. 80. 37. 7. N. 34. 55. E.

TARTAR-BAZARDGIK, town of, vi. 150.

TARTARO, a river of Austrian Italy, which expands into a number of marshes as it approaches the Adriatic.

TARTARS, vi. 394, 435. 39. 30. N. 108. 30. E.

TARTARY, ii. 464. 40. 30. N. 59. 0. E.

TARTARY, INDEPENDENT, ii. 357. 47. 0. N. 45. 0. E.

TARTARY CHANNEL, ii. 506. 48. 0. N. 141. 0. E.

TARTAS, viii. 253. 43. 53. N. 0. 45. W.

TARTH, a small river of Scotland, in Peebles-shire, which joins the Lyne.

TARTORLEY, a town of England, in Cheshire, 11 miles E.S.E. Chester. 53. 7. N. 2. 40. W.

TARVEN, a village of England, in Cheshire, 6 miles E. by N. Cheshire.

TARVIS, a small town of Carinthia, 49 miles N. by W. Trieste. 46. 29. N. 13. 35. E.

TAS, river of, ii. 397.

TASCHLIDSCHA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia.

TASCO, or TLACHCO, v. 287, 340.

TASCO, silver mine of, v. 281.

TASHKENT CITY, ii. 366, 371.

TASMAN'S RIVER, iii. 565.

TASSISUDON, ii. 625; iii. 136. 27. 5. N. 99. 40. E.

TATA, or DOTIS, a town of Hungary, 64 miles E.S.E. Presburg.

TATARBASAR, or TATAR BAZARGIK, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 14 miles N.N.W. Philippopoli.

TATRA, mountains of, vi. 279.

TATTA, ii. 352. 24. 44. N. 68. 17. E.

TATTERSHALL, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the river Bain, 12 miles N.W. Boston. 53. 6. N. 0. 13. W.

TAUBER a river of Germany. It rises in Franconia, and joins the Maine.

TAUCHA, a small town of Germany, in Saxony, 6 miles N.E. Leipsic. 51. 23. N. 12. 32. E.

TAUD, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Dowles.

TAULE, a town of France, department of Finisterre.

TAUNDA, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the river Goggrah.

TAUNTON, a town and borough of England, county of Somerset, upon the river Tone, 31 miles N.E. Exeter. 51. 1. N. 3. 6. W.

TAUNTON, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the river Taunton. 41. 50. N. 96. 10. W.

TAUNTON, a river of the U. States, which falls into Narraganset bay, at Tiverton, opposite the north end of Rhode island.

TAUNUS, the modern HOEHE, vii. 39, 321.

TAURIDA, vi. 389.

TAURIDA, Peninsula of the Crimea in, vi. 387. 45. 30. N. 37. 0. E.

TAURIS, a great city of Persia. 38. 10. N. 46. 37. E.

TAURUS MOUNTAIN, ii. 64, 66, 232; vi. 133. 37. 0. N. 33. 30. E.

TAURUS, branches of, ii. 99.

TAUSS, a town of Bohemia, 80 miles W.S.W. Prague. 49. 26. N. 12. 55. E.

TAUSTE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on

the Riguel, 170 miles E.N.E. Madrid. 42. 2. N. 1. 14. W.

TAUVES, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.

TAVAI POENAMMOO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, being the most southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called Cook's straits.

TAVASTEBORG, fortress of, vi. 488.

TAVASTEHUS, vi. 487. 60. 56. N. 24. 20. E.

TAVASTHUS, or KRONEBURG, vi. 488.

TAVASTIE, lake of, vi. 11.

TAVASTLAND, vi. 487, 488.

TAVATONA RIVER, ii. 400.

TAVE, a river of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Severn.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. 41. 13. N. 15. 4. E.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, viii. 48. 37. 6. N. 7. 31. W.

TAVISTOCK, a town and borough of England, in Devonshire, on the Tavy or Tave, 32 miles W. by S. Exeter. 50. 35. N. 4. 9. W.

TAVOLARA, island of, vii. 610.

TAVOY, iii. 352. 14. 4. N. 98. 5. E.

TAW, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which joins the Towridge.

TAWY, a river of Wales, which runs into the Bristol channel, at Swansea.

TAY, ix. 376, 378, 466.

TAY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea.

TAY, LOCH, ix. 466. 56. 33. N. 4. 5. W.

TAYNUILT, a village of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on Loch Etive.

TAZEWELL, a county of the U. States, in the S.W. part of Virginia.

TAZLA LAKE, ii. 69.

TCHABEKAN, river of, ii. 396.

TCHANG, lake of, ii. 398.

TCHANG-TCHA, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 742 miles S. Peking.

TCHANG-TCHEOU, ii. 576.

TCHANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, 525 miles S.S.E. Peking.

TCHAN-TE, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, 255 miles S.S.W. Peking.

TCHAPAN-OGLOU, the dominion of, ii. 76.

TCHARUK, or BATOURN, ii. 72.

TCHAULAN, country of, ii. 146.

TCHEBOKSARY, town of, vi. 431.

TCHE-KIANG, ii. 575. 29. 20. N. 119. 50. E.

TCHELDIR, or KELDIR, ii. 73.

TCHEREMISSES, vi. 433.

TCHERDYN, town of, vi. 420, 442.

TCHERKASK, vi. 403. 47. 15. N. 39. 55. E.

TCHERKASSY, vi. 577. 49. 25. N. 32. 15. E.

TCHERNIGOF, vi. 577. 51. 40. N. 52. 30. E.

TCHETYR-DAG, MOUNT, vi. 388.

TCHIANG, river of, ii. 575.

TCHING-KIANG, ii. 574.

TCHING-KIANG-FOU, ii. 590. 32. 15. N. 119. 10. E.

TCHING-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 765 miles S.S.W. Peking. 34. 45. N. 114. 5. E.

TCHING-TING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-chee-lee, 137 miles S.S.W. Peking.

TCHING-TOU, ii. 587.

TCHINKITANÉ INDIANS, v. 71.

TCHIRMEN, vi. 152. 41. 56. N. 26. 13. E.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-chuen, 750 miles S.W. Peking.

TCHOO, or YAN-KIANG, river of, ii. 556.

TCHOOKTCHES, ii. 429, 445.

TCHOUGONIÉN, town of, vi. 575.

TCHOULYM, district, ii. 436, 437.

TCHOUVASCHES, vi. 432.

TCHUFUT-KALI, town of, vi. 392.

TCHU-SIN, province of, ii. 498.

TCI-NAN, or TSI-NAN, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Shantung, 235 miles S. Peking.

TEA, a river of England, in Buckinghamshire, which runs into the Ouse.

TEA, a river of the north-west of Spain, in Galicia, which joins the Minho.

TEAN, UPPER and LOWER, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire.

TEANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 12 miles N.W. Capua. 41. 18. N. 14. 4. W.

TEARN, a river of England, in Staffordshire and Salop, which falls into the Severn.

TEATH, or TEITH, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which takes its rise from two sources: these uniting, join the Forth at the bridge of Drip.

TEBBIS, town of, ii. 279.

TEBELENI, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 58 miles N.W. Joannina.

TEBRIZ, or TAURIS, town of, ii. 256.

TECH, a river in the south of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, which falls into the Mediterranean below Boulon.

TECHE, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana. It joins the Atchafalaya, 15 miles above its entrance into the gulf of Mexico.

TECK, mountain of, vii. 325.

TECTOSAGES, viii. 141.

TECULET, a town of Africa in Morocco, near the coast of the Atlantic, 15 miles E. Mogodor.

TEDDESLEY, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire.

TEDDINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire.

TEDIF, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 21 miles E. Aleppo.
TEDZEN, ii. 237, 314.
TEEMBOO, iv. 223. 10. 5. N. 11. 0. W.
TEENY, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry.
TEES, ix. 115, 263.
TEESTA, iii. 6, 21.
TEFLIS, or TIFLIS, ii. 35. 42. 45. N. 62. 40. E.
TEGAZZA, iv. 197.
TEGERN LAKE, vii. 364. 47. 41. N. 11. 44. E.
TEGLA, country of, iv. 123.
TEGLIO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Valteline, on the Adda. 45. 49. N. 12. 54. E.
TEGORARIA, country of, iv. 186.
TEGUISA, city of, iv. 469.
TEHAMA, ii. 215. 16. 0. N. 43. 30. E.
TEHRAUN, ii. 230, 237, 253. 35. 40. N. 50. 52. E.
TEHUACAN, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico.
TEHUANTEPEC, v. 344. 16. 25. N. 94. 50. E.
TEHUANTEPEC, isthmus, v. 284.
TEHUELS, v. 475.
TEIGN, ix. 107.
TEIGNMOUTH, a sea-port town of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign, 15 miles S. Exeter. 50. 34. N. 3. 29. W.
TEILLEUL, a town of France, department of La Manche.
TEINSTEIN, town of, vii. 247.
TEJUCO, v. 539.
TEJUCOS, BAY OF, on the coast of Brazil, in South America, some miles to the north of the island of St. Catherine's.
TEKIRI-DAG MOUNTAIN, vi. 152.
TELEMSEN, town of, iv. 184.
TELESE, a town of Italy, 17 miles E.N.E. Capua. 41. 13. N. 14. 32. E.
TÉLÉSMÉ, mountain of, ii. 236.
TELFAIR, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Georgia.
TELGTE, or TELGET, a town of Westphalia, 5 miles E. Munster.
TELL-BASTAH, town of, iv. 69.
TELLIAGURRY, pass of, iii. 114.
TELLICHERY, iii. 209. 11. 45. N. 75. 33. E.
TELLICO, a river of the U. States, in Tennessee, which joins the Tennessee.
TELTAU, a town of Prussia, 9 miles S.S.E. Berlin.
TELTSCH, a town of Moravia, 50 miles W. Brunn.
TEMALFICA, island of, iii. 623.
TEMBLEQUE, a town of Spain, 46 miles S. Madrid. 39. 42. N. 3. 35. W.
TEME, or TEAM, a river of England, which runs into the Severn.
TEMES, a navigable river of Hungary, which falls into the Danube, below Belgrade.
TEMESVAR, vi. 317. 45. 47. N. 39. 5. E.
TEMESVAR, a palatinate of Hungary, occupying the central part of the bannat.
TEMISCAMING, lake, v. 123. 47. 30. N. 80. 0. W.
TEMNIKOV, a town of European Russia, on the Mokscha, 250 miles E.S.E. Moscow. 54. 47. N. 43. 0. E.
TEMPE, vale of, vi. 125, 163.
TEMPIO, a town of Sardinia, 32 miles E. Sassari. 40. 48. N. 9. 12. E.
TEMPLE, two hamlets of England, in Dorsetshire and Kent.
TEMPLE-COMBE, a village of England, in Somersetshire.
TEMPLE, COWLEY, a hamlet of England, near Oxford.
TEMPLE HURST, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
TEMPLEMORE, a village of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 86 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 47. N. 7. 50. W.
TEMPLE NEWSHAM, a hamlet of England, 4 miles E. by S. Leeds.
TEMPLEPATRICK, a village of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the road from Belfast to Antrim, about 4 miles from the latter.
TEMPLETON, a post township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.
TEMPLEUVE, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. Lille. 50. 38. N. 3. 18. E.
TEMPLIN, a town of Prussia, 42 miles N. Berlin. 53. 8. N. 13. 17. E.
TEMPO, a village of Ireland, county of Fermanagh, 108 miles N.W. Dublin. 54. 21. N. 7. 21. W.
TEMSAH, or CROCODILE, lake of, iv. 48.
TEMSENA, a large province in the empire of Morocco, bordering on the Atlantic ocean. 33. 20. N. 7. 20. E.
TENAS, island of, vi. 170.
TENASSERIM, iii. 352.
TENBURY, a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Teme, 15 miles W. by N. Worcester. 52. 19. N. 2. 35. W.
TENBY, small port of, ix. 104.
TENBY, a town and borough of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated in Caermarthen bay, at the mouth of the Bristol channel, 7 miles E. Pembroke. 51. 39. N. 4. 43. E.
TENCE, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. 45. 7. N. 4. 19. E.
TENCTERI, vii. 229, 231.
TENDA, a town of Piedmont, 25 miles N.E. Nice.

TENEDOS, ii. 85. 39. 53. N. 26. 0. E.
TENERIFFE, iv. 469, 470. 28. 30. N. 16. 30. E.
TENERIFFE, a town of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, 97 miles S.S.W. Santa Martha.
TENGALLE, iii. 253. 6. 0. N. 81. 0. E.
TEN JURISDICTIONS, LEAGUE OF THE, the name of one of the three districts or leagues into which the Swiss canton of the Grisons is divided.
TENKABOON, district of, ii. 263.
TENNESSEE, v. 198. 36. 0. N. 86. 0. W.
TENNESSEE, v. 157.
TENNIS, iv. 69. 36. 30. N. 1. 20. E.
TENNSTADT, vii. 130. 51. 10. N. 10. 46. E.
TENOCHTITLAN, v. 275, 282, 303.
TENOS, an island of the Cyclades group, in the Grecian archipelago, between Myconi and Andros. 37. 35. N. 25. 10. E.
TENSAW, a small river of Louisiana, which falls into the Washita.
TENSIF, river of, iv. 188.
TENTA, city of, iv. 70.
TENTERGATE, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
TENTERDEN, a town of England, in Kent, near the river Rother, 24 miles S.W. Canterbury. 51. 4. N. 0. 42. E.
TEORA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples.
TEOTHUACAN, little hills of, v. 339.
TEPEACA, a town of Mexico, in the district of Tlaxcala, 66 miles E. by S. Mexico. 19. 0. N. 98. 2. W.
TEPELEN, vi. 183. 41. 2. N. 23. 38. E.
TEPIC, a town of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name, 344 miles N.W. Mexico. 21. 35. N. 104. 45. W.
TEPLITZ, vi. 308.
TEPLITZ, which is derived from *Toepel*, a hot spring, is the name of several small towns and villages of the Austrian states.
TEPOSCOLULA, a town of Mexico, 150 miles S.S.E. Mexico. 17. 55. N. 98. 10. W.
TEQUAYO, lake of, v. 329.
TEQUENDAMA, cataract of, v. 397.
TEQUEPA, a port of Mexico, in Mechoacan, on a river near the Pacific ocean, 80 miles S.E. Zacatula.
TER, viii. 2.
TERAMO, vii. 716. 42. 41. N. 13. 46. E.
TERCERA, iv. 489. 38. 50. N. 27. 40. E.
TERCERO, a river of South America, province of Tucuman, which enters the Parana.
TEREK, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus. It rises amid snow-covered mountains. After passing Kizlar, it divides into three branches, and falls into the Caspian.
TERESA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 39. 6. N. 1. 10. W.
TERGOVISTA, vi. 239. 44. 57. N. 25. 31. E.
TERHEYDEN, a small town of the Netherlands, 3 miles N. Breda.
TERKIRI, a lake, ii. 14, 619.
TERLIZZI, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 60 miles N.W. Tarentum.
TERMED, city of, ii. 362.
TERMINI, vii. 749. 38. 5. N. 13. 45. E.
TERMOLI, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 90 miles N.N.E. Naples. 42. 0. N. 15. 3. E.
TERNATE, iii. 511. 0. 55. N. 127. 10. E.
TERNETH, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.
TERNEUSE, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.E. Flushing. 51. 20. N. 3. 49. E.
TERNI, a town of Italy, in the State of the Church, between two branches of the river Nera, 45 miles N. Rome. 42. 35. N. 12. 37. E.
TERNOVA, vi. 228.
TERODANT, or TARUDANT, a city of Morocco, capital of the province of Sus, 110 miles S.S.W. Morocco. 30. 25. N. 8. 50. W.
TERRA AUSTRALIS, the ancient name of New Holland, revived by Flinders, who applies it to the whole continent, in contradistinction to New Holland and New South Wales, which he applies to different divisions of this extensive island.
TERRA AUSTRALIS DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most westerly of the New Hebrides. 17. 0. S. 168. 0. E.
TERRACINA, a town of Italy, in the State of the Church, at the southern extremity of the Pontine marshes, 50 miles S.E. Rome. 41. 18. N. 13. 12. E.
TERRA FIRMA, v. 380, 400.
TERRA DEL FUEGO, v. 481. 52. 30. to 55. 35. S. 51. 20. to 58. 0. W.
TERRA NUOVA, a sea-port of Sicily, Val di Noto, at the mouth of a river to which it gives name, 50 miles W. Syracuse. 40. 55. N. 9. 30. E.
TERRA NUOVA, a small town of Italy, 25 miles S.E. Florence. 2d, Of the kingdom of Naples, 50 miles S.E. Policastro.
TERRA PILATA, volcano of, vii. 600.
TERRA DEL SPIRITO SANTO, iii. 593.
TERRANEH, town of, iv. 71.
TERRASON, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. 45. 8. N. 1. 17. E.
TERREBONE, a village in Lower Canada, 16 miles N. Montreal. 45. 45. N. 73. 50. W.
TERRE HAUTE, a village of the U. States, Sullivan county, Indiana. 39. 25. N. 87. 20. W.
TERRIANI, iii. 130.
TERROWA, town of, iii. 353.
TER-SCHELLING, viii. 641, 648. 53. 23. N. 5. 20. E.

TERUEL, viii. 77.
TERVUREN, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. Brussels. 50. 49. N. 4. 30. E.
TESCHEN, a circle of Austrian Silesia, comprehending the eastern part of that province.
TESCHEN, vii. 481. 49. 45. N. 18. 40. E.
TESCHMITZ, lakes of, vii. 441.
TESHOO LOOMBOO, ii. 625. 29. 7. N. 80. 2. E.
TESINO, river of, vii. 560, 588.
TESINO, canton of, vii. 579.
TESSOÏ, strait of, ii. 508.
TESSOUALE, village of, viii. 288.
TESSY, a town of France, department of La Manche.
TETAWS, v. 214. 38. 40. N. 103. 0. W.
TETBURY, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Avon, 25 miles E.N.E. Bristol. 51. 38. N. 2. 11. W.
TETE, iv. 398. 15. 30. S. 31. 20. E.
TETHERINGTON, two villages of England, in Cheshire and Gloucestershire.
TETHEROA, iii. 638. 17. 0. S. 148. 0. W.
TETIREU, river of, vi. 572.
TETNANG, a town of Germany, 19 miles E. Constance.
TETON, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire.
TETON, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri.
TETONS, v. 209. 43. 35. N. 101. 0. W.
TETTE, fort of, iv. 399.
TETUAN, iv. 189. 35. 50. N. 5. 20. W.
TEUFELS-GEBIRGE, or DEVIL'S MOUNTAINS, vii. 438.
TEUFFEN, a village of the Swiss canton of Appenzel, 2 miles S.S.E. St. Gall.
TEUTONIC NATIONS, vi. 75.
TEVIOT, or TIVIOT, ix. 404.
TEWKESBURY, a town and borough of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, and between two other streams, which flow into the Avon near it, 10 miles N. Gloucester. 51. 59. N. 2. 8. W.
TEXAS, v. 332. 30. 0. N. 98. 0. W.
TEXEL, viii. 641, 648. 47. 6. N. 8. 1. E.
TEY, THEY, or TEISE, a small river of England, in Sussex. It joins the Beala.
TEZA, a town of Fez, in Africa, on the borders of the province of Rif, 50 miles N.N.E. Fez. 34. 7. N. 3. 47. W.
TEZCUCO, v. 336.
TEZCUCO, v. 342.
THAKACOTE, the chief mart of trade between Northern Hindostan and Thibet. 29. 6. N. 86. 6. E.
THALUAN, or MORTABAN, river of, iii. 332.
THAME, a town and parish of England, in the county of Oxford, on a river of the same name, 13 miles E. Oxford. 51. 45. N. 0. 58. W.
THAMES, ix. 111, 117.
THAMES, a river of New Zealand.
THAMES, a river of the U. States, in Connecticut, which flows south into Long Island sound.
THAMES, river of Upper Canada, v. 127.
THANET, ISLE OF, ix. 110. 51. 22. N. 1. 20. E.
THANN, a town of France, in Alsace, on the river Thuron. 47. 50. N. 7. 7. E.
THASOS, THASSUS, or TASSO, vi. 144, 171. 40. 46. N. 24. 39. E.
THATCHER'S ISLAND, a small island of the U. States. It forms the north limit of Massachusett's bay, and has two lighthouses.
THAURÉ, river of, viii. 239.
THAXTED, a town of England, county of Essex, near the source of the Chelmer, 43 miles N.E. London. 51. 57. N. 0. 22. E.
THEAKIKI, the east head-water of Illinois river, which has its rise in Canada.
THEAKSTON and THEALBY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.
THEALE, a township of England, in Berkshire, 4 miles W. by S. Reading.
THEARNE, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.
THEBAID, iv. 80, 92.
THEBES, RUINS OF, iv. 15, 83. 25. 45. N. 32. 36. E.
THEDINGHAUSEN, vii. 316. 52. 58. N. 9. 1. E.
THEGONEC, ST., a town of France, department of Finisterre.
THEISS, or TISZA, vi. 289.
THELWALL, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire.
THENEZAY, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres.
THEOBALD'S, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire.
THEODO, village of, vi. 340.
THEODOSIOPOLIS, ii. 104.
THERA, vi. 129, 169. 36. 24. N. 25. 26. E.
THERAUD, the capital of a district of Hindostan. 24. 37. N. 71. 58. E.
THERESIENFELD, a town of Lower Austria, south of Vienna.
THERESIENSTADT, or MARIEN THERESIENSTADT, a large town of the south of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, 100 miles N. by W. Belgrade. 50. 30. N. 14. 7. E.
THERESIENSTADT, vi. 321, 465. 50. 28. N. 14. 7. E.
THERMIA, vi. 169. 37. 25. N. 24. 25. E.
THERMOPYLÆ, vi. 120. 38. 53. N. 22. 39. E.
THESSALONIAN LAKE, vi. 126.
THESSALY, vi. 160. 39. 30. N. 22. 30. E.
THETFORD, a town of England, in Norfolk,

on the Ouse, at its confluence with the Thet, 29 miles S.W. Norwich. 52. 27. N. 0. 45. E.

THEUX, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles E.S.E. Liege. 50. 33. N. 5. 49. E.

THEYA, a river of Germany, which consists at first of two branches, that unite and fall into the Morawa.

THEYS, a town of France, department of the Isere on the Theys.

THIBET, or TIBET, ii. 614. 31. 0. N. 90. 0. E.

THIBET, LITTLE, ii. 617. 36. 0. N. 78. 0. E.

THIEL, a town of the Netherlands, near the great river Waal, 20 miles S.E. Utrecht. 51. 54. N. 5. 26. E.

THIELT, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 18 miles W.S.W. Ghent. 51. 1. N. 3. 21. E.

THIERS, viii. 354. 45. 52. N. 3. 34. E.

THIMDA, a village of the territory of Tunis, in Africa, 8 miles S.W. Bizerta. 36. 58. N. 9. 38. E.

THINGHILL, GREAT and LITTLE, hamlets of England, in Herefordshire.

THINGWALL, a village of England, in Cheshire, 5½ miles N. by W. Great Neston.

THIONVILLE, viii. 402. 49. 20. N. 6. 10. E.

THIRD POINT, a cape on the east coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Banca. 2. 21. S. 105. 39. E.

THIRKLEBY, two townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THIRLEMEER, or LEATHESWATER, lake of, ix. 127.

THIRLWALL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

THIRSK, a town and borough of England, in Yorkshire, on a brook called Coatbeck, 20 miles N.W. York. 54. 16. N. 1. 21. W.

THIRSTON, EAST and WEST, hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

THIRSTONLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THISTLETON, a hamlet and village of England, in Lancashire and Rutlandshire.

THIVA, or STIBES, the ancient THEBES, a well-known city of ancient Greece, 30 miles N.W. Athens. 38. 22. N. 23. 25. E.

THIVIERS, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. 45. 24. N. 0. 55. E.

THIXENDALE, or THISTENDALE, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THIZY TOWN, viii. 361. 46. 3. N. 4. 20. E.

THMUIS, ruins of, ix. 69.

THOISSY TOWN, viii. 369. 46. 11. N. 4. 50. E.

THOLEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the island of Tholen, 4 miles N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. 51. 32. N. 4. 12. E.

THOLEN, viii. 641. 51. 33. N. 4. 7. E.

THOLTHORPE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

THOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 17 miles N.N.W. Abrantes. 39. 33. N. 8. 12. W.

THOMAS, ST., iv. 463, 586. 0. 15. N. 6. 25. E.

THOMAS, ST., the principal of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies. 18. 22. N. 64. 50. W.

THOMAS, ST., a village of Lower Canada, delightfully situated on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence.

THOMAS, SAN, a city of Guiana, on the Orinoco, about 244 miles W. of its mouth. 8. 7. N. 63. 55. W.

THOMAS, ST., or PANOASAN, city of, iv. 464.

THOMASBERG, mountain of, vii. 484.

THOMASTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny, on the Nore, 10 miles S.E. Kilkenny.

THOMASTOWN, a post township of the U. States, Lincoln county, Maine.

THOMÉ, ST., city of, iii. 184; v. 387.

THOMPSON, a post township of the U. States, Sullivan county, New York.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, three rivers of North America; one joins the Missouri; the second, in South Carolina, the Great Pedee; and the third the Mississippi.

THONE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which passes by Taunton.

THONES, a town of Savoy, 22 miles S.S.E. Geneva. 45. 54. N. 6. 10. E.

THONG, NETHER and UPPER, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THONON, a town of Savoy, 20 miles E.N.E. Geneva. 46. 23. N. 6. 32. E.

THOR, a town of France, 9 miles E. by S. Avignon. 43. 56. N. 5. 2. E.

THORDA, a county of Transylvania, in the province belonging to the Magyars or Hungarians.

THORDA, vi. 344. 46. 34. N. 23. 45. E.

THORESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, about a mile N.E. Alford.

THORGANBY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire. 53. 29. N. 0. 10. W.

THORIGNY, a town of France, department of La Manche. 49. 2. N. 1. 2. W.

THORLBY, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORN, vii. 24. 53. 2. N. 18. 38. E.

THORN, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 7 miles S.S.W. Ruremonde. 51. 10. N. 5. 51. E.

THORNBOROUGH, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

THORNBURY, a town and borough of Eng-

land, in Gloucester, near the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it, 24 miles S.S.W. Gloucester. 51. 37. N. 2. 33. W.

THORNCOT, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire.

THORNE, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, a quarter of a mile from the river Don, 31 miles S. York. 53. 38. N. 0. 58. W.

THORNER, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORNHILL, a village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, half a mile east from the Nith, 14 miles N. Dumfries. 55. 11. N. 3. 48. W.

THORNHILL, a village of Scotland, Perthshire, 10 miles W. Stirling. 56. 12. N. 4. 7. W.

THORNHOLME and THORNLEY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Durham.

THORNLIE BANK, a manufacturing village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire.

THORNSCOE, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORNSETT, a township of England, in Derbyshire. 53. 34. N. 2. 0. W.

THORNSHIP, or THORN SHAP, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland.

THORNTON, a village of England, Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. Barton-upon-Humber. The name of various townships and parishes in England.

THORNVILLE and THORNWAITE, two hamlets of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORNWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Essex, 2½ miles N.N.E. Epping.

THOROTON, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire.

THOROUT, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 12 miles S.E. Ostend. 51. 5. N. 3. 7. E.

THORPE, the name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets, in England.

THORSHAVN, viii. 601. 61. 55. N. 6. 58. W.

THOSPITIS LAKE, ii. 101.

THOUARS, viii. 282. 46. 58. N. 0. 15. W.

THOURACE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

THOUSAND ISLES, v. 117. 48. 50. N. 90. 0. W.

THRACIAN BOSPHORUS, ii. 315.

THRACIANS, vi. 71.

THRAPSTON, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 18 miles N.E. Northampton, and 75 N.N.W. London. 52. 25. N. 0. 34. W.

THRASIMENE, or THRASYMENE, the ancient name of a lake in the central part of Italy, now called the lake of Perugia.

THREALS, a township of England, in Lancashire, adjoining to Kirkham.

THREE BROTHERS, three small islands on the coast of Guiana, in the mouth of the Essequibo. The name of various small islands in the Atlantic, the Eastern seas, &c.

THREE ISLANDS, vi. 456.

THREE KINGS, three small islands in the South Pacific ocean, near the north coast of New Zealand.

THREE MOUNTAINS, peninsula of, v. 468.

THREE RIVERS, DISTRICT OF, one of the divisions of Lower Canada. It lies between those of Montreal and Quebec. 46. 30. N. 72. 30. W.

THREE RIVERS, v. 125. 46. 15. N. 72. 30. W.

THRIN, a river of England, in Norfolk, which runs into the sea, near Yarmouth.

THROGGY, a river of England, in Monmouthshire, which falls into the Severn.

THROSTON, a hamlet of England, Durham.

THRUPP, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, 2 miles N. Great Faringdon.

THRUPWICH, or THORPE-WICK, a village of England, in Berkshire.

THRUSHEL, a river of England, in Devonshire, which joins the Tamar.

THUEITS, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sambre, 8 miles S.W. Charleroi. 50. 21. N. 4. 18. E.

THUIR, a small town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

THULE, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which runs into the Llogher.

THULE, a name given by the ancients to the most northern part of Europe.

THUN, vi. 12.

THUNDER RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Huron.

THUR, a rapid river of Switzerland, which falls into the Rhine.

THURGOVIA, vii. 569.

THURINGER-WALD, mountains of, vii. 38, 50.

THURINGIA, the former name of an extensive tract of country, in the central part of Germany, in Saxony.

THURINGIA, FOREST OF, vii. 255.

THURLES, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the river Suir, 95 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 40. N. 7. 49. W.

THURLMERE, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Derwent.

THURLSTONE, a township of England, in Yorkshire.

THURNAU, a small town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia. 49. 59. N. 11. 20. E.

THUROTZ, a palatinate in the north-west of Hungary.

THURROCK, GRAY'S, a town and parish of

England, in Essex, in a small creek of the Thames.

THURSO, ix. 482. 58. 37. N. 3. 35. W.

THURSO RIVER, ix. 481.

THURSTON-MERE, a river of England, in Cumberland and Lancashire.

THURY, a village of France, department of Cote d'Or.

TIAM, or THIEM, province of, iii. 373.

TIBBERTON, a hamlet of England, in Salop, 4 miles W. by N. Newport.

TIBBOS, iv. 177. 18. 0. N. 16. 30. E.

TIBELITZ, parish of, vi. 487.

TIBER, vii. 588. 41. 47. N. 11. 8. E.

TIBERIAS, ii. 148. 32. 46. N. 35. 34. E.

TICAO ISLE, one of the Philippine islands, due south of the island of Luzon. 12. 30. N. 123. 40. E.

TICHFIELD, a town of England, in Southamptonshire, near the Tichfield river.

TICHVIN, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tichvinka.

TICINO, vii. 560, 588.

TICINO, or TESSIN, vii. 579.

TICKARY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 50 miles S.W. from Patna. 24. 58. N. 84. 50. E.

TICKENCOTE, a village and parish of England, in Rutlandshire.

TICKHILL, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S. Doncaster. 53. 26. N. 1. 10. W.

TICONDEROGA, a township of the U. States, in Essex county, New York.

TICONDEROGA, a fort of the U. States, in Essex county, New York.

TIDESWELL, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 22 miles N.W. Derby. 53. 12. N. 1. 46. W.

TIDI, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which joins the Lynker.

TIDONE, a small river of Italy, in the Sardinian states, which falls into the Po.

TIDORE, iii. 512. 0. 45. N. 127. 25. E.

TIDWEL, a hamlet of England, Devonshire.

TIEGENHOF, a town of West Prussia, 20 miles E.S.E. Dantzic.

TIETE, v. 535.

TIGABLAS COTTAS, iii. 440.

TIGER'S CREEK, a small stream of the U. States, which enters the Ohio.

TIGER'S VALLEY, a post village of the U. States, in Harrison county, Ohio.

TIGLIOLE, a town of Piedmont.

TIGRE, a large river of New Granada, which falls into the Amazons, in Lat. 4. 53. S.

TIGRE, iv. 130. 13. 25. N. 39. 40. E.

TIGRIS, ii. 100.

TILBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. 51. 34. N. 5. 5. E.

TILBURY, EAST, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex.

TILBURY, WEST, a parish adjoining to the above.

TILBURY FORT, ix. 238. 51. 28. N. 0. 23. E.

TELENINA, lake of, vi. 557.

TILGHMAN'S ISLAND, an island of the U. States, in the Chesapeak.

TILL, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the Tweed.

TILLINGTON, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire and Herefordshire.

TILLORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwa.

TILLYCOULTRY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, 4 miles W. Dollar. 56. 11. N. 3. 38. W.

TILSIT, vii. 20. 55. 3. N. 21. 36. E.

TILSOP, TILSTOCK, TILSTON, and TILSTON FERNHALL, a village and three hamlets of England, the two first in Salop, the other two in Cheshire.

TILT, a rapid stream of Scotland, Perthshire. It joins the Garry near Blaircastle.

TILTS, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

TIM, a town of Russia, government of Kursk. 52. 16. N. 57. 39. E.

TIMAVO, a river of Italy, which falls into the bay of Trieste.

TIMBAH, iv. 235.

TIMBLE, GREAT and LITTLE, townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TIMBO, iv. 208. 5. 30. N. 9. 22. W.

TIMISCOUATA, a lake of Canada, in Cornwallis county.

TIMMISKAMAIN LAKE, in Lower Canada.

TIMMAH, town of, iv. 239.

TIMOLEON, town of, vii. 741.

TIMOLIN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 29 miles S.W. Dublin. 53. 0. N. 6. 52. W.

TIMOR, iii. 521. 10. 22. S. 123. 29. E.

TIMORIAN CHAIN OF ISLANDS, iii. 520.

TIMOR LAUT, iii. 521. 7. 30. S. 132. 30. E.

TINCHEBRAY, viii. 461.

TING-FOU-KIEU, city of, ii. 585.

TINIAN, iii. 618. 15. 0. N. 146. 0. E.

TINNEVELLY, iii. 190. 8. 45. N. 77. 45. E.

TINNEVELLY, the capital of the above mentioned district. 8. 48. N. 78. 1. E.

TINNIS, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel.

TINTA, a province of Peru. See *Canes and Canches*. The capital of the province has also the same name.

TINTENIAC, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.

TINTO, a river of Spain, province of Seville, which runs into the Atlantic, to the west

of the Guadalquivir, near the town of Moguer.
TINTOC HILLS, ix. 374. 55. 35. N. 3. 45. W.
TIOGA, a county of the U. States, on the north side of Pennsylvania.
TIOGA, a county of the U. States, in New York.
TIOGA, a river of the U. States, which joins the Susquehannah.
TIOOKÉA ISLAND, iii. 640. 14. 0. S. 144. 0. W.
TIOOMEN, district and town of, ii. 434.
TIORN, an island on the coast of Sweden, 18 miles N. Gottenburg.
TIOUGHNIOGA, a river of the U. States, which flows into the Chenango.
TIPERA, iii. 120. 23. 30. N. 92. 0. E.
TIPPACANOE, a river of the U. States, in Indiana, which joins the Wabash, about 420 miles from its mouth.
TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, province of Munster. 52. 38. N. 8. 0. W.
TIPPERARY, a market town of Ireland, in the above county, 127 miles S.W. Dublin. 52. 29. N. 8. 8. W.
TIPSA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, the ancient TIPASA, 85 miles S.E. Constantina.
TIRANO, a town of Italy, in the Valteline, on the Adda.
TIRASPOL, a town of European Russia, on the Dniester, 8 miles E. Bender. 46. 52. N. 29. 40. E.
TIRES, an island, ix. 379.
TIRHOOT, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bahar, situated principally between the 27th and 28th degrees of northern latitude.
TIRLEMONT, viii. 631. 50. 48. N. 4. 55. E.
TIRRELL, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, 2½ miles S.S.W. Penrith.
TIRY, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Argyle.
TISBURY, a village and parish of England, in Wilts.
TITAWA, town of, vi. 564.
TITCHFIELD, a river of England, in Southamptonshire, which falls into the English channel, east of Hamble.
TITICACA, v. 357, 362, 430. 16. 30. S. 70. 30. W.
TITLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.
TITSCHEN, NEW, a town of Moravia, 31 miles E. Olmutz.
TITTERIE, iv. 185.
TITUL, town of, vi. 321.
TIVERTON, a town and borough of England, county of Devon, at the confluence of the rivers Exe and Lowman, 14 miles N. Exeter. 50. 54. N. 3. 28. W.
TIVERTON, a post township of the U. States, in Newport county, Rhode Island.
TIVOKEA, a low island in the South Pacific ocean. 14. 28. S. 144. 56. W.
TIVOLI, a town of Italy, 18 miles E. by N. Rome. 41. 58. N. 12. 50. E.
TIVY, or TOWEY, ix. 127.
TIXENDALE, or THRIXENDALE, a township of England, in Yorkshire.
TLAPA, v. 341. 17. 15. N. 98. 34. W.
TLAPALLAN, country of, v. 341.
TLASCALA, v. 342. 26. 40. N. 100. 10. W.
TLAXCALLA, or TLASCALLA, a government of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla de los Angeles.
TLAXCALLA, the capital of the above province, on a small river, 64 miles E. Mexico. 19. 19. N. 98. 0. W.
TLEMSAN, or TREMECEN, the most westerly of the three provinces into which the kingdom of Algiers is divided.
TLEMSAN, or TREMECEN, capital of the above province, 220 miles W.S.W. Algiers. 34. 55. N. 1. 10. W.
TOBAGO, v. 594. 11. 16. N. 60. 30. W.
TOBERMOREY, a village of Scotland, in the island of Mull, in Argyllshire. 56. 38. N. 6. 1. W.
TOBOL, ii. 396.
TOBOLSK, ii. 420, 431. 62. 0. N. 85. 0. E.
TOBOLSK, ii. 432, 449. 52. 12. N. 68. 15. E.
TOBOSO, a large village of Spain, province of La Mancha, 68 miles S.S.E. Madrid. 39. 34. N. 2. 57. W.
TOBY'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, 20 miles below Franklin.
TOCANTINES, v. 358.
TOCAT, ii. 73. 39. 35. N. 36. 30. E.
TOCAYA, a village of Brazil in Minas Novas, at the conflux of the Jigitonhonha with the Rio Grande, 35 miles N.E. Tejuco. 9. 15. N. 69. 50. W.
TOCROOR, country and town of, iv. 255.
TOCUYO, a town of South America, in the Caraccas, province of Venezuela, near the source of the river of its name, 270 miles S.W. Caraccas.
TOCUYO, a river of South America, which has its rise in the vicinity of Lake Marcaibo, upwards of 60 leagues from the Caribbean sea, into which it is discharged, and 9 leagues E. of Coro.
TOD HEAD, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, 5 miles S. Stonehaven.
TODOS SANTOS, a bay on the coast of Brazil, and province of Bahia. 12. 42. S. 38. 42. W.
TODNAUERBERG, mountain of, vii. 340.
TOE, brook of, iii. 14.
TOEPLITZ, vii. 465, 525. 50. 36. N. 13. 50. E.

TOEPLITZ, mineral spring of, vii. 459.
TOKAT, rivulet of, viii. 524.
TOKAY, vi. 312. 48. 7. N. 21. 25. E.
TOLATOLA, town of, iii. 497.
TOLBATCHIK, volcano, ii. 393.
TOLEDO, viii. 98. 39. 57. N. 4. 3. W.
TOLEDO, archipelago of, v. 481.
TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, 92 miles N.N.E. Rome. 43. 13. N. 13. 16. E.
TOLHUYS, a petty town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine.
TOLLAND, a county of the U. States, in Connecticut. 41. 55. N. 72. 20. E.
TOLLAND, a village and township of the U. States, Connecticut.
TOLLERTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Minchinghampton.
TOLLESCHOWITZ, burgh of, vii. 478.
TOLMEZZO, a town of Austrian Italy, 25 miles N.N.W. Udina.
TOLNA, vi. 325.
TOLO, bay, iii. 495. 2. 0. S. 122. 0. E.
TOLOMETA, anciently PTOLEMAIS, iv. 172.
TOLOSA, viii. 69. 43. 17. N. 2. 6. W.
TOLU, a sea-port of South America, in Carthagena, 55 miles S. Carthagena. 9. 32. N. 75. 30. W.
TOLUCA, v. 340.
TOLUCA, valley of, v. 275.
TOLVE, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 70 miles E. Salerno. 40. 40. N. 15. 55. E.
TOLZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Iser, 26 miles S. Munich.
TOM, river of, ii. 439.
TOMASSEY, town of, vi. 670.
TOMBIGBEE, v. 158.
TOMBOODRA, river of, iii. 24, 174.
TOMBUCTOO, iv. 250, 254. 17. 0. N. 1. 20. E.
TOMINA, the capital of a province of the same name in South America, 55 miles E. Chuquisaca. 19. 35. S. 65. 12. E.
TOMINI, bay, iii. 495. 0. 30. S. 122. 0. E.
TOMISVAR, the ancient TOMI, vi. 229.
TOMOURKI, mountains, vi. 176.
TOMPKINS, a county of the U. States, in New York.
TOMSK, ii. 421, 436, 437. 56. 30. N. 84. 10. E.
TONALA, town of, v. 333.
TONDERN, viii. 592.
TONDRAY, one of the Shetland islands.
TONE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which runs into the Parrot.
TONGATABOO ISLAND, iii. 623. 21. 0. S. 175. 30. W.
TONGE, a village of England, in Kent, 1½ mile E. Milton.
TONGE, two hamlets and a township of England, in Lancashire and Leicestershire.
TONGE, OLD and NEW, two villages of Holland, in the island of Overflakee.
TONGELRE, a village of North Brabant, 18 miles S.S.E. Bois le Duc.
TONGERLOO, a town of the Netherlands, 22 miles W.S.W. Antwerp. 51. 7. N. 4. 53. E.
TONGERN, or TONGRES, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Jaer, 9 miles N.N.W. Liege.
TONGHO, a fortress, and capital of a district, of the Birman empire. 18. 45. N. 96. 45. E.
TONGOOSES, or OEVOEN, ii. 423.
TONGRES, town of, viii. 632.
TONG-TCHOUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Sechuen. 26. 20. N. 103. 2. E.
TONGUE RIVER, a river of North America, which, after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Yellowstone.
TONNA, village of, vii. 130.
TONNAY CHARENTE, viii. 278. 45. 57. N. 0. 53. W.
TONNEINS, viii. 260. 44. 25. N. 0. 13. E.
TONNERRE, viii. 380. 47. 44. N. 3. 9. E.
TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, near the mouth of the Eyder, 46 miles E. by N. Heligoland. 54. 20. N. 9. 1. E.
TONORU, a city of the south of India, province of Mysore.
TONQUIN, ii. 551, 559; iii. 367. 18. 30. N. 104. 30. W.
TONSBERG, a town of Norway, province of Aggerhuus, on a bay of the Baltic, 42 miles S. Christiania.
TONSE, a large river of Northern Hindostan, which has its rise in the Himalaya mountains, and joins the Jumna. Another rapid river of Hindostan, which joins the Ganges.
TOOBOUAI ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. 24. 0. S. 152. 37. E.
TOOFOA, one of the Friendly islands, visible from Annamooka, by means of its height, and a volcano, which almost constantly emitted smoke, and sometimes threw up stones. 20. 0. S. 176. 0. W.
TOOLJAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. 18. 17. N. 76. 27. E.
TOOMBUDDRA, a river of the south of India. It falls into the Kisna, below Rachore.
TOONGOOSKA RIVER, ii. 396.
TOORAN, or ASIATIC SCYTHIA, ii. 280.
TOORMOOZ, a city of Independent Tartary, to the north of the Oxus, 50 miles N. Bulkh. 37. 8. N. 65. 32. E.
TOOTING-HOO, lake of, ii. 556, 557.
TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, near London.
TOPAYOS, river of, v. 358, 510.
TOPCLIFFE, a township of England, North

Riding of Yorkshire, on the Swale, 24 miles N. York. 54. 13. N. 1. 24. W.

TOPSCHAU, or DOBSINA, a town in the N. of Hungary, on a river of the same name, 109 miles N.N.E. Buda.

TOPSHAM, a town and sea-port of England, county of Devon, at the confluence of the Clyst and Exe, 3¼ miles S.S.E. Exeter. 50. 42. N. 3. 28. W.

TOPSHAM, a township of the U. States, in Orange county, Vermont. Another in Lincoln county, Maine.

TOR, a town of Arabia, situated near the head of the Red sea. 28. 19. N. 33. 28. E.

TORBAY, ix. 107. 50. 26. N. 3. 30. W.

TORBAY, a town and bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia. 45. 15. N. 61. 20. W.

TORCELLO, vii. 635. 42. 25. N. 13. 24. E.

TORDESILLAS, viii. 73. 41. 32. N. 5. 1. W.

TORELLA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 3 miles W.N.W. Conza.

TORGAU, vii. 123. 51. 34. N. 13. 2. E.

TORJOK, town of, vi. 548. 56. 57. N. 34. 59. E.

TORMES, viii. 9.

TORNA, vi. 311.

TORNEA, vi. 459. 65. 50. N. 24. 6. E.

TORNEA RIVER, viii. 537.

TORNEA LAPPMARK, the most northern of the six provinces of Swedish Lapland, lying between the river Tornea, Lulea Lapmark, and Norwegian Lapland. 68. 0. N. 21. 0. E.

TORNEA RIVER, vi. 457.

TORO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. 41. 32. N. 14. 52. E.

TORO, the name of three districts, all situated in the north of Spain.

TORO, viii. 73. 41. 35. N. 5. 24. W.

TOROLLA, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Ter.

TOROK-BETSE, or TURKISH BETSCHE, a large village of Hungary, on the Theyss, 28 miles N.N.E. Peterwaradein.

TORONTAL, a country on the south of Hungary, including the western part of the Banat of Temesvar, lying along the east bank of the Theyss, and intersected by the Bega.

TOROPA, v. 545.

TOROPEZ, vi. 547. 56. 29. N. 31. 30. E.

TOROSKO, mining town of, vi. 344.

TOROX, a town of Spain, on the coast of Granada.

TORPHICHEN, a decayed village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire.

TORQUAY, a village of England, in Devonshire, 18¼ miles S. by E. Exeter.

TORQUEMADA, a town of Spain, in Leon.

TORRE, a town of Piedmont. 42. 29. N. 11. 3. E.

TORRE DEL GRECO, a town of Italy, at the foot of Vesuvius, 9 miles E.S.E. Naples.

TORRE DELLA NUNCIATA, a town of Italy, near the foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles E.S.E. Naples.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, a town of Portugal, 87 miles E. Oporto. 41. 15. N. 7. 1. W.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles S.E. Orihuela.

TORRE VELHA, a fort in Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, 3 miles W. by S. Lisbon.

TORRENTE, a town of Spain, 5 miles S.W. Valencia. 39. 24. N. 0. 30. W.

TORRES STRAITS, iii. 404, 607. 10. 0. S. 142. 0. E.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, 25 miles N.N.W. Lisbon. 39. 4. N. 9. 20. W.

TORRE XIMENO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 37. 46. N. 4. 1. W.

TORRICELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra.

TORICELLA, a town of Italy, 10 miles N. by W. Parma.

TORRINGTON, a town of England, county of Devon, 10 miles S. by W. Barnstaple, 194 W. by S. London. 50. 58. N. 4. 8. W.

TORRISDALE, a village of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. 58. 31. N. 4. 16. W.

TORRISDALE BAY, ix. 479.

TORR POINT, ix. 499.

TORRYBURN, a parish and village of Scotland, Fifeshire, 4 miles S.W. Dunfermline.

TORSHELLA, a town of Sweden, 46 miles W. Stockholm.

TORSHOK, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Tverza, 45 miles N.W. Tver.

TORTHORWALD, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. 55. 3. N. 3. 31. W.

TORTOLA, v. 585. 18. 27. N. 64. 40. W.

TORTONA, vii. 645. 44. 54. N. 8. 52. E.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, near the Scrivia, 56 miles E.S.E. Turin. 44. 54. N. 8. 52. E.

TORTORICI, a town of Sicily, Val di Demona. 37. 56. N. 14. 47. E.

TORTOSA, viii. 85. 40. 49. N. 0. 32. E.

TORTOSA, a sea-port of Syria, formerly called ORTHOSIA, 35 miles N. Tripoli. 34. 52. N. 35. 55. E.

TORTUGA SALADA, an island in the Carribean sea. 11. 7. N. 64. 30. W.

TORTUGA, an island of the North Atlantic ocean, about 6 miles from the north coast of the island of Hispaniola.

TORWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

Tory Island, ix. 497. 55. 12. N. 8. 14. W.
Torzburg, pass, vi. 241. 45. 29. N. 25. 12. E.
Tosa, a river in the north of Italy, which falls into the Lago Maggiore.
Tosa, a seaport town of Catalonia, 23 miles S.S.E. Gerona. 33. 0. N. 133. 0. E.
Tosan, country of, ii. 478.
Toscolano, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese.
Tosside, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Tosz, a small but rapid river of the Swiss canton of Zurich, which falls into the Rhine.
Totana, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 15 miles E.N.E. Lorca.
Totchilnaia, mountain of, ii. 405.
Tothea, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Pescotter.
Totley, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles N.W. by N. Chesterfield.
Totma, vi. 449. 60. 9. N. 42. 47. E.
Totness, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Dart, 24 miles S.S.W. Exeter. 50. 27. N. 3. 43. W.
Toton, or Togeton, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.
Totonacs, v. 342.
Toucy, a town of France, department of the Yonne. 47. 45. N. 3. 17. E.
Toul, viii. 415. 48. 40. N. 5. 53. E.
Toulon, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire, 22 miles S.S.W. Autun.
Toulon, viii. 204. 43. 0. N. 5. 58. E.
Toulon sur Arroux, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.
Toulouse, viii. 240. 43. 36. N. 1. 26. E.
Tour, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. 45. 32. N. 2. 42. E.
Tour d'Aigues, a village of France, department of Vaucluse.
Tour la Ville, a town of France, department of La Manche.
Touraine, province of, viii. 309, 310.
Tournans, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne.
Tournavos, town of, vi. 160.
Tournay, viii. 624. 50. 36. N. 3. 24. E.
Tournon, viii. 225. 45. 2. N. 4. 52. E.
Tournus, viii. 371. 46. 32. N. 4. 58. E.
Tours, viii. 361.
Tours, viii. 311. 47. 23. N. 0. 40. E.
Tourves, a village of France, department of the Var, 22 miles N. Toulon.
Toutoroe, island of, viii. 527.
Tovarra, a town of Spain, 53 miles N.N.W. Murcia.
Towas, v. 214.
Towchester, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, situated on two streams, 29 miles S. Northampton. 52. 8. N. 0. 57. W.
Towridge, a river of England, county of Devon. It enters the Severn at Barnstaple.
Towlston, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
Townshend, two post townships of the U. States, in Massachusetts and Vermont.
Towton, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles S.E. Tadcaster. 53. 52. N. 1. 18. W.
Towynmy, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Dowy.
Traboli, ii. 72.
Trachenberg, vii. 79. 51. 30. N. 17. 2. E.
Tradewater, a river of the U. States, in Ohio.
Traetta, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples.
Trafalgar, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, opposite to Cape Esparte. 36. 10. N. 6. 0. W.
Tragarth, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Melta.
Tragonisi, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, 2 miles from Myconi.
Trahiguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
Traina, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Traina, 30 miles W.N.W. Catania.
Trajanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Maritza, 35 miles S. Adrianople. 41. 8. N. 26. 17. E.
Trakhemen, town of, vii. 19.
Tralee, ix. 592. 52. 16. N. 9. 37. W.
Tralee, bay, ix. 494. 52. 16. N. 9. 50. W.
Trameyes, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire.
Tramonti, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. 46. 17. N. 12. 45. E.
Tramore, a village of Ireland, county of Waterford, 8 miles S. Waterford. 52. 11. N. 7. 12. W.
Tramutola, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 28 miles N.E. Policastro. 40. 25. N. 15. 46. E.
Trancoso, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 9 miles W. Pinhel.
Tranent, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 9 miles E. Edinburgh. 55. 57. N. 2. 58. W.
Trani, vii. 718. 41. 17. N. 16. 27. E.
Tranquebar, iii. 187. 11. 0. N. 79. 55. E.
Transylvania, vi. 283, 340. 46. 40. N. 24. 0. E.
Transylvanian Mountains, vi. 283.
Trap, a village of the U. States, in Frederick county, Maryland.
Trapane Law, ix. 410.
Trapani, vii. 742. 38. 0. N. 12. 24. E.

TRARA, mountain of, iv. 184.
TRARSAS. iv. 199, 200.
TRAS-OS-MONTES, province of, viii. 47.
TRASTE, PORT OF, vi. 340.
TRAU, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the coast of the Adriatic, 14 miles W. by N. Spalatro. 43. 32. N. 16. 15. E.
TRAUN, vii. 486.
TRAUN, lake of, vii. 486.
TRAUNSDORF, or TRAJANSDORF, vii. 240.
TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, on the Traun, 48 miles E. by S. Munich. 47. 51. N. 12. 36. E.
TRAUTENAU, a town of Bohemia, 72 miles E.N.E. Prague. 50. 35. N. 15. 58. E.
TRAVAGLIATO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese.
TRAVANCORE, iii. 212. 9. 0. N. 77. 0. E.
TRAVANCORE, iii. 214. 8. 25. N. 77. 33. E.
TRAVE, vii. 427.
TRAVEMUNDE, vii. 429. 53. 57. N. 11. 0. E.
TRAVNICK, vi. 212. 44. 14. N. 17. 31. E.
TRAYMORE BAY, ix. 491.
TREADHAVEN, a river of the U. States, in Maryland. It joins the Choptank.
TREBIA, vii. 587.
TREBIGNY, district of, vi. 206.
TREBINITZA, river of, vi. 206.
TREBISOND, ii. 72. 37. 23. N. 39. 43. E.
TREBITSCH, vii. 479. 49. 14. N. 15. 55. E.
TREBNITZ, district of, vii. 79.
TREFFURT, a town of Prussian Saxony, on a hill near the Werra, 29 miles S.S.E. Gottingen. 51. 10. N. 10. 16. E.
TREFORT, a large village of France, 11 miles N.E. Bourg.
TREGANNON, a town of Wales, county of Cardigan, on the Berwin.
TREGONY, a town and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Fal, 248 miles W.S.W. London. 50. 17. N. 4. 52. W.
TREGUIER, river of, viii. 299.
TREGUIER, a town of France, in Brittany, department of the Cotes du Nord, 50 miles N.W. St. Briex.
TREGUNEC, a village of France, department of Finisterre.
TREGUNNO, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St. Breage, near Helstone.
TREIGNAC, a small town of France, department of the Correze. 45. 32. N. 1. 48. E.
TREIGNY, a town of France, department of the Yonne.
TREISAM, a small river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, and falls into the Rhine.
TREISHNISH, or TRESHNISH ISLES, a cluster of small islands of Scotland, in the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. 56. 30. N. 6. 25. W.
TRELON, a town of French Flanders.
TREMADOCK, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, 20 miles from Caernarvon. 52. 56. N. 4. 9. W.
TREMBLADE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente.
TREMENTINE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.
TREMITI ISLANDS, called by the ancients DIOMEDIS INSULAE, three petty islands in the Adriatic. 42. 10. N. 15. 30. E.
TREMMOO, iii. 16.
TREMOUILLE, a town of France, department of La Vendee. 46. 28. N. 1. 2. E.
TREMSBUTTEL, a village of Denmark, 18 miles N.E. Hamburg.
TREMUDA, a river of Guatimala, which runs north.
TRENDLE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Pitminster, Somersetshire.
TRENT, ix. 120, 256, 312, 316, 337.
TRENT, vii. 518. 46. 4. N. 11. 10. E.
TRENT, river of Upper Canada, v. 127.
TRENTON, a town of the U. States, and the capital of the state of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the Delaware. 40. 20. N. 74. 40. W. 2d, The capital of Jones county, North Carolina, on the Trent. 35. 7. N. 77. 25. W. The name also of several townships.
TRENTSCHIN, the chief place of a palatinate of the same name in Hungary, 87 miles N.E. Vienna. 48. 53. N. 18. 0. E.
TREPORT, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.
TREPTOW, OLD, a town of Pomerania, on the Tollen-see, 42 miles S. Stralsund. 53. 38. N. 13. 10. E.
TREPTOW AM REGA, or NEW TREPTOW, vii. 116. 54. 1. N. 15. 18. E.
TRESCAW, one of the Scilly islands, situated to the west of Annet.
TRETS, a town of France, department of the mouth of the Rhone, 20 miles N.E. Marseilles. 43. 27. N. 5. 42. E.
TREVANNION BAY, iii. 598.
TREVENNEN'S ISLAND, the southernmost of the Marquesas, in the South Pacific ocean. 9. 14. S. 156. 21. E.
TREVERI, vii. 241.
TREVES, a district or government of the Prussian states, comprising the south-west part of the province of the Lower Rhine.
TREVES, or TRIERS, vii. 249. 41. 54. N. 13. 13. E.
TREVICO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples.

Treviso, vii. 630. 45. 40. N. 12. 18. E.
Trevoux, viii. 369. 45. 57. N. 4. 47. E.
Treysa, an old town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Schwalme, 30 miles S.S.W. Cassel. 50. 59. N. 9. 10. E.
Tribau, or Morawska Trzebowa, a town of Moravia, on the Trzebowka. 49. 43. N. 16. 40. E.
Triboli, or Tereboli, a town of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, 72 miles E. Trebisond.
Tribunia, town of, vi. 206.
Tricala, vi. 160. 39. 31. N. 21. 49. E.
Tricarico, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 75 miles E. Salerno. 40. 38. N. 16. 3. E.
Trichendore, iii. 191.
Trichinopoly, iii. 187. 10. 45. N. 78. 45. E.
Triel, a town of France, 20 miles W. by N. Paris.
Triesch, a town of Moravia, 6 miles S.W. Iglau.
Trieste, Government of, vii. 534. 45. 10. N. 14. 0. E.
Trieste, a circle of the government of the same name, in Illyria.
Trieste, vii. 534. 40. 43. N. 12. 58. E.
Trieux, river of, viii. 298.
Trigno, a river of Italy, kingdom of Naples.
Trikeri, town of, vi. 161.
Trillo, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, on the Tagus, 68 miles E.N.E. Madrid.
Trim, chief town of the county of Eastmeath, Ireland, on the Boyne. 53. 34. N. 6. 49. W.
Trincomalee, iii. 217, 218, 254. 8. 32. N. 81. 17. E.
Trinesia, or Trinasus, a small town of Greece, in the Morea, 22 miles S. Sparta.
Tring, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 22 miles W. Hertford. 51. 47. N. 0. 38. W.
Trinidad, v. 361, 595. 10. 51. N. 60. 55. W.
Trinidad, v. 577. 21. 42. N. 80. 6. W.
Trinidad, a city of Guatimala, province of Costa Rica, 82 miles E.S.E. Guatimala. 13. 46. N. 90. 15. W.
Trinidad, a town of the kingdom of Guatimala, province of Sonsonate, 162 miles from Guatimala. Also various rivers and settlements in South America.
Trinity, or Trinidado, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in Louisiana, and discharges itself into Galvestan's bay, in Lat. 29. 30. N.
Trinity, or La Trinite, a seaport town of the island of Martinico, with a good harbour. 14. 53. N. 61. 8. W.
Trino, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 28 miles E.N.E. Turin. 45. 12. N. 8. 15. E.
Trinomalee, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. 12. 11. N. 79. 17. E.
Tripall, a river of England, Northumberland. It joins the South Tyne.
Tripetty, a town of India, in the Carnatic. 13. 31. N. 79. 33. E.
Tripoli, ii. 137; iv. 178. 31. 20. N. 15. 0. E.
Tripoli, the pachalic of, ii. 136. 34. 20. N. 36. 0. E.
Tripoli, iv. 178. 32. 54. N. 13. 18. E.
Tripoli, a seaport of Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name, traversed by the small river Kadisha. 34. 26. N. 35. 44. E.
Tripolizza, vi. 162. 37. 30. N. 22. 26. E.
Tripossoor, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 30 miles W. by N. from Madras.
Tristan d'Acunha, iv. 460. 37. 0. S. 15. 40. W.
Triste, an island on the coast of America, near the boundary of the provinces of Vera Cruz and Merida, in the lake or gulf of Terminos. 18. 20. N.
Trivandapatam, a town of India, province of Travancore. 8. 27. N. 76. 55. E.
Trivanderam, iii. 214. 8. 9. N. 79. 37. E.
Trivento, a town of Italy, 60 miles N.N.E. Naples. 41. 45. N. 14. 30. E.
Trivero, a town of Piedmont. 45. 40. N. 8. 8. E.
Triviglio, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles E. Milan.
Trivicary, village of, iii. 183.
Trivoli, town of, vii. 688.
Trochtelfingen, a town of Germany, 31 miles S. Stutgard. 48. 19. N. 9. 14. E.
Trogen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, 6 miles N.E. Appenzel. 47. 24. N. 9. 27. E.
Troglodytes, iv. 145.
Troglodytica, or the Coast of Habesh, iv. 144.
Troglodytic Chain of Mountains, iv. 4.
Troitsk, ii. 431; vi. 428. 54. 15. N. 55. 30. E. Another town of Asiatic Russia, 90 miles W. of the former.
Troizk, a town of European Russia, 79 miles N.N.W. Penza. 48. 23. N. 36. 45. E.
Troizkaia-Laura, monastery of, vi. 554.
Troizkoi Sergeiv, a town of European Russia, 32 miles S.E. Moscow.
Troja, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 60 miles N.E. Naples. 42. 49. N. 10. 43. E.
Troki, vi. 611.
Tromsoe, viii. 530.

TROMSOË, viii. 530. 58. 25. N. 9. 2. E.
TROND, ST., viii. 632. 50. 49. N. 5. 12. E.
TRONGANON, kingdom of, iii. 391.
TRONGANON TOWN, iii. 392.
TRONTO, a river of Italy, States of the Church, which falls into the Adriatic.
TRONZZANO, a town of Piedmont, province of Vercelli.
TROON, ix. 432. 55. 38. N. 4. 42. W.
TROPEA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 37 miles N.N.E. Reggio. 38. 43. N. 15. 52. E.
TROPES, ST., viii. 203. 43. 15. N. 6. 41. E.
TROPHONIUS, cave of, vi. 131.
TROPPAU, vii. 481. 49. 52. N. 18. 0. E.
TROPPAU, principality of, vii. 358.
TROSACHS, certain rugged and stupendous mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire.
TROTBY, ix. 351.
TROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 9½ miles N.E. Langtown.
TROUGHEND, a township of England, in Northumberland.
TROUP HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Banffshire. 57. 42. N. 2. 16. W.
TROUP, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the sea coast, near Gardenston.
TROUTBECK, ix. 129. Another river of Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden.
TROUTBECK, TROUTSDALE, and TROWAY, three townships of England, in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire.
TROWBRIDGE, ix. 194. 51. 19. N. 2. 10. W.
TROY, a post township of the U. States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.
TROY, a city of the U. States, and capital of Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson, 6 miles N. Albany. 42. 40. N. 73. 30. W.
TROY, a post township of the U. States, and capital of Miami county, Ohio. 39. 30. N. 84. 35. W. The name of various other townships.
TROY, site of, ii. 84.
TROYES, viii. 419. 48. 20. N. 4. 7. E.
TRSTENNA, a town of Hungary, 48 miles S. by W. Cracow.
TRUBTSCHEVSK, a town of European Russia, government of Orel.
TRUIM, a small river of Scotland, in Inverness shire, which falls into the Spey.
TRUMBULL, a county of the U. States, in the state of Ohio.
TRUN, a town of France, department of the Orne. 48. 50. N. 0. 1. E.
TRUNK CANAL, ix. 311.
TRURO, ix. 179. 50. 17. N. 5. 2. W.
TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, 40 miles N. by W. Halifax. 42. 50. N. 70. 0. W. Also a post township of the U. States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.
TRUYLRE, river of, viii. 166.
TRUXILLO, TURRIS JULIA, viii. 101. 39. 21. N. 5. 47. W.
TRUXILLO, v. 385. 8. 33. N. 70. 15. W.
TRUXILLO, v. 349. 15. 51. N. 86. 8. W.
TRUXILLO, v. 426. 8. 8. S. 79. 2. W.
TSCHAD, or TCHAD, a lake in Central Africa.
TSCHAUSSY, or OZAUSSY, a town of European Russia, 25 miles E. Mohilev.
TSCHEBOKSARY, a town of European Russia, 80 miles W. Kasan.
TSCHELEBINSK, town of, vi. 428.
TSCHERBENIDSCHE, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Trepignizza, 15 miles N.E. Ragusa.
TSCHERDIN, a town of European Russia, on the Kolva, 85 miles N.N.E. Perm.
TSCHERIKOW'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific ocean. 55. 49. N. 160. 4. E.
TSCHERKASK, the capital of the Don Cossacks, in European Russia, 250 miles E.S.E. Ekaterinoslav.
TSCHERKASSY, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev, on the Dnieper.
TSCHERNOWAND, mountain of, vii. 511.
TSCHETNEK, a town of Hungary, 13 miles N. Gomer.
TSCHUGUJEV, a town of European Russia, on the Donez, 23 miles E. Charkov.
TSHAHAN-TALA, plain of, ii. 474.
TSHELDIR MOUNTAIN, ii. 99.
TSHINVAL TOWN, ii. 35.
TSIAMAYA, town of, iii. 365.
TSI-NAN-FOO, town of, ii. 572.
TSIOMPA, kingdom of, iii. 379.
TSONG-MING, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern seas, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang river. 31. 38. N. 120. 54. E.
TSOO-SIMA, island of, ii. 501.
TSUEN-LO, province of, ii. 498.
TSUSIMA, island of, ii. 528.
TUA, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Douro.
TUAM, ix. 593. 53. 30. N. 8. 45. W.
TUBBERMORE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 126 miles N. by W. Dublin.
TUBINGEN, vii. 337. 48. 32. N. 9. 4. E.
TUBNAH TOWN, iv. 185. 35. 19. N. 5. 38. E.
TUCAPEL FORTRESS, v. 452. 26. 42. S. 71. 1. W.
TUCKERSVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Wayne county, Georgia. 31. 25. N. 81. 55. W.
TUCKERTON, a post village of the U. States, in Burlington county, New Jersey. 39. 40. N. 74. 20. W.

TUCUMAN, or SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN, v. 454, 455. 26. 49. s. 64. 36. w.
TUDELAW, a town of Spain, in Navarre, at the confluence of the Queilos and the Ebro, 45 miles s. Pampeluna. 41. 36. N. 4. 25. w.
TUDELA, viii. 68. 42. 10. N. 1. 44. w.
TUEZAR, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.W. Valencia.
TUGELOO, one of the branches of the river Savannah, which joins the Keowee.
TULA, vi. 562, 563. 54. 11. N. 37. 1. E.
TULA, v. 340.
TULA, river of, ii. 397.
TULA, river of, ii. 485.
TULBACH DISTRICT, iv. 361.
TULLA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 140 miles W.S.W. Dublin.
TULLAIT, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajneer.
TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's county, 63 miles W.S.W. Dublin. 53. 16. N. 7. 28. w.
TULLE, viii. 338. 45. 16. N. 1. 48. E.
TULLINS, a town of France, department of the Isere, 15 miles N.W. Grenoble. 45. 17. N. 5. 30. E.
TULLOW, a town of Ireland, county of Carlow, on the Slaney, 58 miles S.S.W. Dublin. 52. 48. N. 6. 47. w.
TULMERO, a town of the Caraccas, in Venezuela, two leagues from Maracay.
TULN, a town of Lower Austria, near the Tuln, 14 miles W.N.W. Vienna.
TULOMA, river of, vi. 458.
TULPEHOCKEN, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs east into the Schuylkill.
TULSK, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, about eight miles from Stockestown. 53. 47. N. 8. 12. w.
TUMBEZ, a town of Peru, province of Piura, on the Rio Tumbez. 3. 35. S. 80. 5. w.
TUMBEZ, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom, which rises in the Andes, and falls into the gulf of Guayaquil.
TU-MEN, river of, ii. 497.
TUMENE, a district of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, with a capital of the same name, on the Tura, at its confluence with the Tumenka. 57. 0. N. 100. 14. E.
TUMLOOK, a town of Bengal, on the Roopnarain river, 35 miles S.W. Calcutta. 22. 17. N. 88. 2. E.
TUMMEL, a large river of Scotland, Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and falls into the Tay at Logierait.
TUMMISKAMINGS, v. 135.
TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, a town of England, county of Kent, situated on the river Tun, or Ton, 14 miles S.S.W. Maidstone. 51. 13. N. 0. 16. E.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of England, in Kent. 51. 7. N. 0. 14. E.
TUNDSCHA, river of, vi. 150.
TUNGURAGUA, a large river of South America, which has its rise in Peru, and pours itself into the Amazons.
TUNGUSES, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, who cover nearly the whole south-eastern portion of that vast territory. They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the sea of Okhotsk. 50. 0. to 60. 0. N. 106. 0. to 121. 0. E.
TUNGUSKA, the name of three large rivers of Asiatic Russia, all tributaries to the Yenisei.
TUNIS, iv. 180, 181. 36. 44. N. 10. 20. E.
TUNIS, BAY OF, a large bay of the Mediterranean.
TUNJA, a town of New Granada, province of Santa Fe, 60 miles N.E. Santa Fe. 5. 5. N. 72. 56. w.
TUNKAT, a city of Independent Tartary, near the banks of the Sirr or Jaxartes, 250 miles N.E. Samarcand.
TUNQUIN or TONQUIN, a large kingdom of Eastern Asia, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Quangsee and Yunan, and separating that empire from Cochin-China and Cambodia.
TUNSTALL, the name of various hamlets, townships and parishes in England. 52. 37. N. 1. 32. E.
TUNSTEAD, small town of, ix. 315.
TUPIS, v. 544.
TUPTEE, river of, iii. 23, 60, 154.
TUQUILLO, mountain of, v. 364.
TURA, ii. 633.
TURBACO, village of, v. 401.
TURBET, or TARBET, a city of Korassan, in Persia, 50 miles N.E. Tursheez.
TURCOING, a town of French Flanders, 6 miles N.N.W. Lille.
TURCOMANIA, ii. 107.
TURCOMANS, vi. 73. 43. 15. N. 55. 0. E.
TURDETANI, vi. 71; viii. 21.
TURDULI, viii. 21.
TURENNE, viii. 338. 45. 3. N. 1. 32. E.
TURFAN, ii. 475. 42. 0. N. 83. 45. E.
TURGAI RIVER, ii. 363.
TURGH, a river of Wales, county of Montgomery, which falls into the Tanat.
TURGHE, a river of Wales, county of Caermarthen. It runs into the Cothey.
TURIN, vii. 643. 45. 5. N. 7. 40. E.
TURIVACARY, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore province, 52 miles from Seringapatam. 13. 10. N. 76. 43. E.
TURINSK, ii. 433.

TURKESTAN, ii. 370, 472. 38. 0. N. 65. 0. E.
TURKESTAN AND TARAS, town, ii. 371.
TURKEY, vi. 175.
TURKEY IN EUROPE, vi. 117, 175, 225. 43. 0. N. 24. 0. E.
TURKEY IN ASIA, ii. 63, 160. 38. 0. N. 35. 0. E.
TURKEY, AFRICAN. At present this power can scarcely be said to have any footing in Africa. Mahommed Ali, who annihilated the power of the Mamelukes, has now set up an independent government, which the Porte appears to have little prospect of being able to shake.
TURKEY-FOOT, a post village of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. The name of various other creeks and townships.
TURKHEIM, a town of France, 3 miles W. Colmar.
TURKHEIM, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. 48. 4. N. 10. 39. E.
TURKMENES, or TURCOMANS, ii. 372.
TURKS, vi. 73.
TURK'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest situated in 21. 20. N. 71. 0. W.
TURLA, town of, vi. 377.
TURMERO, a village of South America, province of Tunja.
TURNAK VALLEY, ii. 329.
TURNAU, a town of Bohemia, 44 miles N.N.E. Prague. 50. 33. N. 15. 10. E.
TURNAUL, country of, iii. 52.
TURNAVO, a town of European Turkey, in the north of Greece.
TURNEF ISLAND, v. 346.
TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Brentford.
TURNHOUT, viii. 619. 51. 20. N. 4. 36. E.
TURNISCHIA, town of, vi. 326.
TURON, bay of, iii. 373.
TUROPOLIA, district of, vi. 332.
TURRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat. 23. 52. N. 71. 41. E.
TURRIFF, a town of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, on a rivulet about one mile above its confluence with the Doveron, 11 miles S. Banff. 57. 32. N. 2. 25. W.
TURSHEEZ, a city of Korassan, in Persia, situated on the borders of the Great Salt Desert, 160 miles W.N.W. Herat.
TURTLE CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. Also one in Georgia. There are also several islands of this name in the Eastern and other seas.
TURTLE LAKE, v. 156.
TURUKHANSK, or MANGASEISK, town of, ii. 436.
TURUK RIVER, ii. 329.
TUSCANY, vii. 658. 43. 20. N. 11. 20. E.
TUSCARAWAS, a county of the U. States, in the state of Ohio.
TUSCARORA CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.
TUSCARORAS, v. 211.
TUSCUL, river of, ii. 363.
TUSCULUM, town of, vii. 688.
TUSIS, vii. 580. 46. 44. N. 9. 25. E.
TUTANA, or TOTANA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 18 miles E.N.E. Lorca.
TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a town of England, Staffordshire, on the Dove, 15 miles E. Stafford. 52. 51. N. 1. 43. W.
TUTICORIN, iii. 191. 8. 57. N. 76. 36. E.
TUXFORD, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 13 miles N. by W. Newark. 53. 16. N. 0. 55. W.
TUXTLA, an Indian village of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz. 18. 20. N. 95. 5. W.
TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 42. 3. N. 8. 28. W.
TUY, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, which falls into the ocean, 30 leagues E. of the port of Guaira.
TUYU, province of, v. 474.
TVER, vi. 548. 57. 30. N. 36. 0. E.
TYER, vi. 549. 56. 51. N. 35. 57. E.
TWEED, ix. 373, 404.
TWEEDEN, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel.
TWICKENHAM, a village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, between Ilseworth and Toddington, 11 miles S.W. London.
TWIGGS, a county of the U. States, in Georgia.
TWIGMORE and TWIGWORTH, two hamlets of England, in Lincoln and Gloucestershires.
TWITHAM, a hamlet of England, Kent.
TWIZEL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. by S. Morpeth.
TWO LICK CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.
TWY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish channel.
TWYFORD, the name of various hamlets of England.
TYBEE, an island near the coast of Georgia at the mouth of the Savannah.
TYGER, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina, which joins Broad river.
TYGER'S CREEK, two rivers of the U. States, in Kentucky and Louisiana.
TYKOCZIN, a town of Poland, on the Narew, 17 miles W. Balystock. 53. 10. N. 22. 45. E.
TYLDESLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire.
TYLER, a county of the U. States, in the north-west part of Virginia.
TYNAN, a village of Ireland, in Armagh, 91

miles N.N.W. Dublin. 54. 18. N. 6. 41. W.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises in the county of Mid-Lothian, and after a N.E. course of nearly 30 miles, falls into the sea 2 miles N. Dunbar.

TYNE, ix. 115, 252.

TYNEMOUTH, ix. 116, 282. 55. 2. N. 1. 20. W.

TYPHON, city of, iv. 53.

TYRE, or SOUR, ii. 137. 33. 10. N. 35. 20. E.

TYRNAU, vi. 307. 48. 22. N. 17. 37. E.

TYROL, vii. 510. 46. 10. N. 11. 10. E.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster. 54. 35. N. 7. 0. W.

TYRONE, several townships of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.

TYRREL, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.

TYRRIL'S PASS, a neat small village of Ireland, county of Westmeath.

TYSMENICA, a small town of Austrian Gallicia, on the borders of Russia. 48. 53. N. 24. 58. E.

TZANA, lake, iv. 133. 12. 0. N. 37. 20. E.

TZIEMLIANSKAIA, town of, vi. 404.

TZINZONTZAN, village of, v. 334.

TZNA, river of, vi. 560.

TZSCHOPPAU, a town of Saxony, on the Tzschoppau, 33 miles W.S.W. Dresden.

TZSCHOPPAU, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which joins the Flohe.

TZULIMM, a river of Asiatic Russia, which runs through the province of Kolivan, and falls into the Yenisei.

U.

UBAS, domain of, viii. 223.

UBAY, a large and copious river of Peru. Its mouth is in Lat. 11. 57. S.

UBAYE, a river of France, department of the Lower Alps. It joins the Durance.

UBEDA, viii. 104. 37. 56. N. 3. 25. W.

UBERLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Baden.

UBII, vii. 229.

UCAYALE, v. 356. 4. 25. S.

UCITA, a river of Guiana, which enters the Ventuani.

UCKER, river and lake, vii. 105.

UCKERADT, a town of the Prussian states, government of Cologne.

UCKER MARK, that part of the electorate of Brandenburg which bordered on Pomerania, between the Oder and the duchy of Mecklenburg.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Pomerania, on the Ucker, 31 miles N.W. Stettin.

UDA, ii. 442.

UDDEVALLA, viii. 553.

UDDINGSTONE, a small village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 7 miles S.E. Glasgow. 55. 34. N. 3. 50. W.

UDENHOUT, a village of North Brabant, 15 miles E. Breda.

UDINA, vii. 631. 46. 3. N. 14. 15. E.

UDINA, a delegation or district of Austrian Italy, government of Venice.

UDINSK, GREAT and SMALL, ii. 440, 441. 51. 28. N. 107. 20. E.

UDORIA, district of, vi. 450.

UDVARHELY, vi. 344. 46. 18. N. 25. 15. E.

UEBERKINGEN, town of, vii. 337.

UELZEN, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 22 miles S. Luneburg.

UFFCULME, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire.

UFFELN, or SALTZ UFFELN, vii. 306. 52. 10. N. 8. 51. E.

UFFORD, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire.

UGIE, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. It falls into the sea at Peterhead.

UGLITSCH, vi. 556.

UGTHORPE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

UI HELY, vi. 312.

UIKOESSI, canton of, iii. 523.

UISSITZA, town of, vi. 219.

UIST, NORTH, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying between the district of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south. 57. 33. N. 7. 15. W.

UIST, SOUTH, also one of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benebecula on the north, and Barray on the south. 57. 15. N. 7. 20. W.

UIVARINA, mines of, vi. 155.

UJ-VIDEK, or NEU-SATZ, vi. 321.

UJ-PALANKA, town of, vi. 317.

UJBANJA, or KONIGSBERG, a town of Hungary, on the Gran, 67 miles N.N.W. Buda.

UJHELI, or SATORALLYA, a town of Hungary, on the Ronya, 21 miles N.N.E. Tokay. 48. 45. N. 17. 50. E.

UKRAINE, vi. 571. 50. 0. N. 36. 0. E.

ULEA, island of, iii. 621.

ULEA, lake of, vi. 11, 493.

ULEA, river of, vi. 480, 493.

ULEABORG, vi. 481, 492. 65. 0. N. 27. 0. E.

Uleaborg, vi. 493. 65. 40. N. 25. 23. E.
Uley, a village and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 105 miles W. London.
Uliitea, iii. 638. 16. 55. S. 181. 20. W.
Ullapool, ix. 478. 57. 53. N. 5. 4. W.
Ullapool, a small river of Scotland, in Rossshire, which falls into Loch Broom.
Ulleswater, lake of, ix. 127.
Ullington and Ullock, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire and Cumberland.
Ulm, vii. 337. 49. 54. N. 8. 8. E.
Ulpia Castra, vii. 239.
Ulricaham, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 57. 57. N. 13. 30. E.
Ulster, ix. 547, 550. 54. 30. N. 7. 0. W.
Ulster, a county of the U. States, in New York.
Ulswater, a lake of England, partly in Westmoreland, and partly in Cumberland.
Ulua, Juan de, an island of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. 15. 40. N.
Ulu-Tau, mountain, ii. 366.
Ulva, a small island of the Hebrides. 56. 32. N. 6. 12. W.
Ulverston, a town of England, county of Lancaster, 18 miles N.N.W. Lancaster. 54. 12. N. 3. 4. W.
Uman, vi. 577.
Umanak, v. 91.
Umbagog, a lake of the U. States, in New Hampshire and Maine.
Umbre, river of, iv. 336.
Umbriatico, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the river Lipuda, 42 miles N.N.W. Squillace. 39. 23. N. 16. 55. E.
Umea, viii. 544. 63. 49. N. 20. 4. E.
Umea, river of, viii. 538.
Ummerapoora, iii. 140, 342, 348. 21. 55. N. 96. 7. E.
Umstadt, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles E. Darmstadt. 49. 52. N. 8. 52. E.
Unadilla, a river of the U. States, in New York. It joins the Susquehannah.
Unare, a river of South America, which divides the government of the Caraccas from the province of Cumana.
Undana, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. 24. 38. N. 74. 58. E.
Undes, territory of, iii. 13.
Ungawa, v. 86. 58. 0. N. 68. 0. W.
Unghvar, vi. 312, 346. 48. 34. N. 22. 23. E.
Ungreas, iii. 62.
Unieh, ii. 72.
Union, four post villages of the U. States, in the state of New York. Also the name of various townships.
United States of America, v. 149. 37. 0. N. 95. 0. W.
Unity, a township of the U. States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.
Unkel, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 25 miles S.S.E. Cologne.
Unna, vi. 211.
Unna, vii. 227. 51. 33. N. 7. 40. E.
Unscha, river of, vi. 557.
Unst, the most northern of the Shetland isles. 60. 50. N. 0. 55. W.
Unstrut, a river of Germany, which joins the Saale.
Unterseen, a town and bailiwic of the Swiss canton of Bern, on the Aar, 23 miles S.S.W. Lucerne. 46. 41. N. 7. 51. E.
Unterwalden, vii. 575.
Unverre, a village of France, department of the Eure and Loire.
Upernavick, v. 91.
Uphall, village of, ix. 420.
Uphoe, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lavendon, Buckinghamshire.
Upholland, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Wigan.
Uplamoor, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire.
Upland, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
Upland, a province of middle Sweden, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the lake of Malar, and Westmannland.
Upleadon, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.
Upleatham, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Uppingham, a town of England, in Rutlandshire, 16 miles S. Oakham. 52. 37. N. 0. 42. W.
Upsal, viii. 546. 60. 0. N. 17. 30. E.
Upsala, a town of the province of Upland, in Sweden, 3 miles N. Upsal.
Upsallata, mountain of, v. 451.
Upsall, Upsall Castle, Upshire, and Upsland, hamlets of England; Upshire in Essex, the others in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Upstreet, a hamlet of England, county of Kent, on the river Stour.
Upton, the name of various townships, parishes and hamlets in England.
Upton upon Severn, a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 10 miles S. Worcester. 52. 4. N. 2. 13. W.
Upwaltham, a village of England, in the county of Sussex, near Chichester.
Urabas, v. 408.
Urach, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Erms. 48. 31. N. 9. 24. E.
Ural, river of, ii. 309; vi. 412.
Ural Mountains, ii. 362, 388; vi. 14, 489.

URALIANS, or FINNO-HUNS, vi. 415.
URALSK, vi. 413. 51. 15. N. 51. 32. E.
URANA, a river of South America, which runs into the Caribbean sea.
URBANA, a post township of the U. States, Champaign county, Ohio. 40. 5. N. 83. 40. W.
URBANNA, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Virginia. 37. 40. N. 76. 38. W.
URBINO, vii. 691. 43. 45. N. 12. 34. E.
URCHAY, a river of Scotland, which falls into Loch Aw.
URCINO, town of, viii. 202.
URDINGEN, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Rhine.
URE, or YOURE, ix. 122.
URGANZ, town of, vi. 414.
URGEL, viii. 80. 42. 17. N. 1. 24. E.
URGHENZ CITY, ii. 377. 41. 40. N. 57. 40. E.
URGHESSAN VALLEY, ii. 329.
URGHUNDAUR RIVER, ii. 328.
URI, vii. 575. 46. 46. N. 8. 35. E.
URIAN-LY, or CURDLED MILK RIVER, vi. 426.
URIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, near Chippenham.
URIE, a considerable river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Don at the royal burgh of Inverury.
URMIA, or OOROOMA, lake of, ii. 236.
URNASCH, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, on the Urnasch.
URNEN, UPPER and LOWER, two villages of Switzerland, canton of the Valais.
URR, or ORR, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which enters the Solway frith.
URRIN, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney.
URSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
URUGUAY, v. 461.
URUGUAY, v. 457.
URUMEA, a lake of Aderbijan, in Persia.
URUMEA, a city of Persia, on the south-western bank of the lake to which it gives name, 90 miles s.s.w. Tabreez.
URUPINSKAIA, vi. 404.
USAN, a village of Scotland, Forfarshire, 3 miles s.w. Montrose.
USBEKS, monarchy of, ii. 389.
USEDOM, vii. 113. 53. 49. N. 13. 50. E.
USHANT, or OUESSANT, a small island on the north-west coast of France, department of Finisterre. 48. 26. N. 5. 6. W.
USIDSCHA, an inland town of European Turkey, in Romania, 70 miles s.s.w. Belgrade.
USIPETES, vii. 229, 230.
USK, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, at its confluence with the Birdhin, 14 miles s.w. Monmouth. 51. 42. N. 2. 54. W.
USK, ix. 350.
USXUB, town of, vi. 158.
USMAN, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Usman.
USSEL, viii. 339. 45. 32. N. 2. 19. E.
USSOLIE, a town of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, on the Ussolka.
USTARITZ, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees.
USTER, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. 47. 20. N. 8. 43. E.
USTICA, vii. 603, 749. 38. 45. N. 13. 8. E.
USTIUG, VOLIKI, or THE GREAT, a city of European Russia, government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Suchona and the Jug, which unite here, and form the Dwina, 440 miles E. St. Petersburgh.
USTIUSCHNA, vi. 544.
USURI, or USULI, great river, ii. 490.
USWORTH, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining hamlets of England, county of Durham.
UTAHS, v. 214.
UTAWAS RIVER, a river in North America, which forms the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal.
UTELLE, a town of Italy, province of Nice, 15 miles E. by N. Nice.
UTICA, a post village of the U. States, in Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk, 93 miles w. by N. Albany. 43. 10. N. 75. 15. W.
UTICA, ancient, iv. 182.
UTIEL, a town of Spain, province of La Mancha, 58 miles s.E. Cuenza. 39. 35. N. 1. 17. W.
UTRECHT, viii. 647. 52. 5. N. 5. 6. E.
UTRERA, viii. 109. 27. 11. N. 5. 47. W.
UTTOXETER, a town of England, in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, 13 miles N.E. Stafford. 52. 55. N. 1. 53. W.
UXBRIDGE, a township of England, on the Coln, Middlesex, 15 miles from London. 51. 53. N. 0. 29. W.
UXBRIDGE, a post township of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.
UXO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 32 miles N. by E. Valencia.
UYA, two small pasture islands in Shetland.
UZEL, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. 48. 17. N. 2. 50. W.
UZERCHE, viii. 338. 45. 25. N. 1. 35. E.
UZES, viii. 231. 44. 2. N. 4. 27. E.
UZNACH, a town of Switzerland, not far from the eastern extremity of the lake of Zurich, 23 miles S.E. Zurich. 47. 14. N. 8. 58. E.

V.

Va, a river of New Granada, which enters the Guaviare.

Vaas, a town of France, department of the Sarthe.

Vabres de Senrgals, a town of France, department of the Tarn.

Vaccei, viii. 21.

Vach, a town of Germany, on the Werra.

Vache, or Cow's Island, an island about 12 miles from the south coast of Hispaniola.

Vachery, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Crauley, county of Surrey.

Vadagherry, a town of the south of India, province of Malabar. 11. 35. N. 75. 45. E.

Vado, a town of Italy, in Genoa, 27 miles w. by s. Genoa. 44. 14. N. 8. 28. E.

Vaduz, town of, vii. 358.

Vaels, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles w. Aix la Chapelle.

Vaga, river of, vi. 445.

Vagney, a town of France, department of the Vosges.

Vaihingen, a town of Germany, on the Enz, 11 miles N.W. Stutgard. 48. 45. N. 9. 7. E.

Vaillac, a small inland town of France, department of the Lot.

Vaires, a village of France, department of the Upper Vienne.

Vaison, viii. 212. 44. 13. N. 5. 6. E.

Vakvak, or Wakwak, territory of, iv. 401.

Val de Pennas, a town of Spain, province of La Mancha, 90 miles S.S.E. Toledo. 38. 43. N. 3. 24. W.

Valadia, town of, iv. 190.

Valais, vii. 578. 46. 15. N. 7. 45. E.

Valanghe della Lalomba, vii. 600.

Valdai, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod, 170 miles S.S.E. Petersburgh.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, 13 miles s. Madrid.

Valdivia, a province of Chili, on the sea-coast, on both sides of the great river Valdivia. 40. 0. S. 73. 0. W.

Valdivia, v. 452. 40. 5. S. 80. 5. W.

Valdivia, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean.

Valedia, a sea-port of the province of Duquella, in Morocco.

Valença, a town and fortress of Portugal, on the Minho, 56 miles N. Oporto. 42. 0. N. 8. 30. W.

Valençay, viii. 383. 47. 8. N. 1. 32. E.

Valence, viii. 213. 44. 1. N. 2. 23. E.

Valence d'Agenois, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne.

Valencia, viii. 85, 87. 39. 29. N. 0. 22. W.

Valencia, v. 385. 10. 9. N. 68. 15. W.

Valencia, v. 382.

Valencia de Alcantara, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura.

Valenciennes, viii. 476. 50. 21. N. 3. 30. E.

Valensolles, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps.

Valentia, ix. 494. 51. 58. N. 10. 13. W.

Valentia Island, an island off the coast of Abyssinia.

Valentine, a town of France, on the Garonne, 55 miles S.W. Toulouse. 43. 4. N. 0. 40. E.

Valenza, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 40 miles E. by S. Turin. 45. 0. N. 8. 5. E.

Valenza, viii. 85.

Valery, St., viii. 470. 50. 11. N. 1. 36. E.

Valery en Caux, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the shores of the Channel, 33 miles N. by W. Rouen. 49. 50. N. 0. 40. E.

Valet, a town of France, 14 miles S.E. Nantes.

Valetta, La, the capital of the island of Malta, stands on the east side of the island, in 35. 53. N. 14. 30. E.

Valezo, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Mincio, 14 miles N. Mantua. 45. 19. N. 11. 6. E.

Valgrano, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.

Valki, a town of European Russia, on the Mscha, 27 miles W. by S. Charkov. 49. 48. N. 35. 48. E.

Valladolid, an inland province of Spain, forming part of the kingdom of Leon. 41. 35. N. 4. 45. W.

Valladolid, viii. 74. 41. 42. N. 4. 30. W.

Valladolid, v. 333. 20. 40. N. 101. 0. W.

Valladolid, or Mechoacan, v. 334. 20. 40. N. 100. 50. W.

Valladolid, a small town of Mexico, province of Merida or Yucatan.

Vallata, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples.

Valle de Maize, El, a town of Mexico, province of San Luis Potosi.

Valle Rotonda, a town of Italy, 30 miles N.N.W. Capua.

Valle e Spio, a town of Italy, in Naples.

VALLENDAR, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, government of Coblentz, near the Rhine. 50. 25. N. 7. 36. E.

VALLERAUGUE, a town of France, 40 miles N.W. Nimes.

VALLET, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. 47. 11. N. 1. 17. W.

VALLIER, ST., a town of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone. 45. 12. N. 4. 51. E.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine.

VALLOIRES, a town of Savoy, province of Maurienne.

VALLON, a town of France, department of the Ardeche.

VALLORBE, or VAL D'ORBE, a village of Switzerland, Pays de Vaud. 46. 43. N. 6. 21. E.

VALLS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles N. Tarragona. 41. 15. N. 1. 11. E.

VALLOUISE, a village of France, department of the Upper Alps.

VALLUM OF ANTONINUS, ix. 11.

VALLUM OF HADRIAN, ix. 10.

VALLUM OF SEVERUS, ix. 12.

VALMY, viii. 424.

VALOGNES, viii. 463. 49. 30. N. 1. 30. W.

VALPARAISO, v. 450. 33. 2. S. 71. 44. W.

VALPERGA, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles N. Turin.

VALREAS, a town of France, 32 miles N.E. Avignon. 44. 23. N. 4. 59. E.

VALS, viii. 221.

VALTELLINE, a lordship of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan. 46. 20. N. 10. 0. E.

VALVERDE, iv. 473. 38. 32. N. 6. 47. W.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S. Badajos. 38. 32. N. 6. 47. W.

VAN, ii. 104. 38. 40. N. 42. 58. E.

VAN, a lake, ii. 103. 38. 40. N. 42. 35. E.

VANDAL, a small river of England, in Surrey, which runs into the Thames.

VANDALS, vi. 326.

VANDERLIN ISLAND, one of Pellew's group of islands, on the coast of New Holland, gulf of Carpentaria.

VAN DIEMEN'S BAY, iii. 565.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, iii. 545. 42. 0. S. 146. 30. E.

VANDŒUVRES, a town of France, department of the Aube, 22 miles E.S.E. Troyes. 48. 5. N. 4. 28. E.

VANGEVILLE, a town of the U. States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio.

VANNES, viii. 291. 47. 40. N. 2. 44. W.

VANS, a town of France, department of the Ardeche. 44. 24. N. 4. 6. E.

VAR, viii. 202.

VAR, viii. 202. 43. 30. N. 6. 30. E.

VARA, town of, iv. 260.

VARADES, a town of France, near the Loire, 8 miles E. Ancenis.

VARALLO, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese states, at the confluence of the Mastalone with the Sesia, 57 miles N.N.E. Turin. 45. 51. N. 8. 14. E.

VERALLYA, SZENYER, a town of Hungary, on the Szenyer.

VARDAR, (the AXIUS of the ancients,) a large river of European Turkey, which falls into the gulf of Salonica.

VAREL, vii. 196. 52. 36. N. 7. 16. E.

VARENNE, a town of France, on the Allier. 46. 19. N. 3. 28. E.

VARENNES, a town of France, department of the Meuse, on the Aire, 150 miles E.N.E. Paris. 49. 13. N. 5. 2. E.

VARENNES, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne.

VARESE, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Verbano, 27 miles W.N.W. Milan. 45. 49. N. 8. 50. E.

VARINAS, a province of the Caraccas. 8. 0. N. 96. 30. W.

VARINAS, v. 385. 7. 35. N. 70. 4. W.

VARNA, vi. 229. 43. 14. N. 27. 57. E.

VARNITZA, a small town of Lower Moldavia, near Bender.

VARPAN, lake of, viii. 545.

VARS, a town of France, 6 miles N. Angouleme. 45. 56. N. 0. 6. E.

VARU, volcano of, v. 280.

VARZY, a town of France, department of the Nievre.

VAS, a hamlet of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, a very short distance to the north of Villa de Principe.

VAS ANTON, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco.

VASARHELY, vi. 317. 46. 25. N. 20. 22. E.

VASCONGADES, viii. 68.

VASEUX, a river of the U. States, in the state of Illinois, which falls into the Mississippi a little above Cape Gerardeau.

VASH, province of, ii. 379.

VASILI-POTAMO, vi. 162.

VASKHO, mountains of, vi. 284.

VASQUEZ, island, iii. 627. 25. 30. S. 175. 0. W.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post township of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

VASSELONNE, a town of France, in Alsace, 14 miles W. by N. Strasburg.

VASSY, viii. 417. 48. 31. N. 4. 57. E.

VASSY, see *Wassy*.

VASTO, or GASTO D'AMMONE, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the coast of the Adriatic. 42. 7. N. 14. 44. E.

VATAN, a town of France, department of the Indre. 47. 4. N. 1. 48. E.

VATHI, a sea-port of the Ionian republic, the chief place of the island of Ithaca. 37. 47. N. 27. 1. E.

VATHI, or VAHTI, a sea-port of the island of Samos. 38. 20. N. 20. 45. E.

VATICAN ROCK, vii. 596.

VAUCLUSE, viii. 210. 44. 0. N. 5. 13. E.

VAUCOULEURS, viii. 407. 48. 36. N. 5. 11. E.

VAUD, PAYS DE, vii. 575. 46. 30. N. 6. 50. E.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, 22 miles S.S.W. Nancy.

VAUGENRAY, a town of France, 9 miles S.W. Lyons.

VAUGIRARD, a town of France, 3 miles from Paris.

VAULRY, a town of France, department of La Creuse.

VAUMARCUS, a village of Switzerland, canton of Neufchatel, 11 miles S.W. Neufchatel.

VAUVERT, a town of France, department of the Gard, 22 miles E. by N. Montpelier.

VAUXHALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lambeth, county of Surrey.

VAVAO, iii. 627. 18. 34. S.

VAYRE, a village of France, department of Puy de Dome.

VECHEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 35 miles W. Breda.

VECHT, viii. 640.

VECHTE, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Zuyder Zee.

VEDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.

VEENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.

VFENENDAEL, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, 20 miles E. by S. Utrecht. 52. 2. N. 5. 34. E.

VEERE, or TER VEERE, (in English *Campvere*) a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the north-east side of the island of Walcheren, 4 miles N.N.E. Middleburg. 51. 33. N. 3. 39. E.

VEGA, CONCEPTION DE LA, v. 577, 582.

VEGEL, a town of Spain, province of Seville, between Cadiz and Gibraltar, 27 miles S.S.E. Cadiz.

VEGESACK, a town of Germany, 10 miles N.W. Bremen. 53. 11. N. 8. 40. E.

VEGLIA, vi. 335. 45. 5. N. 14. 35. E.

VEGLIA, the chief town of the above island, 22 miles S.S.E. Fiume. 45. 40. N. 14. 0. E.

VEGLIANO, a petty town of Piedmont, 11 miles N. Turin.

VEIT, ST., vii. 532. 48. 20. N. 12. 28. E.

VELA, CAPE, v. 355. 12. 5. N. 72. 9. W.

VELAZGHERD, ii. 275. 27. 47. N. 56. 24. E.

VELBERT, a village and parish of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 14 miles E.N.E. Dusseldorf.

VELCHI, river of, vi. 181.

VELENRYD, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

VELEZ, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, on the river Saarez, 63 miles N. Santa Fe. 6. 15. N. 73. 45. W.

VELEZ MALAGA, viii. 115.

VELEZ, EL RUBIO, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 22 miles W. by S. Lorca.

VELIBRI, town of, vii. 688.

VELIKIJA LUKI, vi. 547.

VELIKOJE, a village of European Russia, government of Jaroslav.

VELISH, a town of European Russia, government of Vitepsk.

VELLETRI, a town of Italy, States of the Church, 20 miles S.E. Rome. 41. 42. N. 12. 47. E.

VELLIA, remains of, vii. 655.

VELLORE, iii. 181. 12. 57. N. 79. 11. E.

VELLOUT, a town of the south of India, 18 miles from Madras.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 42 miles N. by W. Naples. 41. 29. N. 14. 3. E.

VENAISSIN, a district in the south-east of France, between Provence and Dauphiny.

VENANGO, a county of the U. States, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania.

VENANT, ST., a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.

VANASCA, a town of Piedmont.

VENCE, a town of France, department of the Var. 43. 43. N. 7. 9. E.

VENDEE, viii. 279. 46. 35. N. 1. 25. E.

VENDEE, a river of France, which falls into the Sevre Noirtoise.

VENDOME, viii. 315. 47. 48. N. 1. 5. E.

VENDUTENA, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, about 20 miles from the coast of Italy.

VENEDI, or WENDES, vii. 267.

VENEV, a town of European Russia, government of Tula, on the Venevka. 54. 30. N. 38. 10. E.

VENEZUELA, a province of the captain-generalship of the Caraccas. 10. 0. N. 68. 0. W.

VENICE, vii. 615, 631. 45. 27. N. 12. 23. E.

VENLOO, viii. 633. 51. 22. N. 6. 11. E.

VENLOON, or LOON OR ZAND, a town of North Brabant, 12 miles W. by N. Breda.

VENNINGEN, a small town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire.

VENNINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Salop, near Shrewsbury.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, on the river Ofanto, 86 miles N. Naples. 40. 58. N. 15. 53. E.

VENT, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the South Tyne.

VENTHIE, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais.

VENTNOR, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Wight, Southamptonshire.

VENTOUX, MOUNT, viii. 212.

VENTUAVI, an abundant river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco, in Lat. 4. 20. N.

VENZONE, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Tagliamento, 18 miles N.N.W. Udina. 46. 19. N. 13. 9. E.

VERA, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, 40 miles S. by W. Lorca. 37. 11. N. 1. 53. W.

VERA CRUZ, v. 343. 19. 0. N. 96. 0. W.

VERA CRUZ, v. 291, 343. 19. 11. N. 100. 49. W.

VERA PAZ, v. 349. 15. 50. N. 91. 14. W.

VERAIA, town of, vi. 553.

VERAGUA, v. 354. 8. 30. N. 82. 0. W.

VERAGUA, ST. JAGO DE, the capital of the above province. 8. 25. N. 81. 25. W.

VERBAY, river of, vi. 211.

VERBO, a town of Hungary, 40 miles N.N.E. Presburg.

VERCELLI, vii. 623. 45. 20. N. 8. 25. E.

VERCHAIÆRIA, a town in the western frontier of Siberia, the first which occurs after passing the great chain of the Ourals, the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, 120 miles N. Catherinenburg. 53. 45. N. 60. 14. E.

VERCHNEY-LOMOV, a town of European Russia, government of Penza, 60 miles W. by N. Penza.

VERDACHELUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 45 miles S.S.W. from Pondicherry. 11. 31. N. 79. 28. E.

VERDAS NOVAS, a village in the north of Portugal, 4 miles N.E. Oporto.

VERDE, CAPE, iv. 209, 221. 14. 45. N. 17. 37. W.

VERDE, ISLANDS OF CAPE, iv. 465. 16. 0. N. 24. 0. E.

VERDE, RIO, a river of South America, which joins the Paraguay above Assumption.

VERDEN, the chief town of a district of the same name, in Hanover, on the Aller, 53 miles S.W. Hamburgh. 52. 56. N. 9. 12. E.

VERDON, a river of France, department of the Lower Alps. It joins the Durance.

VERDUN, viii. 406. 43. 52. N. 1. 10. E.

VERDUN, a town of France, on the Garonne, 20 miles N.W. Toulouse. 49. 10. N. 5. 25. E.

VERE, a river of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Coln.

VEREJA, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Protva, 60 miles W.S.W. Moscow. 55. 32. N. 36. 9. E.

VERFEIL, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne, 12 miles N.E. Toulouse.

VERGARA, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 24 miles S.W. St. Sebastian.

VERGATO, a town of Italy, 15 miles S.W. Bologna. 44. 18. N. 11. 6. E.

VERGENNES, a city of the U. States, in Addison county, Vermont, on the Otter creek, 20 miles S. Burlington.

VERGHITISSION, or ZERO-LIVADO, vi. 155.

VERIA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedon, a few miles from the coast of the gulf of Salonica. 40. 34. N. 22. 16. E.

VERMANTON, viii. 376. 47. 40. N. 3. 44. E.

VERMEJA, a river of Quito, province of Quixos and Macas. It joins the San Miguel.

VERMEJAS, a river of Brazil, in Rio Grande, which enters the Atlantic.

VERMEJO, or RED RIVER, v. 359.

VERMILLION, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which discharges itself into Vermillion Bay, in the gulf of Mexico.

VERMILLION RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Osage. 2d, In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie. Also a tributary of the Illinois river.

VERMILLION SEA, v. 323.

VERMONT, v. 173. 44. 0. N. 72. 30. W.

VERMION, mountain, vi. 155.

VERNANTE, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. Coni.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, department of the Eure, on the Arve, 18 miles W. Dreux. 48. 44. N. 0. 54. E.

VERNON, viii. 457. 49. 5. N. 1. 26. E.

VERNON, a post township of the U. States, in Oneida county, New York. The name of several other townships.

VERNOUX, a town of France, department of the Ardeche. 44. 54. N. 4. 39. E.

VERO, river of, viii. 78.

VEROCZA, a town of Selavonia, on the Drave, 63 miles W.N.W. Esseck. 45. 52. N. 17. 25. E.

VEROLA-ALGHISE, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Savorola.

VEROLENGO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.

VERON, a small town in the interior of France, department of the Yonne, 6 miles S. Seus.

VERONA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, government of Venice.

VERONA, vii. 628. 45. 26. N. 11. 1. E.

VERONA, a post township of the U. States, in Oneida county, New York.

VERSAILLES, viii. 443. 48. 47. N. 2. 6. E.

VERSAILLES, a small town of the U. States, Woodford county, Kentucky.

VERSETZ, a town of Hungary, county of Temesvar.
VERTAISON, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
VERTE BAY, or GREEN BAY, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 46. 0. N. 64. 0. W.
VERTE RIVIERE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.
VERTEUIL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. 45. 59. N. 0. 13. E.
VERTOU, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, 4 miles S.E. Nantes.
VERTUS, viii. 423. 48. 55. N. 4. 2. E.
VERUA, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles N.E. Turin.
VERVIERS, viii. 634. 50. 38. N. 5. 54. E.
VERVINS, viii. 430. 49. 48. N. 3. 54. E.
VERZY, a town of France, department of the Marne.
VESOUL, viii. 382. 47. 36. N. 6. 12. E.
VESPRIM, city of, vi. 325.
VESJESGONSK, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Mologa, 190 miles N. Moscow.
VESUVIUS, vii. 587, 696, 706. 40. 50. N. 8. 26. E.
VESZPRIM, a town of Hungary, 43 miles S.S.W. Raab. 47. 5. N. 17. 56. E.
VETERA CASTRA, vii. 233.
VETERANI, town of, vi. 317.
VETTONES, viii. 21.
VEVAY, vii. 576. 46. 28. N. 6. 50. E.
VEVAY, a township of the U. States, Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio.
VEYNES, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps.
VEYRE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
VEZELAY, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 25 miles S. by E. Auxerre. 47. 28. N. 3. 45. E.
VEZELISE, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, 12 miles S.W. Luneville.
VEZERE, river of, viii. 166.
VIANA, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the Lima, 42 miles N. by W. Oporto. 41. 42. N. 8. 43. W.
VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 4 miles N.E. Logrono. 42. 18. N. 6. 58. W.
VIAREGGIO, a seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Lucca, 16 miles N. by W. Leghorn. 43. 52. N. 10. 15. E.
VIASMA, a town of European Russia, in the province of Smolensko, at the junction of the rivers Viasma and Bebri, 115 miles E. by N. Smolensko.
VIATKA, a large government or province in the east of European Russia. 58. 0. N. 50. 0. E.
VIATKA, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the rivers Viatka and Chlinooka, 420 miles E.N.E. Moscow. 58. 22. N. 49. 45. E.
VIBORG, city of, viii. 591.
VIBRAYE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, 25 miles E. Le Mans. 48. 4. N. 0. 44. E.
VIC, viii. 412.
VIC BIGORRE, viii. 248.
VIC EN CARLADES, viii. 341.
VIC LE COMTE, viii. 347.
VIC FEZENSAC, a town of France, department of the Gers, near the Pyrenees and the river Losse, 13 miles N.W. Auch.
VICENTE, ST., a province and captaincy of Brazil.
VICENTE, ST., a city of Brazil, in the above province, and once the capital. 24. 0. S.
VICENZA, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice.
VICENZA, vii. 630. 40. 40. N. 14. 54. E.
VICH, viii. 82. 41. 49. N. 2. 21. E.
VICHY TOWN, viii. 327. 46. 8. N. 3. 26. E.
VICO, a town of Italy, 2 miles E. by S. Mondovi.
VICO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata.
VICO, MONTE DI, volcano of, vii. 605.
VICQ, a village of France, department of Upper Vienne.
VICTOR, a post village of the U. States, in Ontario county, New York.
VICTORIA, a village of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, on the road leading from Caraccas to Puerto Cavello, 9 leagues E. Tulmero.
VICTORIA, a town of Mexico, province of Tabaseo, 60 leagues from Campeche.
VICTORIA, FORT, iii. 170.
VIDIGUEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles N. Reja. 38. 11. N. 7. 39. W.
VIDIN, a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 104 miles E.S.E. Belgrade.
VIEJA, a town of Brazil, on the island of Taporica or Itaporica.
VIENNA, vii. 493, 494. 48. 12. N. 16. 22. E.
VIENNA, a town of the U. States, the capital of Green county, Kentucky, on Green river. 2d, A town of South Carolina, on the Savannah. Also the name of several townships.
VIENNE, viii. 167, 284.
VIENNE, viii. 283. 46. 30. N. 0. 30. E.
VIENNE, UPPER, viii. 324. 45. 43. N. 1. 20. E.
VIENNE, viii. 218. 45. 33. N. 4. 54. E.
VIENNE LE CHATEAU, a town of France, department of the Marne.

VIERGEN, a village of the Austrian states, in Tyrol.

VIERSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in Gelders.

VIERZON, viii. 332. 47. 14. N. 2. 5. E.

VIESTI, a seaport of the Adriatic, kingdom of Naples, in the province of the Capitanata, at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano, 22 miles N.N.E. Manfredonia. 41. 54. N. 16. 10. E.

VIEUX BERQUIN, a village of France, department of the North.

VIEUX MARCHE, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord.

VIF, a town of France, on the Greeze, 12 miles S. Grenoble. 45. 4. N. 5. 40. E.

VIG, river of, vi. 445.

VIGAN, viii. 234. 43. 59. N. 3. 34. E.

VIGEOIS, a town of France, department of the Correze.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, capital of a district of the same name, near the Ticino, 15 miles N.W. Pavia. 45. 19. N. 8. 52. E.

VIGGIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic, 76 miles S. by W. Corunna. 42. 14. N. 8. 32. W.

VIGONA, an inland town of Italy, in Piedmont.

VIGTEN ISLANDS, viii. 534. 65. 0. N. 11. 0. E.

VIHORLET MOUNTAINS, vi. 281.

VIJANAGRAM, a town of Hindostan, province of the Northern Circars. 18. 4. N. 83. 33. E.

VILAINE, viii. 170.

VILAINE LA JUHIEL, a town of France, department of La Mayenne.

VILCAMAYO, URUBAMBA, or QUILLABAMBA, a large river of Peru, which falls into the Apurimac, at about Lat. 12. 30. S.

VILCAS-GUAMAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru.

VILCAS, a river of the same province, which enters the Maranon or Amazons.

VILKOMIRZ, a small town of Russian Lithuania, on the river Svieta, 44 miles N.N.W. Wilna.

VILLA BOA, v. 540. 16. 30. S. 50. 25. W.

VILLA CARILLA, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 18 miles N.E. Ubeda.

VILLA DO CARMO, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes, 20 miles E.N.E. Villa Rica.

VILLA CASTIN, a large village of Spain, 52 miles N.W. Madrid.

VILLA DO CONDE, a town of Portugal, on the Ave, 18 miles N. Oporto.

VILLA FALLETO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles E. Coni.

VILLA FRANCA, a town on the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 2 miles E. Nice. 44. 47. N. 7. 35. E.

VILLA FRANCA, another town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles S. by W. Turin.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 27 miles W. Barcelona.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA, a town of Portugal, near the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. Lisbon.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

VILLA JOYOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

VILLA DE LEON, a town of Mexico, intendency of San Luis de Potosi, 156 miles N.W. Mexico.

VILLA MAYOR, a small town of Spain, in Arragon, 3 miles E. Saragossa.

VILLAMEE, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Italy, 2 miles N. Casale. 45. 0. N. 7. 55. E.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles E.S.E. Turin.

VILLA NOVA DE CERVEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Minho.

VILLA NOVA DE MILFONTES, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles S. Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTIMAO, viii. 48. 37. 11. N. 8. 32. W.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTO, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto.

VILLA NUEVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

VILLA NUEVA, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles W.S.W. Barcelona. 39. 53. N. 8. 10. W.

VILLA NUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, a town of Spain, province of La Mancha, 115 miles S.S.E. Madrid.

VILLA DE PRINCIPE, v. 539.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, on the Corgo.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Mijares, 20 miles E. Segorbe.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 41. 23. N. 7. 44. W.

VILLA RICA, v. 538. 20. 26. S. 45. 50. W.

VILLA RUBIA, a small town of Spain, 31 miles S.S.E. Madrid.

VILLA RUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE LA GUADIANA, a small town of Spain, 82 miles S. Madrid.

VILLA SAVARY, a town of France, department of the Aube.

VILLA VERDE, a town of Portugal, 32 miles N. Lisbon. 38. 50. N. 8. 18. W.

VILLA VICIOSA, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 23 miles N.E. Oviedo. 2d, A mean town on the Guadalquivir, 21 miles W. Cordova. 3d, A village of New Castile, 20 miles N.E. Guadalaxara.

VILLA VIÇOSA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E. by S. Lisbon.

VILLACH, vii. 533. 46. 35. N. 13. 50. E.

VILLACH, a circle of Austrian Illyria, in the government of Laybach.

VILLAFAMES, a town of Spain, 51 miles N.N.E. Valencia.

VILLAINE LE JUHEL, a town of France, department of the Mayenne.

VILLALGORDO DE XUCAR, a town of Spain, province of Cuença.

VILLALPANDO, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Valderuguay, which falls into the Douro, 40 miles S. Leon. 41. 50. N. 5. 23. W.

VILLANDREAU, a town of France, department of the Gironde, on the Ciron. 44. 27. N. 0. 24. W.

VILLAR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 7 miles N. Placentia. 38. 54. N. 1. 40. W.

VILLARD DE LANS, a town of France, 12 miles S.W. Grenoble.

VILLE SUR AUJON, a town of France, 12 miles S.W. Chaumont.

VILLEDIEU LES POELES, a town of France, department of La Manche. 48. 52. N. 1. 16. W.

VILLEFAGNAN, a town of France, department of the Charente.

VILLE-FRANCHE, viii. 362. 42. 36. N. 2. 22. E.

VILLEFRANCHE, viii. 266. 44. 21. N. 2. 2. E.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, on the Lers, 20 miles S.E. Toulouse. 43. 25. N. 1. 42. E.

VILLEFRANCHE DE QUEYRON, viii. 241. 46. 24. N. 2. 51. E.

VILLEMUR, viii. 239. 43. 53. N. 1. 32. E.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 66 miles S.S.W. Valencia. 38. 35. N. 1. 2. W.

VILLENAUXE LA GRANDE, a town of France, department of the Aube.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of the Herault, 2 miles from Clermont Lodeve. 43. 58. N. 4. 47. E.

VILLENEUVE, a town of the Pays de Vaud, on the lake of Geneva.

VILLENEUVE, viii. 332. 44. 27. N. 2. 3. E.

VILLENEUVE D'ARGEN, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. 44. 25. N. 0. 43. E.

VILLENEUVE D'AVIGNON, a town of France, department of the Gard, on the Rhone, 22 miles E. by N. Nimes.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, viii. 224. 44. 33. N. 4. 31. E.

VILLENEUVE LA GUYARD, a town of France, on the Yonne.

VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVEQUE, another town of France, department of the Yonne.

VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE, a town of France, department of the Yonne.

VILLERS COTTERETS, a town of France, 14 miles S.W. Soissons. 49. 13. N. 3. 8. E.

VILLETTE, a village of France, 2 miles N.E. Paris.

VILLINGEN, a town of the west of Germany, in the mountainous district of the Black Forest, 58 miles S.S.W. Stutgard. 48. 3. N. 8. 28. E.

VILS, vii. 389.

VILVORDEN, viii. 631.

VIMEIRA, a village of Portuguese Estremadura, 3 miles N.W. Torres Vedras.

VIMIEIRO, a town of Portugal, 15 miles W.S.W. Estremos. 38. 48. N. 7. 34. W.

VIMOUTIERS, a town of France, department of the Orne, on the Vire.

VINACOURT, a village of France, department of the Somme.

VINADIO, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura, 24 miles W.S.W. Coni.

VINAY, a town of France, on the Trery, 17 miles W. Grenoble. 45. 13. N. 5. 25. E.

VINCENNES, viii. 456.

VINCENNES, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Knox county, Indiana, on the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio in a direct line, and nearly 200 miles by the course of the river, 120 miles W. Louisville. 38. 50. N. 87. 25. E.

VINCENT, ST., v. 534, 592. 13. 17. N. 61. 15. W.

VINCENT, CAPE ST., the S.W. point of Portugal. 37. 2. N. 8. 58. W.

VINCENT, ST., a seaport of Brazil, government of St. Paul, 150 miles W. Rio Janeiro.

VINCENTE DE LA BARQUERA, ST., a seaport of Spain, province of Burgos.

VINCHIATURA, a town in Naples, province of Molise.

VINDELICI, vii. 365, 366.

VINDHYA MOUNTAINS, iii. 11, 76.

VINEYARD, a post village of the U. States, in Mecklenburgh county, Virginia.

VINGORLA, iii. 171. 15. 48. N. 73. 47. E.

VINTAIN, iv. 217. 13. 15. N. 16. 12. W.

VINTIMIGLIA, a town of Italy, duchy of Genoa, 80 miles S.W. Genoa. 43. 47. N. 7. 37. E.

VIQUE, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ter, 37 miles N. by E. Barcelona. 41. 49. N. 2. 21. E.

VIRANCHIPURA, a town of India, in the Carnatic. 12. 54. N. 78. 57. E.
VIRAPELLY, a town of India, province of Malabar. 10. 5. N. 76. 20. E.
VIRE, viii. 464. 48. 50. N. 0. 54. E.
VIRGIN GORDA, or SPANISH TOWN, v. 585. 18. 20. N. 63. 48. W.
VIRGIN ISLANDS, v. 585. 18. 30. N. 64. 45. W.
VIRGINIA, v. 190. 38. 0. N. 79. 0. W.
VIRGINIA, a town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 52 miles N.W. Dublin. 53. 51. N. 7. 2. W.
VIRIEU, a town of France, department of the Isere, 25 miles N.W. Grenoble.
VISCHEGRAD, town of, vi. 213.
VISCHNEL-VOLOTSCHOK, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, 217 miles S.S.E. Petersburg.
VISE, or WESET, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 6 miles S. Maestricht. 50. 45. N. 5. 41. E.
VISEU, viii. 46.
VISIGOTHS, viii. 150.
VISO, EL, a town of Spain, 126 miles S. Madrid. 38. 23. N. 4. 51. W.
VISTULA, vi. 651; vii. 14.
VITEPSK, vi. 546. 55. 3. to 57. 0. N. 26. 30. to 31. 50. E.
VITEPSK, vi. 546.
VITERBO, vii. 689. 42. 25. N. 12. 8. E.
VITOLANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra.
VITOROGO, mount, vi. 177.
VITRE, viii. 304. 48. 8. N. 1. 14. W.
VITRY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe.
VITRY, or VITRY LE FRANÇOIS, viii. 421.
VITTEAUX, a town of France, on the Breune, 31 miles W. Dijon. 47. 25. N. 4. 33. E.
VITTORIA, viii. 69. 42. 47. N. 2. 46. W.
VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 40 miles W. by S. Syracuse. 36. 55. N. 14. 30. E.
VIU, a town of Piedmont, on the Chiara, 4 miles N.W. Turin.
VIVEROLS, town of, viii. 355.
VIVIEN, town of, viii. 224.
VIVIERS, a town of France, on the Rhone, 6 miles S.W. Montelimart. 44. 28. N. 4. 41. E.
VIVONNE, a town of France, 12 miles S. by W. Poitiers.
VIX, a town of France, department of La Vendee.
VIZAGAPATAM, iii. 153. 17. 42. N. 83. 24. E.
VISIADROOG, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, S.E. Bombay.
VIZIANAGRUM, a town of Hindostan, in the northern circars, 35 miles N. by W. Vizagapatam. 18. 4. N. 83. 30. E.
VIZIERABAD, town of, iii. 53.
VIZZINI, a town of Sicily, Val di Noto, 28 miles S.W. Catania.
VLAARDINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 6 miles W. by S. Rotterdam.
VLADIMIR, vi. 554. 56. 0. N. 41. 0. E.
VLADIMIR, vi. 554. 50. 55. N. 24. 21. E.
VLIELAND, viii. 641, 648. 53. 17. N. 5. 0. E.
VLIERINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.
VLODZIMIRZ, vi. 579.
VODINA, river of, vi. 159.
VOERÖE, island of, viii. 534.
VOGESES, or VOSGES MOUNTAINS, vi. 17.
VOGHERA, a town of Italy, the chief place of a province of the same name, on the Staffora, 10 miles N.E. Tortona. 45. 0. N. 9. 0. E.
VOGLIERA, town of, vii. 645.
VOGTLAND, a circle or district of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, in the S.W. corner of the kingdom.
VOHITS-ANGHOMBE, iv. 437.
VOIOURRA, mountains, vi. 176.
VOIOUSSA, or AOUS, river of, vi. 181, 183.
VOIRON, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Morges, 14 miles N.W. Grenoble. 45. 22. N. 5. 38. E.
VOITZBERG, district and town of, vii. 526.
VOLCAC, viii. 141.
VOLCANELLO, a small islet of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Lipari group of volcanic origin.
VOLCANO, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, the most southern of the Lipari group. 38. 30. N. 15. 13. E.
VOLCANO BAY, ii. 515. 42. 20. N. 141. 30. E.
VOLCANO ISLAND, iii. 619.
VOLCANO, LITTLE, one of the Lipari islands. 38. 32. N. 15. 12. E.
VOLCHONSKI, forest of, vi. 536, 537.
VOLCHOV, a river of European Russia, government of Novgorod, which joins the lakes Ladoga and Ilmea.
VOLGELBERG, mountains of, vii. 299.
VOLHYNIA, vi. 579. 50. 45. N. 26. 0. E.
VOLKMARSHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Diemel. 51. 25. N. 9. 4. E.
VOLLORE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome.
VOLO, town and gulf of, vi. 160. 39. 22. N. 22. 56. E.
VOLOGDA, a province or government of European Russia, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of those of Novogorod and Olonetz. It extends from lat. 58. 30. to 65. 0. N. and from long. 38. 20. to 49. 20. E.

VOLOGDA, a town of European Russia, and the capital of the above province, on the river Vologda, 365 miles E. by S. Petersburg. 59. 10. N. 40. 5. E.
VOLOKOLAMSK, a town of European Russia, 73 miles W.N.W. Moscow.
VOLPIANO, a town of Italy, 12 miles N. by E. Turin. 45. 14. N. 7. 47. E.
VOLSK, a town of European Russia, government of Saratov, on the Wolga, 70 miles N.E. Saratov. 52. 4. N. 47. 15. E.
VOLTA, iv. 230.
VOLTERA, vii. 667. 43. 26. N. 10. 46. E.
VOLTURNO, a river of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Gaeta, 20 miles N.W. Naples.
VOLVIC, viii. 353.
VONIZZA, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 50 miles S. Joannina. 38. 52. N. 4. 10. E.
VOORBURG, a village of the Netherlands, 2 miles E. the Hague. 52. 4. N. 4. 21. E.
VOOM, island of, viii. 641.
VOORN, an island of the Netherlands, between two mouths of the Maese. The chief place is Briel. 51. 52. N. 4. 10. E.
VOORST, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles E. Arnheim. 52. 10. N. 6. 7. E.
VORARLBERG, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the lake of Constance and Bavaria. The chief town is Bregenz.
VORCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz.
VORDEN, a village of the Netherlands, 15 miles E. by S. Zutphen. 52. 27. N. 6. 19. E.
VORDINGBORG, a seaport of Denmark, island of Zealand, 52 miles S.S.W. Copenhagen.
VOREPPE, a town of France, on the Roise, 9 miles N.W. Grenoble.
VORMEN-ELV, river of, viii. 523.
VORONEZ, vi. 568.
VORONEZ, vi. 568. 51. 40. N. 39. 23. E.
VORSTEN, hill of, vii. 233.
VOSGES, vii. 37, 40; viii. 409. 48. 30. N. 7. 10. E.
VOSGES, viii. 408. 48. 14. N. 6. 20. E.
VOSGES, mountains of, vii. 37, 40, 51.
VOUCAL, or WOLKAN, pass of, vi. 241.
VOUGA, a town of Portugal, on the Vouga, 37 miles N. Coimbra.
VOURLA, a seaport of Asia Minor, 25 miles W. Smyrna. 38. 21. N. 26. 46. E.
VOU-TCHANG-FOU, city of, ii. 584.
VOUTEZAC, a town of France, department of the Correze.
VOUTING-FOU, city of, ii. 590.
VOUVRAY, a town of France, on the Loire, 6 miles N.E. Tours.
VOUZIERS, viii. 427. 49. 22. N. 4. 42. E.
VOY DE BONAS, a village of France, department of the Upper Loire.
VRACENE, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, district of Dendermonde, 9 miles W. Antwerp.
VRANA, mines of, vi. 155.
VRANDOUK, vi. 212. 44. 17. N. 18. 3. E.
VREDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Brehkels.
VRIEZEN VEEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel. 52. 27. N. 6. 37. E.
VUKOVAR, vi. 333. 45. 18. N. 18. 52. E.
VULTURARA, a town of Italy, in Naples, 65 miles N.E. Naples.
VYAR, river of, iii. 188.
VYLES-LURE, town of, viii. 381.
VYTEGRA, a town of European Russia, government of Olonetz, on the Vytegra.

W.

WAAG, vi. 279.
WAAL, vii. 44; viii. 611, 639.
WAALWYK, a town of North Brabant, 10 miles W. Bois le Duc.
WAARGOIE, island of, viii. 600.
WAARSCHOOT, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N.W. Ghent.
WABASH, v. 157.
WABASH, LITTLE, a river of the U. States, in Indiana. It joins the Wabash.
WACCO, country of, iv. 318.
WACHENHEIM, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 12 miles W. Manheim.
WACKEN, a town of West Flanders, near the Lys, 16 miles S.W. Ghent. 50. 57. N. 3. 24. E.
WACKENITZ, river of, vii. 427.
WADAN, iv. 175. 29. 16. N. 15. 44. E.
WADDINGSVEEN, NORTH and SOUTH, two adjoining villages of South Holland, 10 miles S.E. Leyden.
WADDINGTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire. 53. 12. N. 0. 34. W.
WADELS, a river of England and Wales, which falls into the Lug.
WADENSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich, 9 miles S. Zurich. 47. 13. N. 8. 35. E.
WADEY, a country of Central Africa, situated to the west of Fezzan, and east of Fittre and Begarmee. The name also of various rivers in Africa.

WADI JIDDI, river of, iv. 184.
WADMELAW, a river of the U. States, in South Carolina.
WADREAG, iv. 186. 33. 16. N. 6. 0. E.
WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the lake of Wetter. 58. 38. N. 15. 0. E.
WAGENINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Leck.
WAGRAM, vii. 506. 48. 16. N. 16. 34. E.
WAHREN, a town of Germany, 20 miles W.N.W. Strelitz.
WAIBLINGEN, a town of Germany, 17 miles E.N.E. Stutgard, 48. 50. N. 9. 19. E.
WAIDHOFEN, a town of Germany, on the Ips, 72 miles W. by S. Vienna. 47. 57. N. 14. 48. E.
WAIDHOFEN, a town of Lower Austria, 65 miles W.N.W. Vienna.
WAIGIOO, straits of, iii. 404.
WAIJOO, island of, iii. 610.
WAINFLEET, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 14 miles N.N.E. Boston. 53. 7. N. 0. 13. E.
WAITZEN or VACS, vi. 306. 47. 47. N. 19. 8. E.
WAKASH, v. 68. 50. 0. N. 127. 30. W.
WAKATOMIKA, a river of the U. States, in Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.
WAKE, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
WAKEFIELD, ix. 267. 53. 41. N. 1. 37. W.
WAKEFIELD, a township of the U. States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire.
WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA, vi. 229. 44. 40. N. 25. 0. E.
WALAYANAGUR, a town in the Carnatic, on the Palaur river, 65 miles W. by S. from Madras. 11. 40. N. 78. 5. E.
WALBOTTLE, a township of England, in Northumberland.
WALCHEN LAKE, vii. 364. 47. 37. N. 11. 25. E.
WALCHEREN, viii. 641, 662. 51. 31. N. 3. 34. E.
WALCOT, the name of various parishes, townships, and hamlets in England.
WALD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 9 miles E.S.E. Dusseldorf.
WALDAI, lake of, vi. 544.
WALDAI, mountains of, vi. 14, 537.
WALDAU, a village of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia. 51. 13. N. 15. 15. E.
WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF, vii. 318. 51. 15. N. 9. 0. E.
WALDEN, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
WALDENBURG, a town of Saxony, 49 miles W.S.W. Dresden. 49. 11. N. 9. 38. E.
WALDENBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles W.S.W. Schweidnitz.

WALDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Elz. 50. 36. N. 12. 25. E.
WALDOBOROUGH, a seaport of the U. States, in Lincoln county, Maine, 180 miles N.E. Boston.
WALDRIDGE, a village of England in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury.
WALES, ix. 105, 352.
WALES, NORTH, ix. 358.
WALES, SOUTH, ix. 355.
WALES, NEW SOUTH, an extensive tract of country on the eastern coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770.
WALES, NEW, v. 79.
WALET, iv. 250.
WALFORD, a parish and hamlet of England, in Herefordshire. 52. 21. N. 2. 52. W.
WALKERSVILLE, a post village of the U. States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania. 2d, A post village of Lincoln county, Georgia.
WALL, a township of England, Northumberland. 2d, A hamlet in Staffordshire.
WALLACE, WILLIAM, ix. 387.
WALLACETOWN, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire.
WALLACHIA. See *Walachia*.
WALLACHIANS, vi. 74, 317.
WALLAQUES, vii. 474, 478.
WALLASEY ISLE, in England, situated in the river Crouch Essex.
WALLBURN, a town of Germany, in Baden.
WALLENDORF, a town of Hungary, on the Hernuth.
WALLENGIN, town of, vii. 259.
WALLENSTADT, LAKE OF, vi. 12. 47. 8. N. 9. 18. E.
WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, on the lake of Wallenstadt, 40 miles E.S.E. Zurich. 47. 8. N. 9. 18. E.
WALLERN, a town of Bohemia, 85 miles S.S.W. Prague. 48. 53. N.
WALLERSTEIN, a town of Franconia, four miles N. Nordlingen. 48. 53. N. 10. 29. E.
WALLERTHWAITE and WALLEY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Nottingham.
WALLIN, island and town of, vii. 113.
WALLINGFORD, a town of England, Berkshire, on the Thames, 14 miles N.N.W. Reading. 51. 36. N. 1. 9. W.
WALLINGFORD, two post townships of the U. States, in Vermont and Connecticut.
WALLINGTON, a township of England, in Northumberland, 14 miles W. Morpeth.
WALLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Surrey.
WALLIS'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific ocean. 13. 18. S. 177. 0. W.

WALLKILL, a river of the U. States, which flows into the Hudson, near Kingston.
WALMER, a village and parish of England, county of Kent, 1¼ mile s. Deal.
WALNEY ISLAND, ix. 102, 292. 54. 6. N. 3. 14. W.
WALNUT, a small river of North America, which enters the Scioto from the east.
WALNUT, BIG, a river of the U. States, in Ohio. It joins the Scioto.
WALNUT BRANCH, a post village of the U. States, in Fauquier county, Virginia.
WALNUT COVE, a post village of the U. States, Campbell county, Tennessee.
WALNUT CREEK, a river of the U. States, Ohio, which runs into the Scioto.
WALPOLE, a post township of the U. States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.
WALPOLE, a post township of the U. States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.
WALSALL, a town and parish of England, in the county of Stafford, 16 miles from Stafford, and 116 from London. 52. 36. N. 1. 57. W.
WALSHAM, or NORTH WALSHAM, a town of England, in Norfolk, 19 miles N. Norwich. 52. 49. N. 1. 23. E.
WALSINGHAM, GREAT, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on a small river, 25 miles N.W. Norwich. 52. 54. N. 0. 53. E.
WALSRODE, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Bohme. 52. 51. N. 9. 36. E.
WALSTADT, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine.
WALTERSDORF, a village of Upper Lusatia, on the borders of Bohemia. 50. 48. N. 13. 6. E.
WALTERSDORF, WUSTE, a village of Prussian Silesia. 51. 54. N. 13. 20. E.
WALTERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, seven miles W.S.W. Gotha. 50. 55. N. 10. 33. E.
WALTHAM, the name of various parishes in England.
WALTHAM, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts.
WALTHAM ABBEY, a town of England, in Essex, near the river Lea, 12¼ miles N. by E. London. 51. 41. N.
WALTHAMSTOW, a village and parish of England, in Essex, on the river Lea, near Layton, 6¼ miles N.E. by N. St. Paul's London.
WALTON, the name of numerous parishes, hamlets, and townships of England.
WALTON, a post township of the U. States, Delaware county, New York.
WALTON, a county of the U. States, in Georgia.
WALWARN, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which falls into the Lee.
WALWORTH, a hamlet of England, county of Surrey.
WAMERTINGHE, a town of the Netherlands.
WAMPUL, a river in England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden mouth.
WANDELSTEIN, mountain of, vii. 401.
WANDERSLEBEN, vii. 254. 50. 54. N. 10. 51. E.
WANDIPORE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bootan. 27. 51. N. 89. 57. E.
WANDIWASH, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. 12. 30. N. 79. 37. E.
WANDSFORTH, or WANDSFORD BRIGGS, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen.
WANDSWORTH, a parish of England, in Surrey. 51. 28. N. 0. 11. W.
WANGA, kingdom of, iv. 337.
WANGARA, iv. 242, 263.
WANGARA, lake or marsh of, iv. 3, 237.
WANGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. 47. 42. N. 9. 49. E.
WANKANEER, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 22. 27. N. 70. 58. E.
WANKETZEES, iv. 387. 25. 35. S. 26. 0. E.
WANLOCK, a small river of Scotland, on the borders of Dumfries and Lanark shires, which joins the Crawick.
WANLOCKHEAD, ix. 382. 55. 22. N. 3. 50. W.
WANNOOGAH, mountains of, iv. 183.
WANSBECK, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the sea.
WANSTEAD, a village and parish of England, in Essex, and in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.
WANTAGE, ix. 226. 51. 36. N. 1. 26. W.
WANTSUM, a river of England, forming a branch of the great river Stour.
WANZLEBEN, a town of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. 52. 4. N. 11. 28. E.
WAPPING, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the east of the metropolis.
WAPPINGER'S CREEK, a village of the U. States, Poughkeepsie, New York. 2d, A river of the U. States, which runs into the Hudson.
WAPPOCOMO, a river of the U. States, in Virginia. It joins the Potomac.
WARADEIN, GREAT, or NAGY VARAD, a town of Hungary, on the river Koresch, 35 miles S.S.E. Debreczin. 47. 2. N. 21. 55. E.
WARASDIN, vi. 331. 46. 18. N. 16. 20. E.
WARBERG, a seaport of Sweden, province of Halland, 34 miles S. Gottenburg. 57. 8. N. 12. 24. E.
WARBOLA, castle of, vi. 529.

WARBRECK, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, one mile N.N.E. Blackpool.
WARBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel. 51. 30. N. 9. 8. E.
WARD'S CREEK, a river of the U. States, in Virginia. It joins James river, 2d, In Maryland. It joins the Chesapeak.
WARDAE, island of, vi. 491.
WARDAN TOWN, iv. 71. 30. 23. N. 30. 58. E.
WARDE, a small town of Denmark, near the west coast of Jutland, on the Warde.
WARDEN, the name of several parishes in England.
WARDLE, two townships of England, in Lancashire and Cheshire.
WARDLEWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire.
WARDOEHUUS, the chief town of a district of the same name, on an island in Norwegian Finmark. 70. 22. N. 31. 7. E.
WARDON, or WARDREW, a watering village of England, in Northumberland.
WARE, ix. 235. 51. 49. N. 0. 2. W.
WARE, a river of the U. States, in Worcester county. It joins the Chicopee.
WAREBRIDGE, a town of England, county of Cornwall, partly in the parish of Egloshayle, and partly in that of St. Breock, 238 miles W.S.W. London.
WAREE, iv. 238. 5. 15. N. 7. 0. E.
WAREGUEANS, vi. 619.
WAREHAM, ix. 185. 50. 41. N. 2. 8. W.
WAREN, or MURITZ, lake of, vii. 47.
WARENDORF, vii. 225.
WARFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, county of Chester.
WARGAE, island of, vi. 489.
WARIBA, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic.
WARK, a township of England, in the county of Northumberland.
WARKSBURN, a township of England, in Northumberland.
WARKTHWAITE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland.
WARKWORTH, a parish of England and market town on the Coquet in the county of Northumberland, 8 miles S.E. of Alnwick. 55. 22. N. 1. 36. W.
WARLABY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 1½ mile S.S.W. Northallerton.
WARLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
WARLEY-WIGORN, a township of England, county of Worcester.
WARLITZ, town of, vii. 314.
WARMBRUNN, a town of Silesia, 60 miles W.S.W. Breslau. 50. 50. N. 15. 37. E.
WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland.
WARMFIELD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.
WARMINSTER, ix. 194. 51. 13. N. 2. 12. W.
WARNBOROUGH, NORTH, a township of England, in Southamptonshire.
WARNE, a river of England, in Northumberland. It falls into the German ocean, about 4 miles S. Holy Island.
WARNEMUNDE TOWN, vii. 189. 54. 6. N. 12. 9. E.
WARNER, a river of the U. States, in New Hampshire, which joins the Contoocook.
WARNETON, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 10 miles S.E. Ypres. 50. 45. N. 2. 57. E.
WARNITZA, town of, vi. 379.
WARNSDORF, town of, vii. 465.
WARREE, principality of, iii. 170.
WARREN, a river of England, in Salop, which joins the Onney, near Hardwick.
WARREN, a town in the U. States, in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the Mahoning, 77 miles N.W. Pittsburg.
WARREN, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania.
WARREN, the chief town of the above county, on the Allegany river.
WARREN, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Ohio. 2d, In Kentucky, south of Green river. 3d, In the state of the Mississippi. 4th, In North Carolina. 5th, In Georgia. 6th, In West Tennessee.
WARREN, a post town of the U. States, in Bristol county, Rhode Island, 52 miles S.S.W. Boston.
WARRENSPOINT, a town of Ireland, in the county Down, on Carlingford Lough, 7 miles E. Newry.
WARRENTON, a post town of the U. States, capital of Fauquier county, Virginia. 2d, Capital of Warren county, North Carolina. 3d, A post town in Warren county, Mississippi.
WARRINGSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. 54. 23. N. 6. 10. W.
WARRINGTON, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey, 18 miles E. Liverpool. 53. 24. N. 2. 36. W.
WARRINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire.
WARSAW, vi. 664. 52. 14. N. 20. 2. E.
WARTA, vi. 652; vii. 28, 47.
WARTENBURG, a town of East Prussia, 60 miles S. Konigsberg. 51. 18. N. 17. 48. E.
WARTH, island of, vii. 42.
WARTON, two townships in Lancashire, and a hamlet in Northumberland, England.
WARU, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which enters the sea.

WARWICKSHIRE, ix. 329. 52. 20. N. 1. 35. W.
WARWICK, ix. 331. 52. 18. N. 1. 36. W.
WARWICK, island of, iii. 617.
WARWICK, a town of West Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles S.W. Courtray.
WARWICK, a county of the U. States, in Indiana. 2d, In Virginia. The name of several townships.
WASA, vi. 492. 63. 1. N. 21. 40. E.
WASA, district, vi. 492. 62. 40. N. 24. 30. E.
WASCHPECONTES, v. 209.
WASENE, a village of France, department of the North.
WASH, ix. 119.
WASHAWAY, a hamlet of England, in Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. Bodmin.
WASHBROOK, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, 6 miles from Cirencester.
WASHBROOK, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which joins the Wharf, near Otley.
WASHES, ix. 119.
WASHINGTON, a village of England, in Durham, on the Wear.
WASHINGTON, a county of the U. States, Maine. 2d, In Vermont. 3d, In Rhode Island. 4th, In New York. 5th, In Pennsylvania. 6th. In Ohio. 7th, In Indiana. 8th, In Kentucky. 9th, In the district of Colombia. 10th, In Maryland. 11th, In Illinois. 12th, In Virginia. 13th, In North Carolina. 14th, In Georgia. 15th, In East Tennessee. 16th, In Alabama. Chief town St. Stephen's.
WASHINGTON, a post town of the U. States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. 2d, A village in Watervliet, New York, on the Hudson, 5 miles N. Albany. 3d, The capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Chartier's creek. 4th, A village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. 5th, A post town in Miami county, Ohio. 6th, Capital of Mason county, Kentucky. 7th, A post town, and capital of Fayette county, Ohio. 8th, A post village in Culpeper county, Virginia. 9th, A seaport and capital of Beaufort county, North Carolina. 10th, A post town and capital of Wilkes county, Georgia, on Kettle Creek. 11th, A post town in Rhea county, Tennessee. 12th, In Adam's county, Mississippi, on St. Catherine's Creek.
WASHINGTON, v. 191. 38. 58. N. 77. 2. W.
WASILI OSTROW, vi. 506.
WASELONE, a town of France, on the Massick, 14 miles W. by N. Strasburg.
WASSELONE, a small town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. 48. 38. N.
WASMES, an inland town of the Netherlands, district of Tournay.
WASPETONGS, v. 209.
WASSAW, GREAT and LITTLE, 2 islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.
WASSENAER, a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles W. by S. Leyden. 52. 9. N. 4. 23. E.
WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 28 miles E. Munich. 47. 34. N. 9. 37. E.
WASSOTAH, fortress of, iii. 173.
WASSY, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne.
WASTWATER, lake, ix. 129. 54. 28. N. 3. 20. W.
WATCHET, ix. 105. 51. 11. N. 3. 21. W.
WATEHOO, iii. 638. 20. 1. S. 158. 15. W.
WATERCROOK, a village of England, in Westmoreland, a little below Kendal.
WATER EATON, three hamlets of England.
WATEREE, a river of the U. States, which unites with the Congaree.
WATERFORD, ix. 547. 52. 13. N. 7. 30. W.
WATERFORD, ix. 547, 590. 52. 16. N. 7. 9. W.
WATERFORD, a post village of the U. States, Saratoga county, New York.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, ix. 490. 52. 9. N. 7. 1. W.
WATER GALL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 4 miles S. Southam.
WATERHEAD, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 24 miles N.E. Carlisle.
WATERING, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland.
WATERLOO, viii. 627. 50. 43. N. 4. 25. E.
WATERLOO, a post village of the U. States, Seneca county, New York. 43. 0. N. 76. 55. W.
WATER OF LEITH, ix. 412.
WATERSAY, one of the Hebrides, about a mile S. of the island of Barray.
WATERTOWN, a post township of the U. States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river. 43. 45. N. 76. 45. W.
WATERTOWN, a post town of the U. States, Jefferson county, New York.
WATERVILLE, a post township and village of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine, on the Kennebeck.
WATERVILLE, two villages of the U. States, in New York.
WATERVLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders.
WATERVLIET, a post town of the U. States, in Albany county, New York.
WATFORD, a market town of England, in Herts, 20½ miles W.S.W. Hertford. 51. 38. N. 0. 23. W.
WATKINSVILLE, two post villages of the U. States, in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

WATLINGTON, a town of England, Oxfordshire, 24 miles S.E. Oxford.
WATOUR, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.
WATTAWA, a river of Bohemia, which falls into the Muldau, near Prague.
WATTLE BRIDGE, a smart little village of Ireland, county of Fermanagh.
WATTON, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, 18 miles S.S.W. Norwich. 51. 52. N. 0. 8. W.
WATTRELOS, a village of France, department of the North.
WATT'S ISLAND, a small island in the Chesapeak. 37. 54. N. 76. 9. W.
WATTSBOROUGH, a post village of the U. States, Lunenburg county, Virginia.
WAUCHOPE, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Esk.
WAUNEH, valley, ii. 330.
WAVENEY, ix. 248.
WAVER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Wampul.
WAVERLEY, a hamlet of England, in the county of Surrey, near the river Way.
WAVRE, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, 12 miles S. Louvain.
WAXHAM, a village of England, on the Yorkshire coast, near Portrington. 52. 47. N. 1. 36. E.
WAXHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the Baltic, 16 miles E. Stockholm.
WAY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Throwley, Devonshire.
WAYACOTTE, village of, iii. 231.
WAYGIOU, an island in the Eastern seas, separated by Dampier's strait from New Guinea. 0. 5. S. 130. 15. E.
WAYNE, a county of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. 2d, In Indiana. 3d, In North Carolina. 4th, In Ohio. 5th, In Kentucky. 6th, In Georgia. 7th, In Alabama. The name of numerous townships.
WAYNESBOROUGH, a post town of the U. States, Burke county, Georgia. 33. 12. N. 82. 5. W.
WAYNESVILLE, a town of the U. States, Warren county, Ohio. 35. 30. N. 82. 45. W.
WEALDS, ix. 133.
WEALD, a township and hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire and Kent.
WEAR, ix. 115, 274, 275.
WEARMOUTH, BISHOP'S, ix. 115.
WEARMOUTH, MONK, a village and parish of England, in the county of Durham, on the Wear, 1 mile from Sunderland.
WEAVER, two hamlets of England, in Devonshire and Cheshire.
WEAVER, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which falls into the Mersey.
WEBHAMET, a river of the U. States, in Maine. It runs into the Atlantic.
WECHARECH, iv. 134, 137.
WEDGWOOD, MR., ix. 339.
WEDNESBURY, a town of England, in Staffordshire, at a short distance from the source of the river Tame, 8 miles N.W. Birmingham. 52. 33. N. 2. 0. W.
WEEBOTUCK, a river of the U. States. It joins the Housatonic, in Connecticut.
WEEDON BECK, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire.
WEEDON, UPPER, a hamlet of England, parish of Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire.
WEEK, 3 hamlets of England, 2 in Southamptonshire, and 1 in Somersetshire.
WEEL and WEELSBY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.
WEELY, or WYLEY, a village and parish of England, in Essex.
WEENAR, a town of Germany, in East Friesland, on the Ems. 53. 10. N. 7. 22. E.
WEENDE, a village of Germany, in Hanover, on the Leine.
WEERT, a town of the Netherlands, on the Brey, 10 miles W. Ruremonde. 51. 15. N. 5. 41. E.
WEETON, two townships of England, in Lancashire and West Riding of Yorkshire.
WEGLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles E. Halberstadt.
WEGGIS, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Lucerne. 47. 3. N. 8. 26. E.
WEHLAU, vii. 20. 54. 36. N. 21. 11. E.
WEHRAU, a village of Upper Lusatia, on the Queiss.
WEHRER, a town of Hanover, 20 miles E. Embden.
WEICHSEL, village, vii. 482.
WEICHSELBURG, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 9 miles E.S.E. Laybach.
WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, 42 miles N. Ratisbon. 47. 55. N. 16. 52. E.
WEIL, a town of Germany, on the Wurm, 11 miles W.S.W. Stutgard.
WEILBURGH, vii. 322. 50. 37. N. 8. 13. E.
WEIL IM SCHONBUCH, a town of Germany, 13 miles W. Stutgard.
WEILHEIM, a town of Germany, 19 miles E.S.E. Stutgard. 47. 50. N. 11. 7. E.
WEILHEIM, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Amber. 48. 36. N. 9. 32. E.
WEIMAR, SAXE, vii. 279, 280. 51. 0. N. 11. 30. E.
WEIMAR, vii. 281. 50. 59. N. 11. 20. E.
WEINGARTEN, a town of Germany, 7 miles E.N.E. Carlsruhe.
WEINLAND, country of, vi. 342.
WEINHEIM, vii. 350. 49. 33. N. 9. 4. E.
WEIRA, river of, vii. 215.
WEISBADEN, town of, vii. 322.

Weisselthurm, village of, vii. 246.
Weissenbourg, viii. 400.
Weissenburg, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 46 miles w. Ratisbon. 50. 40. N. 12. 38. E.
Weissenfels, vii. 124. 51. 12. N. 12. 1. E.
Weisseritz, a river of Germany, which joins the Elbe, near Dresden.
Weisskirchen, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temesvar, 58 miles s. by E. Temesvar.
Weisskirchen, vii. 481.
Weisluka Mountain, ii. 374.
Weistritz, vii. 80.
Welburn, two townships of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.
Weldon, Great, a market town and parish of England, Northampton.
Welford, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kempford, Gloucester.
Welikaia-Reka, river of, vi. 545.
Welland, ix. 120, 322.
Welland River, ix. 257.
Wellerit, mountains of, vi. 326, 327.
Wellesborough, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.
Wellesbourne Hastings, a village and parish of England, in Warwickshire.
Wellesley's Islands, a group of islands, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria. 16. 30. S. 139. 30. E.
Wellfleet, post town and seaport of the U. States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.
Wellinborough, a town of England, county of Northampton, nearly a mile north of the Nen. 11 miles N.E. by E. Northampton. 52. 18. N. 0. 42. W.
Wellington, a village of England, in Sussex.
Wellington, a town of England, county of Somerset, 149½ miles W.S.W. London. 52. 8. N. 2. 43. W.
Wellington, a market town of England, in Shropshire, 144 miles N.W. London.
Wellington, a township of the U. States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.
Wellington Channel, a large opening on the north shore of Barrow's strait, discovered by Captain Parry. 75. 0. N. 93. 0. W.
Wellop, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Wear.
Wells, ix. 186. 51. 14. N. 2. 38. W.
Wells, a seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, 34 miles N.W. by N. Norwich. 52. 58. N. 0. 51. E.
Wells, a river of the U. States, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut.
Wellsborough, a post township of the U. States, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. 41. 50. N. 77. 25. W.
Wellsburg, a post town of the U. States, Brooke county, Virginia.
Wels, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 108 miles W. Vienna. 48. 8. N. 14. 2. E.
Welshpool, ix. 367. 52. 40. N. 3. 11. W.
Welton, the name of several parishes and townships in England.
Wem, a town of England, county of Salop, near the source of the river Roden, 9 miles N. Shrewsbury. 52. 51. N. 2. 44. W.
Wemding, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles N. Donauwerth.
Wemyss, Easter, a parish and village of Scotland, on the S. coast of the frith of Forth. 56. 11. N. 3. 4. W. Wester Wemyss is 1 mile W. East Wemyss.
Wendel, St., town of, vii. 286.
Wenden, or Lettonian Zehsis, vi. 521.
Wendover, a town and borough of England, in Buckinghamshire. 51. 47. N. 0. 45. W.
Wener, vi. 12; viii. 538.
Wenersborg, viii. 552.
Wenew, town of, vi. 564.
Wenlock, Much or Great, a town and borough of England, county of Salop, 12 miles S.E. Shrewsbury. 52. 35. N. 2. 33. W.
Went, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Don.
Wenteridge, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire.
Wenterswyk, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sling. 51. 58. N. 6. 44. E.
Wentsum, ix. 253.
Wentworth, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Wenlock, a town and borough of England, county of Hereford. 52. 12. N. 2. 48. W.
Werbellin, lake of, vii. 86.
Werbitz, town of, vi. 553.
Werchoturia, mountain of, ii. 388.
Werdau, a town of Saxony, on the Pleisse. 50. 46. N. 12. 21. E.
Werden, a town of Westphalia, on the Ruer, 11 miles N.E. Dusseldorf.
Werdenberg, a town of Switzerland, on the Rhine.
Werl, a town of the Prussian states, in Westphalia. 51. 34. N. 7. 51. E.
Werne, a small river of Prussian Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.
Werneck, a village of Germany, in Franconia, 18 miles N.N.E. Wurzburg. 50. 1. N. 10. 7. E.
Wernigerode, vii. 132. 51. 50. N. 10. 50. E.
Werra, vii. 45, 208.

WERRAY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish channel.
WERSITZ, town of, vi. 317.
WERT, town of, viii. 523.
WERTACH, river of, vii. 393.
WERTHEIM, vii. 348. 49. 45. N. 9. 29. E.
WERZIERW, or WERZ, lake of, vi. 517.
WESEL, vii. 232. 51. 40. N. 6. 35. E.
WESELY, a town of Moravia, on an island in the March.
WESEN, hill of, vi. 515.
WESER, vii. 45, 203, 215.
WESSEX, Saxon kingdom of, ix. 18.
WEST BAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon. 50. 57. N. 0. 47. E.
WEST CHESTER, a county of the U. States, in New York. 39. 56. N. 75. 35. W.
WEST CHESTER, a borough of the U. States, Chester county, Pennsylvania.
WEST POINT, a town of the U. States, in Virginia, on York river.
WEST POINT, a post village and military post of the U. States, in Orange county, New York, on the Hudson.
WEST RIVER, two post villages of the U. States, in New York and Maryland.
WEST RIVER, a small river of the U. States, which falls into the Connecticut. The name of several other small rivers.
WESTBROMWICH, a village and parish of England, Staffordshire.
WESTBROOK, two hamlets of England, in Berkshire and Norfolk.
WESTBROOK, a post village of the U. States, in Bladen county, North Carolina.
WESTBURY, ix. 194. 51. 16. N. 2. 10. W.
WESTBURY, LEIGH, a village of England, in Wiltshire. It is the name of several hamlets and parishes.
WESTBY, a township of England, in Lancashire.
WEST DERBY, a village of England, 4 miles from Liverpool.
WESTER, ix. 481.
WESTERAS, a town of Middle Sweden, capital of Westmanland, 48 miles W.N.W. Stockholm. 59. 35. N. 16. 32. E.
WESTERHAM, a town and parish of England, in Kent, near the head of the river Darent, 14 miles N.W. Tunbridge. 51. 17. N. 0. 4. E.
WESTERLOO, a town of the Netherlands, 24 miles W.S.W. Antwerp. 51. 5. N. 4. 54. E.
WESTERLY, a post town of the U. States, in Washington county, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic.
WESTERN PORT, iii. 553. 38. 30. S. 145. 30. E.
WESTERN STATES, v. 173.

WESTERN TERRITORY, v. 207.
WESTER-SVARTAE, island of, vi. 482.
WESTERTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, parish of Tillycoultry.
WESTER-WALD, vii. 39, 51, 321. 50. 38. N. 8. 0. E.
WESTERWYK, a seaport of Sweden, province of Smaland, on a bay of the Baltic. 51. 35. N. 5. 8. E.
WESTFIELD, a post township and village of the U. States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts.
WESTHOVEN, a town of France, 14 miles W. Strasburg.
WESTMANLAND, or WESTMANIA, an inland province of Middle Sweden.
WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. 53. 33. N. 7. 25. W.
WESTMINSTER, a city of England, in the county of Middlesex.
WESTMINSTER, two post townships of the U. States, in Vermont and Massachusetts.
WESTMORELAND, ix. 289. 54. 28. N. 2. 35. W.
WESTMORELAND, a county of the U. States. 2d, In Virginia. The name of several post townships.
WESTON, the name of numerous townships, parishes, and hamlets, in England.
WESTPHALIA, CIRCLE OF, an extensive country in the north-west of Germany.
WESTPHALIA, a duchy in the west of Germany, having on the east the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the three other sides, that of Westphalia.
WESTPHALIA, mountains of, vii. 39.
WESTPHALIA, PROVINCE OF, vii. 221. 51. 45. N. 8. 0. E.
WESTPORT, ix. 496. 53. 48. N. 9. 27. W.
WESTPORT, a seaport of the U. States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts. 2d, A post village in Essex county, New York. 3d, A post town of Henry county, Kentucky, on the Ohio.
WESTRAY, ix. 484. 59. 13. N. 3. 0. W.
WESTZAANEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland.
WETER, lake of, vi. 12; viii. 538.
WETHERBY, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe. 53. 57. N. 1. 25. W.
WETHERSFIELD, a post township of the U. States, Connecticut.
WETLUGA, river of, vi. 557.
WETTERAVIA, in Germany, originally the small district lying along the river Wetter, but afterwards comprising all the country between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine.
WETTEREN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, 7 miles E. by S. Ghent.

WETTIN, vii. 127.
WETZLAR, vii. 254. 50. 33. N. 8. 28. E.
WEVELGHEM, a town of West Flanders, on the Nederbeeke.
WEVER, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the Columb.
WEVERSHAM, a village and parish of England, in Cheshire, on the Wever.
WEVERY, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye.
WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. 52. 32. N. 6. 40. W.
WEXFORD, ix. 586. 52. 22. N. 6. 29. W.
WEXFORD HARBOUR, ix. 490. 52. 23. N. 6. 25. W.
WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, 46 miles N.N.W. Carlscrona. 56. 48. N. 14. 40. E.
WEY, a river of England, Dorsetshire. It runs into the sea at Weymouth. 2d, A river of Surrey. It joins the Thames at Weybridge.
WEYBRIDGE, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, 20 miles S.W. London. 51. 23. N. 0. 27. W.
WEYHILL, a village of England, in Southampton, 3 miles W. Andover.
WEYMOUTH BAY, ix. 107. 50. 38. N. 2. 29. W.
WEYMOUTH, a post township of the U. States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.
WHADDON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire.
WHALLEY, a township of England, Lancashire, 6 miles N.E. Blackburn. 53. 51. N. 2. 24. W.
WHALSAY, a small island in Shetland, on the east coast of the Mainland. 60. 20. N. 0. 40. W.
WHALTON, a township of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles S.W. Morpeth.
WHAMPOA, a seaport of China, about 2 miles below Canton.
WHARF, ix. 122.
WHARTON, or WARTON, a township of England, in Cheshire.
WHARTON, 3 townships of England, Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, and Westmoreland.
WHEATHAMSTEAD, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, on the Lea.
WHEATON, ASTON, a township of England, in Staffordshire.
WHEELER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which runs into the Cluyd.
WHEELING, a post town of the U. States, in Ohio county, Virginia, 28 miles W. by S. Washington. 40. 5. N. 80. 40. W.
WHEELING, two tributaries of the Ohio, in the states of Virginia and Ohio.
WHEELOCK, a river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Dan.
WHIDAH, a country of Western Africa, the most important of those comprehended under the general appellation of the Slave coast of Guinea.
WHIDDY ISLAND, ix. 493. 51. 42. N. 9. 28. W.
WHITBURN, village of, ix. 420.
WHITBY, ix. 114. 54. 30. N. 0. 37. W.
WHITCHURCH, a borough and town of England, in Shropshire. 51. 14. N. 1. 20. W.
WHITCHURCH, a market town and borough of England, county of Southampton, 24 miles N.E. Salisbury. 51. 14. N. 1. 20. W. The name of various parishes and hamlets of England.
WHITE, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee. 2d, In Illinois.
WHITE CART, river of, ix. 427.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, v. 152.
WHITE MOUNTAINS OF CANDIA, vi. 166.
WHITE PLAINS, a post township and village of the U. States, in West Chester county, New York, 14 miles S. Bedford.
WHITE RIVER, a river of the U. States, in Vermont. It joins the Connecticut. 2d, A river in Indiana, which runs into the Wabash. 3d, A tributary of the Mississippi, in the Missouri Territory.
WHITE SEA, vi. 5. 66. 0. N. 39. 0. E.
WHITE WOMAN, mountains of, v. 277.
WHITEBURN, a parish and village of Scotland, in West Lothian.
WHITEHALL, formerly SKENESBOROUGH, a post township and village of the U. States, in Washington county, New York, 170 miles N.W. Boston.
WHITEHALL, a post village of the U. States, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.
WHITEHAVEN, ix. 288. 54. 33. N. 4. 8. W.
WHITEHAVEN, bay of, ix. 101.
WHITEHILLS, a considerable fishing town of Scotland, in Banffshire.
WHITEHORN, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Wigton.
WHITEHORSE HILLS, ix. 140.
WHITESBOROUGH, a post village of the U. States, in Oneida county, New York.
WHITEWATER, a river of the Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Douglas.
WHITHORN, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, seated on the bay of Wigton, 11 miles S. Wigton. 54. 45. N. 4. 20. W.
WHITHAM, river of, ix. 120.
WHITLESEA-MEER, lake of, ix. 126.
WHITLEY, the name of various hamlets, parishes, and townships in England.
WHITSAND BAY, a bay of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near St. David's. 50. 21. N. 4. 17. W.

WHITSTAPLE, a seaport village and parish of England, in Kent, 5 miles N. Canterbury.
WHITSUNTIDE ISLAND, iii. 592. 19. 0. S. 136. 0. W.
WHITTADDER, or WHITE-WATER, ix. 408.
WIALETTICHES, vi. 563.
WIAISMA, town of, vi. 548.
WIAITKO, town of, vi. 436.
WIATKA, government of, vi. 436.
WIBURG, government of, vi. 485.
WIBURG, town of, vi. 485.
WICHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland.
WICHNEY-WOLOTSCHEK, town and canal of, vi. 548.
WICK, ix. 482. 58. 27. N. 3. 9. W.
WICK, ix. 481.
WICKFORD, a post village of the U. States, in North Kingston, Rhode Island.
WICKLOW, ix. 502. 53. 0. N. 6. 25. W.
WICKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of that name, on a small harbour in the Irish sea, 32 miles S. Dublin. 52. 58. N. 6. 3. W.
WICKWARE, a town of England, Gloucestershire, 17 miles N.E. Bristol.
WICOMICO, a river of the U. States, in Maryland, which falls into the Chesapeak.
WIDAH, or JUDAH, iv. 235.
WIDIN TOWN, vi. 228. 44. 1. N. 22. 48. E.
WIELICZKA, vi. 680, 681.
WIERZ, river of, vi. 669.
WIER, river of, ix. 294.
WIERINGEN, viii. 641, 648. 52. 54. N. 4. 59. W.
WIESELBURG, or MOSONY, the chief town of a county of Hungary, on the Danube, 21 miles S.S.E. Presburg. 47. 48. N. 17. 17. E.
WIESEN, CIRCLE OF THE, a district of the grand duchy of Baden.
WIG, lake of, vi. 11.
WIGAN, a town of England, county of Lancaster, near the small river Douglas, 39 miles S. Lancaster. 53. 35. N. 2. 38. W.
WIGHT, ISLE OF, ix. 108, 116, 195, 199. 50. 42. N. 1. 20. W.
WIGTON, ix. 400, 401. 54. 55. N. 4. 40. W.
WIGTON, ix. 400. 54. 52. N. 4. 22. W.
WIGTON, ix. 288. 54. 49. N. 3. 9. W.
WIGTON BAY, ix. 400. 54. 45. N. 4. 10. W.
WILANOW, town of, vi. 667.
WILDERVANK, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen.
WILDESHAUSEN, town of, vii. 195.
WILIA, river of, vi. 608.
WILKES, a county of the U. States, in North Carolina.
WILKES, a county of the U. States, in Georgia.
WILKESBARRE, a post town of the U. States, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 115 miles N.N.W. Philadelphia. 41. 10. N. 75. 55. W.
WILKINSON, a county of the U. States, in Mississippi State.
WILKINSON, a county of the U. States, in Georgia.
WILKINSONVILLE, a town of the U. States, Johnson county, Illinois, on the Ohio.
WILLEM, river of, iii. 562.
WILLENGEN, town of, vii. 353.
WILLIAM, FORT, a fortress of Scotland, situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Linnhe, where it receives the river Lochy, 74 miles N. Inverary. 56. 51. N. 5. 6. W.
WILLIAMSBOROUGH, the capital of Granville county, North Carolina.
WILLIAMSBURG, a post town of the U. States, Ohio, 30 miles E.N.E. Cincinnati.
WILLIAMSBURG, a borough of the U. States, in James county, Virginia, 12 miles W. Yorktown.
WILLIAMSBURG, a post town and capital of Williamsburg district, 72 miles N.N.E. Charleston. Also a village of Jackson county, Tennessee.
WILLIAMS ORD, town of, viii. 649.
WILLIAMSTADT, v. 596.
WILLIAMSON, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee.
WILLINGHAM and WILLINGTON, the names of several parishes and hamlets of England.
WILLOUGHBY, a village and parish of England, Warwickshire, on the Grand Junction canal, 14 miles S.E. Coventry. 52. 58. N. 0. 26. W.
WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOLDS, a village and parish of England, in Nottinghamshire.
WILLOWBECK, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale.
WILLY, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which runs into the Upper Avon.
WILMANSTRAND, or LAPPERANDA, vi. 485.
WILMINGTON, a borough of the U. States, and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware, 28 miles S.W. Philadelphia.
WILMINGTON, a post town and port of entry of the U. States, New Hanover county, North Carolina, on Cape Fear river. 34. 18. N. 78. 5. W.
WILNA, vi. 603. 55. 0. N. 24. 0. E.
WILNA, vi. 611. 54. 43. N. 25. 10. E.
WILOOI, river of, ii. 397.
WILSON, a county of the U. States, in West Tennessee.
WILSON'S PROMONTORY, iii. 545. 39. 10. S. 146. 15. E.
WILSONTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 23½ miles S.W. Edinburgh.
WILSTER, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, near the Elbe. 53. 55. N. 9. 23. E.

Wilton, ix. 194. 51. 4. N. 1. 52. W.
Wiltshire, ix. 192. 51. 25. N. 2. 0. W.
Wiltz, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg. 49. 58. N. 5. 55. E.
Wimbak, or Winnebak, town of, iv. 234.
Wimbledon, a village and parish of England, county of Surrey.
Wimborne-Minster, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated between the rivers Stour and Allen, 26 miles E.N.E. Dorchester. 50. 48. N. 2. 0. W.
Wimpfen, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 65 miles N. Heilbronn. 49. 15. N. 9. 10. E.
Winandermere, or Windermere, a parish of England, in the county of Westmoreland.
Wincanton, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 24 miles S. Bath. 51. 3. N. 2. 24. W.
Winchcombe, a town and parish of England, Gloucestershire, on the Isbourne, 16 miles N.E. Gloucester. 51. 58. N. 1. 58. W.
Winchelsea, ix. 109. 50. 57. N. 0. 41. E.
Winchester, ix. 194, 198. 51. 4. N. 1. 20. W.
Winchester, a post town and borough of the U. States, and capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 70 miles W.N.W. Washington. 39. 10. N. 78. 20. W.
Windau, river of, vi. 519.
Windaw, a town of Courland, on the Baltic, 70 miles W.N.W. Mittau. 57. 25. N. 21. 25. E.
Windermere, lake of, ix. 129, 289.
Windham, a county of the U. States, in Vermont. 2d, In Connecticut, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts. 41. 35. N. 72. 5. W. The name of various townships.
Windle, a township of England, in Lancashire.
Windoere, island, viii. 600. 62. 20. N. 6. 0. W.
Windrush, a river of England, in Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames.
Windsheim, a town of Franconia, on the Aisch, 30 miles S.E. Wurzburg. 49. 31. N. 10. 30. E.
Windsor, iii. 539.
Windsor, a county of the U. States, on the east side of Vermont. 43. 30. N. 72. 30. W.
Windsor, a post town of the U. States, in Windsor county, Vermont. The name of various post townships.
Windsor, New, ix. 225. 51. 30. N. 0. 37. W.
Windsor, Old, a village of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, to the south east of New Windsor. 51. 29. N. 0. 34. W.
Windsor Forest, an extensive forest in the east part of Berks, England.

Windward Coast, iv. 260.
Windward Islands, in opposition to Leeward. These islands, in the West Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago. 15. 0. N. 62. 0. W.
Windward Passage, a name given to a course from the south-east angle of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north side of Crooked island, in the Bahamas. 22. 0. N. 72. 0. W.
Winebago River, v. 211.
Winnebagoes, v. 211.
Winneden, a town of Germany, 12 miles E.N.E. Stutgard.
Wingfield, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk. 52. 20. N. 1. 14. E.
Wingham, a village and parish of England, in Kent, near the Scour, 62 miles E. by S. London.
Winnipeg, or Bonmion, lake of, v. 75.
Winnica, a village of Austrian Poland, to the south of Lemberg.
Winnince, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Lune.
Winnipic Lake, a lake of North America, in Upper Canada, N.W. of Lake Superior. 53. 0. N. 98. 0. W.
Winnipic River, a river which runs into the lake of the same name.
Winnipiseogee, a lake of the U. States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. 43. 40. N. 71. 20. W. Also a river in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack.
Winschoten, a town of the Netherlands. 53. 9. N. 7. 1. E.
Winslow, a town and parish of England, county of Buckingham, 50 miles W.N.W. London. 51. 57. N. 0. 55. W.
Winstead, a village of the U. States, Litchfield county, Connecticut.
Winster, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 27 miles S.W. Derby. 53. 9. N. 1. 41. W.
Winster, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Kent.
Winterbanch, mountain of, vii. 340.
Winterbourn, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire. The name of various parishes.
Winter Harbour, v. 90. 74. 40. N. 116. 0. W.
Winterthur, vii. 570. 47. 29. N. 8. 42. E.
Winthrop, a post town of the U. States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.
Wintzenheim, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine.
Wipper, a river of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, which falls into the Baltic.
Wipperfurt, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Wipper,

22 miles E.N.E. Cologne. 51. 8. N. 7. 22. E.

Wirbel, vii. 42.

Wirksworth, a town of England, Derbyshire, 13 miles N.N.W. Derby. 53. 6. N. 1. 36. W.

Wirtemberg, vii. 325. 45. 36. to 49. 45. N. 8. 7. to 10. 30. E.

Wirtz, lake of, vi. 11.

Wisbaden, a town of Germany, 8 miles N.W. Mentz. 52. 5. N. 8. 9. E.

Wisbeach, a town of England, county of Cambridge, and Isle of Ely, 42 miles N.N.W. Cambridge. 52. 41. N. 0. 10. E.

Wisby, vi. 512; viii. 555. 57. 38. N. 18. 25. E.

Wiscasset, a post town and port of entry of the U. States, Lincoln county, Maine, 160 miles N.E. Boston. 44. 10. N. 69. 55. W.

Wischau, a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. by N. Brunn.

Wisconsin, river of, v. 156, 211.

Wismar, a seaport of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic, 30 miles E. Lubeck. 53. 53. N. 11. 35. E.

Wissembourg, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Lauter. 49. 1. N. 7. 59. E.

Wissowitz, a town of Moravia, 30 miles E. Brunn.

Wisten, village of, vii. 283.

Witches' Fountain, vii. 204.

Witgenstein, a county in the Prussian states, adjoining the west part of the province of Upper Hesse.

Witham, a town of England, in Essex, on a branch of the Blackwater, 37½ miles N.E. by E. London. 51. 48. N. 0. 38. E.

Witham, ix. 257.

Witim, river, ii. 397.

Witley, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey.

Witney, ix. 280. 51. 47. N. 1. 28. W.

Wittenberg, vii. 122. 51. 10. N. 12. 43. E.

Wittenhall, a township of England, in Staffordshire.

Wittengau, a town of Bohemia, 74 miles S. by E. Prague.

Wittstock, a town of Prussia, on the Dosse, 56 miles N.W. Berlin. 53. 11. N. 12. 28. E.

Witzenhausen, a town of Germany, 15 miles E. Cassel. 51. 21. N. 9. 50. E.

Wivelscombe, a town of England, in Somersetshire, 11 miles W. Taunton. 51. 3. N. 3. 20. W.

Wivenhoe, a village and parish of England, in Essex. 51. 52. N. 0. 56. E.

Wize, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Waver at Holme.

Woahoo, iii. 645. 21. 0. N. 158. 0. E.

Woburn, ix. 329. 52. 0. N. 0. 37. W.

Woerden, a town of the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine, 15 miles S. Amsterdam. 52. 5. N. 4. 54. E.

Wogara, province of, iv. 132.

Woggols, ii. 425.

Wohhanda, rivulet of, vi. 528.

Wohlan, vii. 79. 51. 20. N. 16. 45. E.

Wohlsche-kamm, mountains of, vii. 64.

Woitz, gold veins of, vi. 454.

Woja, lake of, vi. 11.

Wokey, or Oxey, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire.

Woxingham, or Oakingham, a town of England, county of Berks, in the precincts of Windsor Forest, 7 miles E.S.E. Reading. 51. 25. N. 0. 51. W.

Wolborz, vi. 667. 51. 35. N. 19. 56. E.

Wolfenbuttel, vii. 316, 318. 52. 9. N. 10. 32. E.

Wolfhagen, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Erpe.

Wolf Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. 2d, An island near the east coast of Labrador. 3d, An island in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Wolf Island, or Grand Isle, an island of North America, in Lake Ontario, which fronts the harbour of Kingston.

Wolf River, a tributary of the Missouri, in the U. States. 2d, A river of Mississippi, which runs south into the gulf of Mexico.

Wolga, ii. 314; vi. 406.

Wolgaic chain of Hills, vi. 538.

Wolgast, vii. 114.

Wollin, vii. 113. 49. 10. N. 13. 55. E.

Wollstein, a town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles W.S.W. Posen. 52. 5. N. 16. 5. E.

Wolmar, vi. 521. 50. 9. N. 8. 37. E.

Wolmerstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Ohre. 52. 15. N. 11. 42. E.

Wologda, town of, vi. 448.

Wolsingham, a town and parish of England, in the county of Durham, on the Wear. 54. 44. N. 1. 54. W.

Wolverhampton, ix. 341. 52. 35. N. 2. 8. W.

Wolverley, a township of England, in Worcestershire.

Wolvey, a village and parish of England, Warwickshire.

Womedon, a village of England, in Somersetshire, 1½ mile from Bridgewater.

Wonsel, a village of North Brabant.

Woobolootan, mountain of, iii. 344.

Wood, a county of the U. States, in the north-west part of Virginia.

Wood Creek, two rivers of the U. States, in New York, which join, the one Lake Champlain, the other Oneida lake.

Woodberry, a township of the U. States, in Pennsylvania. 40. 15. N. 78. 20. W.

Woodbridge, a town of England, county of Suffolk, 7½ miles E.N.E. Ipswich. 52. 7. N. 1. 19. E.

Woodbridge, a post township and village of the U. States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

Woodbury, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Glocester county, New Jersey, 9 miles S. Philadelphia.

Woodchester, ix. 190.

Woodcot, the name of several townships and parishes in England.

Woodford, the name of several parishes and townships in England.

Woodford, a county of the U. States, in Kentucky.

Woodhaven, a small village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

Woods, Lake of, the most northern lake in the territory of the U. States. 55. 30. N. 103. 30. W.

Woodstock, ix. 230. 51. 50. N. 1. 22. W.

Woodstock, a post town and village of the U. States, Windsor county, Vermont.

Woodville, a post village of the U. States, in Warren county, Tennessee. 2d, A post village of Hanover county, Virginia. 3d, A post town and capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

Wooler, a town of England, in Northumberland, on Wooler water, near the Cheviot hills, 45 miles N.N.W. Newcastle. 55. 35. N. 2. 0. W.

Woolly, iv. 222. 14. 10. N. 13. 30. W.

Woolpit, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk, 79 miles N.E. London.

Woolwich, ix. 208. 51. 30. N. 0. 5. E.

Wooster, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Wayne county, Ohio, on the Killbuck, 45 miles S. Lake Erie.

Wootton-Basset, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 89 miles W. London.

Wooton-under-Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, 20 miles S.S.W. Gloucester, 19 N.E. of Bristol, and 108 W.N.W. London.

Worcester, ix. 345. 52. 15. N. 2. 10. W.

Worcester, the chief town of the above county, 112 miles N.W. by W. London. 52. 12. N. 2. 13. W.

Worcester, a county of the U. States, in Massachusetts. 2d, In Maryland.

Worcester, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by S. Boston.

Worengen, town of, vii. 239.

Workington, ix. 288. 54. 39. N. 3. 34. W.

Worksop, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 26½ miles N. Nottingham.

Wormhit, or Ormeta[illegible] ... Russia, on the Dwina ... E.

Wormhout, a ... miles N.W. Dunk... E.

Worms, vii. 302. ... 25. ...

Worms, island ... W. ...

Woronesch, ... of ...

Worskla, river ...

Worstead, ix. ... 6.

Worthing, a ... Sussex, 11 miles from ... 0. 23. W.

Wortley, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire. 2d, A township of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.W. Leeds.

Worton, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex.

Wotiaikes, vi. 487.

Wow, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. 24. 11. N. 71. 28. E.

Woxa, river of, vi. 480.

Wragby, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 11 miles E. Lincoln. 53. 18. N. 0. 19. W.

Wrath, Cape, the north-west corner of the mainland of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. 58. 40. N. 4. 58. W.

Wrekin, ix. 122.

Wrekin Hills, ix. 343.

Wrentham, a post township of the U. States, Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

Wrexham, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, 188 miles N.W. London. 53. 3. N. 3. 0. W.

Wriezen, a town of Prussia, on the Oder, 37 miles E. by N. Berlin.

Wrington, ix. 189. 51. 21. N. 2. 46. W.

Wulfrath, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Wull, mountains of, ii. 235.

Wurda, river of, iii. 23.

Wurm, lake, vii. 364. 47. 55. N. 11. 19. E.

Wurm, the name of three rivers in Germany, which join the Ammer, the Neckar, and the Roer.

Wurzburg, vii. 48, 396. 49. 45. N. 9. 56. E.

Wurzen, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 14 miles E. Leipsic. 51. 21. N. 12. 44. E.

Wusterhausen, a town of Prussia, 18 miles S.S.E. Berlin. 52. 55. N. 12. 25. E.

Wyaconda, a river of the U. States, in Louisiana, which joins the Mississippi.

Wyborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 120 miles N. Sleswick.

Wyborg, a town of European Russia, 98 miles N.W. Petersburg.

Wycombe, Chipping or High, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 31 miles S.S.E. Buckingham. 51. 38. N. 0. 46. W.

Wycombe, West, a village and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 2½ miles N.W. by W. from High Wycombe.

Wye, a parish and town of England, in Kent, near the Stour. 51. 12. N. 0. 57. E.
Wye, iv. 357, 348.
Wye, a river of England, in Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent.
Wyke Regis, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire.
Wylam, a township of England, in Northumberland.
Wym, river of, vi. 446.
Wymondham, or Windham, a town of England, in Norfolk, 9 miles S.W. Norwich. 52. 36. N. 1. 9. E.
Wyne Gunga River, a river of Hindostan, in Nagpoor, which falls into the Godavery.
Wyoming, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, 2 miles above Wilkisbarre.
Wysauken Creek, a river of the U. States, which joins the Susquehannah.
Wythe, a county of the U. States, in the south-west part of Virginia.

X.

Xacurutina, river of, v. 511.
Xadraque, a small town of Spain, in Guadalaxara, 60 miles E.N.E. Madrid.
Xaintes Santos, three small islands to the south-east of Guadaloupe.
Xalapa, v. 287, 343. 19. 30. N. 96. 50. W.
Xalon, viii. 10.
Xanten, or Santen, town of, vii. 233.
Xarama, or Jarama, a river in the interior of Spain, which falls into the Tagus.
Xarayes, lake of, v. 359, 512.
Xauxa, a large and abundant river of Peru, which enters the Apurimac.
Xenia, a post town of the U. States, in Green county, Ohio.
Xeres, town of, v. 352.
Xeres de Badajos, or Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 90 miles N.N.W. Seville. 38. 14. N. 6. 42. W.
Xeres de la Frontera, viii. 110. 36. 38. N. 6. 5. W.
Xerica, or Zerica, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
Xertigny, a village of France, department of the Vosges.
Xicoco, or Sikoke, an island, the smallest of the three which compose the empire of Japan. 33. 12. N. 133. 14. E.
Ximo, or Kiusiu, an island of Japan.
Ximonosequi, a seaport of the south-west coast of Niphon, in Japan.
Xingu, river of, v. 358, 510.
Xixona, viii. 88. 38. 34. N. 0. 35. W.
Xoa, or Shoa, province of, iv. 134.
Xochimilco, v. 336.
Xucar, a large river of Spain, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean.
Xuli, a town of Peru, near the west coast of Lake Titicaca, 100 miles N.N.W. La Paz.
Xulla Islands, in the Eastern seas, to the south-east of the Molucca passage. 2. 15. S. 126. 0. E.
Xuxuy, or Jujuy, San Salvador de, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman. 23. 19. S.

Y.

Y, an arm or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, on the shore of which stands Amsterdam.
Yabipoi, v. 329. 3. 30. N. 111. 0. W.
Yacanacus, v. 482.
Yadoma, river of, ii. 397.
Yago, St., town of, v. 577.
Yaik, river of, ii. 360.
Yakoutsk, ii. 428, 443. 60. 2. N. 140. 8. E.
Yallah's Bay, a bay of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast.
Yallah's Point, a cape on the coast of Jamaica, 12 miles S.E. Kingston. 17. 51. N. 76. 32. W.
Yallah's River, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea near Yallah's Point.
Yalme, a river of England, in Devonshire, which enters the sea, near Plymouth.
Yalois, iv. 220.
Yalon-kiang, river of, ii. 556.
Yaloo, river of, ii. 497.
Yalutorawsk, ii. 434.
Yambo, the port of, ii. 202.
Yameish, lake of, ii. 399.
Yamychefskaia, a fortress in the government of Tomsk, and district of Biisk, to the right of the Irtysch. 60. 12. N. 77. 50. E.
Yana, river of, ii. 444.
Yanancheoorn, town of, iii. 349.
Yanatongs, v. 209.
Yangoma, kingdom of, iii. 363.

YANG-TCHOA-FOU, city of, ii. 574.
YANG-TSE-KIANG, ii. 478, 556.
YAN-HO, river of, ii. 557.
YANI, country of, iv. 222.
YANOS, v. 330.
YAP, island, iii. 621. 10. 0. N. 138. 0. E.
YAPEMENA, village of, v. 521.
YAPIZLAGA, country of, v. 459.
YAQUESILA, river of, v. 329.
YARACUY, a river of South America, in the province of Venezuela, which enters the sea in the bay of Burburata.
YARCUND, a city of Cashgar, in that part of Chinese Tartary, which goes commonly by the name of Little Bucharia, on the great range of the Himalleh mountains. A river of the same name passes by.
YARDLEY, GOBIONS, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire.
YARE, ix. 253.
YARKAND, ii. 470, 476. 40. 15. N. 73. 35. E.
YARM, or YAURM, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 45 miles N.N.W. York. 54. 30. N. 1. 21. W.
YARMOUTH, ix. 253. 52. 37. N. 1. 44. E.
YARMOUTH ROADS, ix. 113.
YARMOUTH, or SOUTH YARMOUTH, a town and parish of England, on the north-western part of the Isle of Wight, Southampton-shire, 99 miles S.W. London. 50. 43. N. 1. 29. W.
YARMOUTH, a seaport of the U. States, 20 miles S.S.E. Boston.
YARMOUTH, a town on the west coast of Nova Scotia, 35 miles W. Shelburn. 43. 55. N. 66. 5. W.
YARROW, ix. 407.
YARURAS, v. 390.
YAXLEY, a town of England, in Hunting-donshire, near the river Nen, 2 miles N.E. Stilton. 52. 20. N. 1. 6. E.
YAYNANGHEOUM, a town in the Burmese dominions, on the Irawady. 20. 28. N. 94. 35. E.
YAZOO, v. 212.
YEARSLEY, a township of England, in York-shire, 6¼ miles S.S.W. Helmsley.
YEBRIN, city of, ii. 205.
YECLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia. 38. 35. N. 1. 15. W.
YELL, or ZELL, one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles. 60. 40. N. 1. 10. W.
YELLOW BREECHES CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania.
YELLOW CREEK, GREAT and LITTLE, two tributary streams of the Ohio, in the U. States.
YELLOW RIVER, a river of Ireland, King's county. It joins the Boyne.
YELLOW RIVER, iv. 340.
YELLOW SEA, ii. 480, 551. 33. 0. N. 124. 25. E.
YELLOWSTONE RIVER, v. 14.
YELTES, a river of [illegible] of Salamanca, which
YEMANA, town [illegible]
YEMEN, ii. 206. [illegible] E.
YENDEN, town of [illegible]
YENDON, a river of [illegible] shire, which falls into [illegible]
YENICALE, town of, vi. 393.
YENISEI, ii. 396, 436.
YEN PING-FOU, city of, ii. 576.
YEO, a river, ix. 105.
YEOVERIN, a small village of England, North-umberland, near Wooler.
YEOVIL, a town of England, in Somerset-shire, 122 miles W.S.W. London. 50. 57. N. 2. 36. W.
YERKEND, river, ii. 14.
YETHOLM, a village and parish of Scotland, Roxburghshire, on the Bowmont water, 8 miles S. Kelso. 55. 34. N. 2. 18. W.
YEU, isle of, viii. 173.
YEUGUAS, or KONARIDES, vi. 159.
YEU-TCHOO-FOU, district of, ii. 572.
YEVD, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, on the frontier of Seistan.
YEZD, ii. 272; iii. 64. 32. 24. N. 55. 42. E.
YEZDE-KAST, ii. 230.
YLAK, or YLESTAN, ii. 370.
YMES, vi. 495.
YOCHIN, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith.
YOHOR, river of, iii. 392.
YON, river of, ii. 556.
YONG-NING, a city of China, 1095 miles S.W. Peking. 27. 50. N. 100. 24. E.
YONG-PING, a city of China, in Pe-che-le, 115 miles E. Peking. 39. 55. N. 118. 34. E.
YONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan, 270 miles S.W. Peking.
YONG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 882 miles S.S.W. Pe-king. 26. 41. N. 128. 28. E.
YONNE, viii. 375. 47. 54. N. 3. 40. E.
YONNE, viii. 168.
YOOKAGHIRS, ii. 428.
YORK, ix. 260. 54. 0. N. 1. 30. W.
YORK, EAST RIDING, ix. 262. 54. 0. N. 0. 30. W.
YORK, NORTH RIDING, ix. 261. 54. 10. N. 1. 20. W.
YORK, WEST [illegible] 53. 50. N. 1. 45. W.
YORK, ix. [illegible] 1. 0. W.
YORK, v. 12[illegible] [illegible] W.
YORK, a county of the U. States in Maine. 2d, On the south [illegible] Pennsylvania. 3d, On the east [illegible] of Virginia.

York, a seaport of the U. States, and capital of York county, Maine, 67 miles N.N.E. Boston. 43. 10. N. 70. 45. W.
York, a borough of the U. States, and capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Codorus Creek, 48 miles N. Baltimore.
York, a short and navigable river of the U. States. It flows into the Chesapeak.
York, a post town of the U. States, and capital of South Carolina.
York Island, v. 408.
York, peninsula of, iii. 556.
York, vale of, ix. 133.
Yorktown, or York, a post town of the U. States, and capital of York county, on York river, in Virginia. 37. 15. N. 76. 30. W.
Youghal Bay, iv. 491.
Youghall, ix. 591. 52. 52. N. 8. 14. W.
Youna, river of, v. 582.
Young Island, v. 89.
Ypaya, lake of, v. 360.
Ypres, viii. 623. 50. 50. N. 2. 51. W.
Yrikix, St., viii. 337. 45. 31. N. 1. 12. E.
Yser, a river of France, department of the Pas de Calais, which enters the Low Countries and falls into the North sea at Nieuport.
Yscar, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. Segovia.
Yssel, river of, vii. 44; viii. 639.
Yssengeaux, viii. 229. 45. 8. N. 4. 7. E.
Ystadt, a town of Sweden, province of Schonen, on the Baltic, 46 miles S.S.W. Christianstadt. 55. 25. N. 13. 47. E.
Ystwith, river of, ix. 366.
Ythan, ix. 453.
Yucatan, v. 345. 19. 0. N. 89. 0. W.
Yuthia, a town of the kingdom of Siam, and formerly the capital. 14. 5. N. 100. 25. E.
Yuen, river of, ii. 556.
Yuen-kiang, river of, ii. 556.
Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Houquang, 517 miles S.S.W. Peking. 32. 50. N. 110. 29. E.
Yuna, a large river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea in the bay of Samana.
Yunan, ii. 551, 589, 590. 25. 6. N. 102. 28. E.
Yun-hing, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, watered by a river called Yuho.
Yun-nan, mountain of, ii. 556.
Yupi, the people of, ii. 492.
Yupura, river of, v. 357.
Yutas, v. 329.
Yutay, river of, v. 357.
Yvat, country of, iv. 135.
Yverdun, vii. 576. 46. 48. N. 6. 39. E.
Yvetot, viii. 468. 49. 36. N. 0. 45. E.
Yvoix le Pre, a town of France, department of the Cher.

Z.

Zaab, iv. 184, 185. 34. 10. N. 5. 10. W.
Zaab, river of Armenia, ii. 108.
Zaandam, or Saardam, viii. 650. 52. 26. N. 4. 50. E.
Zab, a river of Kurdistan, which, joining with the Altun su, falls into the Tigris.
Zab, Great, a river of Kurdistan, which falls into the Tigris.
Zabbar, a town of the island of Malta.
Zabulistan, ii. 284. 33. 15. N. 68. 0. E.
Zacatecas, v. 332. 23. 0. N. 101. 35. W.
Zacatecas, silver mine of, v. 281.
Zacatlan, v. 342. 19. 40. N. 97. 45. W.
Zacatula, port of, v. 340.
Zacken, a river of Prussian Silesia, which joins the Bober.
Zadaon, or Cadaon, a river of Portugal, which falls into the ocean at St. Ubes.
Zadora, a river of Spain, in the province of Alava, which flows past Vittoria.
Za-Drina, vi. 186.
Zaffe-Ibrahim, iv. 439.
Zaffe-Ramini, iv. 438.
Zafra, viii. 102. 38. 16. N. 6. 14. W.
Zaghava, a kingdom of Central Africa, described by the Arabian writers as situated on the eastern part of the course of the Niger.
Zagora, vi. 151, 160.
Zagrab, or Agram, a city of the Austrian states, the capital of Croatia, and the chief town of the county of Agram, 144 miles S. Vienna.
Zagrus Mountain, ii. 99, 237.
Zagyva, vi. 290.
Zahara, great desert of, iv. 3, 7, 152, 171, 196.
Zahara, a small town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the source of the river Guadalete, 40 miles S.E. Seville.
Zaire, iv. 37, 292. 6. 0. S. 12. 20. E.
Zalathna, vi. 344. 46. 8. N. 23. 10. E.
Zaleszczyki, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Dniester, frontiers of Moldavia. 48. 38. N. 25. 55. E.
Zambese, or Cuama, iv. 7, 317, 374, 397. 19. 0. S. 37. 0. E.
Zambos, v. 386.

ZAMORA, viii. 73. 41. 40. N. 5. 44. W.

ZAMORA, a town of Mexico, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, 155 miles W.N.W. Mexico. 20. 5. N. 101. 45. W.

ZAMORA, a town of Quito, on the river Zamora, 234 miles S. Quito. 13. 20. S. 71. 15. W.

ZAMORA, a large river of Quito, which falls into a tributary of the Amazons.

ZAMOSKI, vi. 669. 50. 43. N. 23. 15. E.

ZAMPALA, CHEMPOALLA, or ZEMPOALA, a city of Mexico, 90 miles E. Puebla de los Angeles.

ZAMPHARA, city of, iv. 255.

ZANESVILLE, a post town of the U. States, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Muskingum, 70 miles N.E. Chilicothe. 40. 0. N. 82. 0. W.

ZANGAI, a mountain, ii. 6.

ZANGUEBAR, iv. 403. 6. 0. S. 38. 0. E.

ZANGUES, ZINGUES, or ZINDGES, iv. 403.

ZANKARADA, a village of European Turkey, in Greece, province of Magnesia.

ZANNONE ISLE, vii. 606. 41. 4. N. 13. 4. E.

ZANTE, vi. 144, 173. 37. 45. N. 20. 50. E.

ZANTE, the ZACYNTHUS of the ancients, the capital of the foregoing island.

ZANZIBAR, iv. 228, 405. 6. 0. S. 39. 25. E.

ZAPATECA, mountains of, v. 278.

ZAPOTECS, v. 344.

ZARA, vi. 335. 44. 8. N. 15. 15. E.

ZARA-VECHIA, or BIOGRAD, vi. 330, 335.

ZARCO, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 39. 32. N. 22. 12. E.

ZAREVO-KOKSCHAISK, a town of European Russia.

ZAREVO-SANTSCHURSK, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Kokschaga.

ZAREW-KURGAN, hill of, vi. 430.

ZARISZYN, a town of European Russia, government of Saratov.

ZARKA MOUNTAIN, ii. 365.

ZARKI, vi. 668.

ZARUMA, a town of Quito, in the province of Loxa, 30 miles N.W. Loxa.

ZBIZTRI, vi. 332.

ZDUNY, a town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia, 39 miles N.N.E. Breslau. 51. 40. N. 17. 27. E.

ZEA ISLE, vi. 169. 37. 37. N. 24. 20. E.

ZEALAND, viii. 662. 51. 30. N. 3. 46. E.

ZEALAND, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and is separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Funen by the arm of the sea called the Great Belt. 55. 32. N. 11. 40. E.

ZEALAND, NEW, iii. 572. 40. 0. S. 174. 0. E.

ZEBBEY, a town of the [illegible]

ZEBEE, river of, iv. [illegible]

ZEBEN, a town of [illegible] Turza. [illegible]

ZEBID, ii. 217. [illegible]

ZEBU ISLE, [illegible]

ZEDUNY, town of, [illegible]

ZEIDER, a [illegible] of Cronstadt.

ZEILA, iv. 40[illegible]

ZEITUN, SEE of, or IADIN, vi. [illegible]

ZEITUN, a town of Malta.

ZEITZ, vii. 128. 51. 3. N. 12. [illegible]

ZELHEM, a village of the Ne[illegible] Gelderland. 52. 1. N. 6. [illegible]

ZELL, or CELLE, vii. 216. 50. [illegible] 8. E.

ZELL, or MARIA ZELL, vii. 52[illegible]

ZELLERFIELD, a town of Germ[illegible] nover, in the Upper Hartz. [illegible] 10. 20. E.

ZEAL, river of, vi. 187.

ZEMORGET ISLAND, iv. 147.

ZENDEROOD, river of, ii. 250.

ZENGAN, river of, ii. 259.

ZEPHYR, vi. 135.

ZERGI, island of, iv. 179.

ZERBST, vii. 314.

ZERE LAKE, ii. 13, 286.

ZERNOWITZ, a town of Hungary Gran.

ZEULENRODE, vii. 310. 50. [illegible] 59. E.

ZHE-HOLL, town of, ii. 485.

ZHORE VALLEY, ii. 330.

ZIA, or ZEA, the ancient CEO[illegible] the Greek archipelago, in th[illegible] Cyclades. 37. 30. N. 24.

ZIEGENARTH, village of, vii. 1[illegible]

ZIEHL, or THIELLE, a river i[illegible] Switzerland, which joins the [illegible]

ZIELENZIG, a town of Pru[illegible] E.N.E. Frankfort on the O[illegible] N. 15. 5. E.

ZIERIK-SEE, a town of the Ne[illegible] vince of Zealand, on the islan[illegible] wen, 30 miles S.W. Rotterd[illegible] N. 3. 55. E.

ZIERL, town of, vii. 518.

ZIGEUNES, GYPSIES, or BOHEM[illegible]

ZILE, anciently ZELA, a town, [illegible]

ZIMBAOE, iv. 399. 18. 39. S. [illegible]

ZINDIERAN, defiles of, ii. 266.

ZINGHAN, city of, ii. 254.

ZIPAQUIRA, mountain of, v. 399.

ZIPS, vi. 309. 49. 46. N. 11. [illegible]

ZIS, a river of Africa, betwe[illegible] Tafilet.

ZITARAS, v. 408.

ZITTAU, vii. 278. 50. 52. N. [illegible]

ZLOCZOW, a town of Austrian [illegible]

the capital of a circle of the same name. 49. 50. N. 25. 4. E.

ZNA, river of, vi. 538.

ZNAYM, vii. 478.

ZOBTEN, mo[illegible]ains of, vii. 64.

ZOETERWOUDE, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles s. Leyden.

ZOLKIEW, a town of Austrian Poland, 10 miles N. Lemberg. 50. 5. N. 24. 5. E.

ZOLLENBERG, hill of, vii. 357.

ZOMBAUK, country of, ii. 145.

ZOMBOR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs or Batsch. 45. 45. N. 19. 12. E.

ZOMO, river of, iv. 386.

ZOOILAH, town of, iv. 175.

ZOFFINGEN, vii. 570.

ZORBIG, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg. 51. 37. N. 12. 10. E.

ZORNDORF, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 6 miles N. by E. Custrin. 52. 43. N. 14. 37. E.

ZORRICA, a town in the island of Malta.

ZOUY, river, ii. 363.

ZUBARA, emerald mountain, iv. 94, 116.

ZUBIENA, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese, province of Biella, on the Arcol.

ZUCKMANTEL, a town of Silesia, 17 miles N.W. Jagerndorf.

ZUENGA, desert of, iv. 203.

ZUEROS, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 27 miles S.E. Cordova. 50. 14. N. 17. 20. E.

ZUFFERABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. 25. 49. N. 82. 40. E.

ZUG, vii. 573. 47. 8. N. 8. 30. E.

ZUG, lake of, vi. 12.

ZGILA, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, 60 miles E.N.E. Mourzouk.

ZULA ISLANDS, iii. 513.

ZULLICHAU, vii. 91. 52. 3. N. 15. 40. E.

ZULPIE, vii. 239. 50. 41. N. 6. 37. E.

ZUTZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles S.S.W. Oppeln. 50. 24. N. 17. 43. E.

ZUMBO, iv. 399. 16. 27. S. 27. 0. E.

ZUMPANGO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico.

ZUPANIAS, duchy of, vi. 230.

ZUPPA, district of, vi. 340.

ZURICH, vii. 570. 47. 22. N. 8. 33. E.

ZURICH, vi. 12. 47. 15. N. 8. 37. E.

ZUTPHEN, viii. 646. 52. 8. N. 6. 11. E.

ZUYDER-ZEE, viii. 641. 52. 33. N. 5. 30. E.

ZVORNIK, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Drino, 78 miles W. by S. Belgrade.

ZWALEWE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant.

ZWARKEOPS RIVER, a small river in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

ZWARTE BERG, or BLACK MOUNTAIN, iv. 343.

ZWELLENDAN, iv. 362. 34. 0. S. 20. 45. E.

ZWENITZ, a town of Saxony, 46 miles W.S.W. Dresden.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 62 miles W.S.W. Dresden. 50. 45. N. 12. 30. E.

ZWICKAU, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles W. Gabel.

ZWITTAU, a town of Moravia, 37 miles W.N.W. Olmutz. 49. 45. N. 16. 30. E.

ZWOLL, viii. 645. 52. 50. N. 6. 4. E.

ZWONITZ, a town of Saxony, 47 miles S.W. Dresden.

ZWORNICK, vi. 213. 44. 23. N. 19. 11. E.

ZYGHUR, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, 123 miles S. by E. from Bombay. 17. 14. N. 73. 23. E.

ZYPE, a town of the Netherlands, 18 miles W.N.W. Hoorn.

ZYTOMIERS, a town of European Russia, the capital of the province of Volhynia, on the Teterev, 240 miles S. by E. Minsk. 50. 10. N. 28. 45. E.

THE END.

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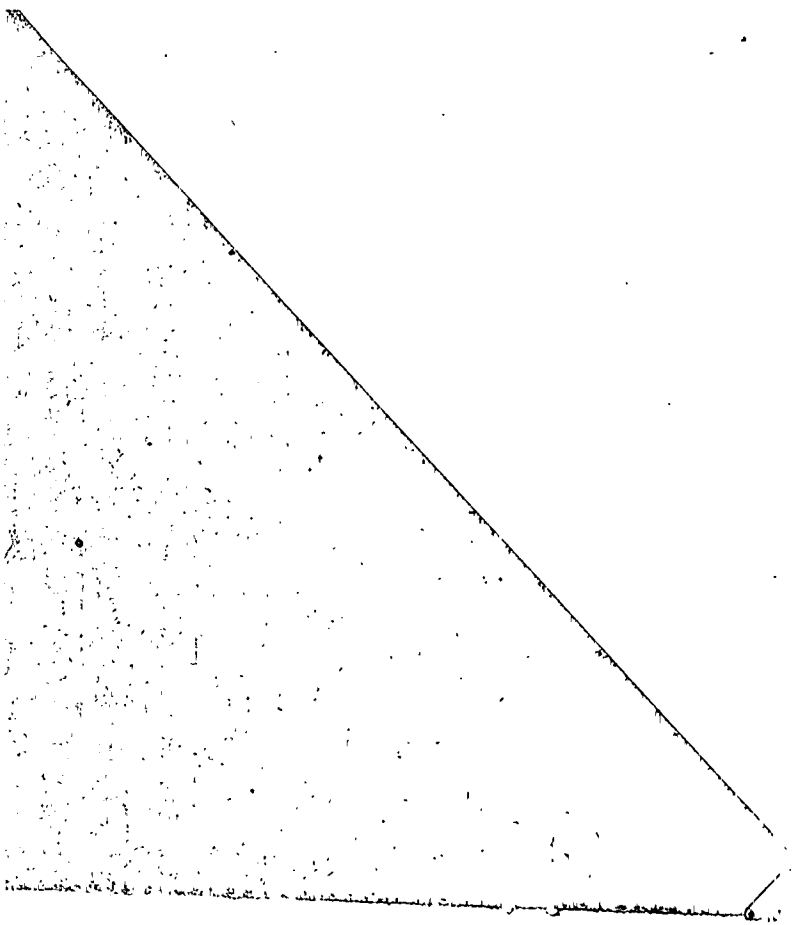

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